



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

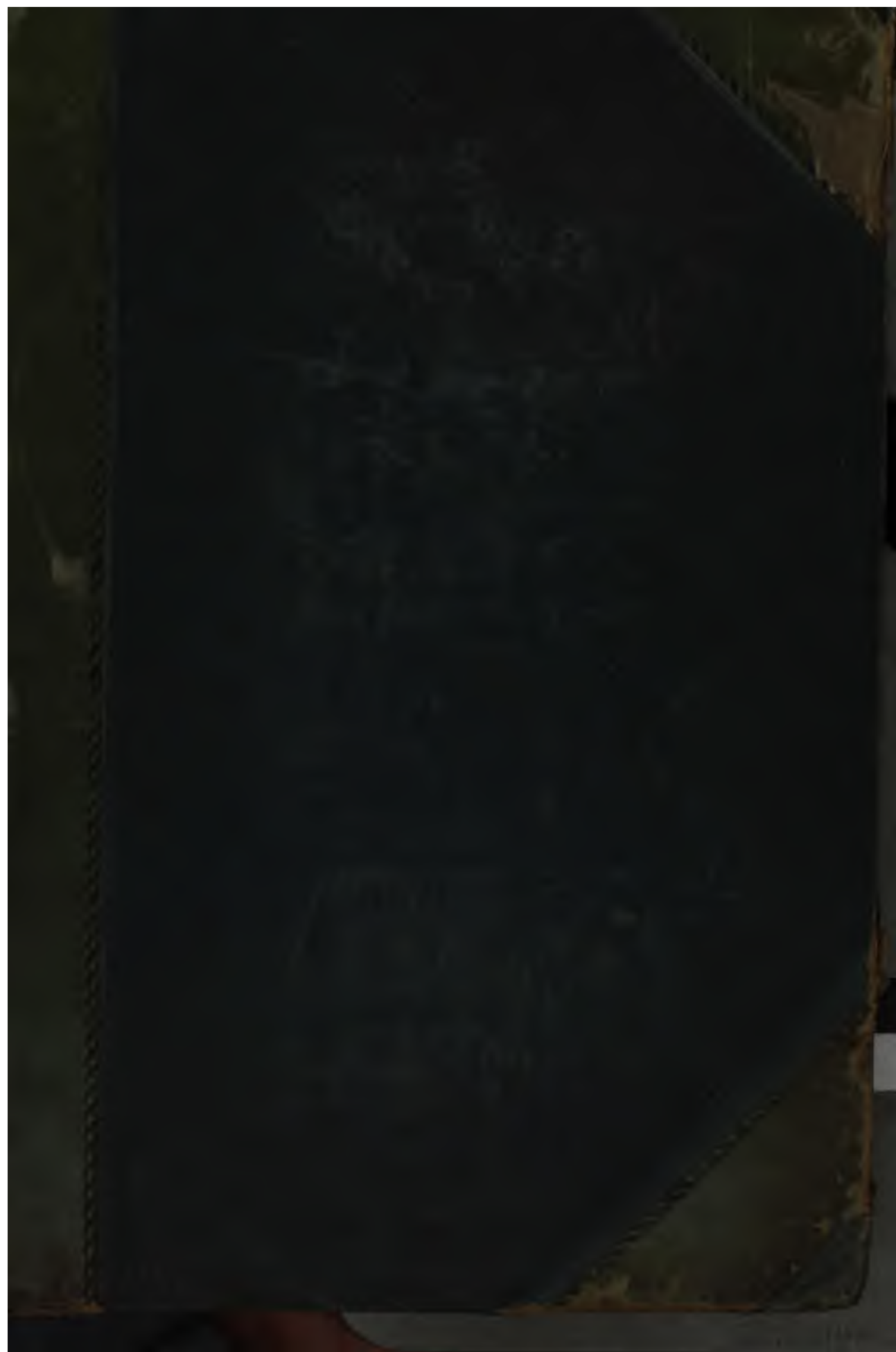
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

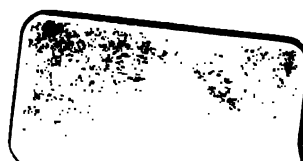
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





AN
ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY
OF
BRITISH MOTHS.

WITH
LIFE-SIZE FIGURES FROM NATURE OF EACH SPECIES, AND OF THE
MORE STRIKING VARIETIES;

ALSO,
FULL DESCRIPTIONS OF BOTH THE PERFECT INSECT AND THE CATERPILLAR,
TOGETHER WITH DATES OF APPEARANCE, AND LOCALITIES WHERE FOUND.



BY
EDWARD NEWMAN,

F. L. S., F. Z. S., ETC.

LONDON:
W. TWEEDIE, 337, STRAND.

MDCCLXIX.

189. h. 37.

"When I behold an Insect constructing a habitation for itself, or a nest for its young, I am filled with veneration and respect ; for I feel I am gazing at a work, whereof the Divine Work-master is concealed behind a screen."

BONNET.

PREFACE.

It has for very many years been a favourite project of my own to publish a History of British Butterflies and Moths, illustrated with woodcuts of each species, uniformly with Van Voorst's series of Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Starfishes, Stalk-eyed Crustacea, and Ferns. The success of these works in a mercantile point of view has been beyond question; and this fact involves another and more important conclusion, that an extensive public has found them both serviceable and agreeable. Seeing this, and believing I could furnish materials for a similar work on our native Lepidoptera, I determined on such an undertaking as soon as those materials were complete.

When I commenced the work it was intended to include the Deltoids, Pyrales, Veneers, and Plumes; and thus, with my own "*British Butterflies*," Mr. Wilkinson's "*Tortrices*," and Mr. Stainton's "*Tinea*," to form a descriptive list of all the British *Lepidoptera*: but it was found impossible to make effective representations in wood, of insects so minute as the majority of those contained in the four families I have mentioned; and extremely difficult to fix any scale by which to represent them of a uniformly increased size: the difficulty, indeed, seemed so great that the project has been abandoned for the present.

It is, however, still under consideration to publish an illustrated Natural History of the British Butterflies uniformly with this of the British Moths, representing each species exactly life-size, and giving studiously accurate figures of a great number of varieties: for this rather extensive work the text is already in a forward state; but many months will of necessity be occupied in drawing and engraving the illustrations; so that a year, at least, will elapse before this intended work can be completed in such a manner as shall do credit to the artists as well as to the author: as soon as any plan for this second undertaking is definitely settled, full particulars will be advertised through the usual channels.

Both these projects—the Moths accomplished, and the Butterflies in preparation—are, so far as my information extends, entirely original and unique; and we are all aware that the carrying out of any new project must of necessity be somewhat imperfect. The originality and isolation of the undertaking appear in my determination to write all my descriptions both of the perfect insect and of the caterpillar from the objects themselves, and not to compile them from previously published sources. In this I have in great measure, but not wholly, succeeded: a few caterpillars have still eluded my most anxious search; and I have therefore adopted, and always with the fullest acknowledgment, previously published descriptions. This desire for originality certainly influenced my great predecessor Haworth, and he succeeded to admiration in carrying it out so far as the perfect insects are concerned, although he clothed his descriptions in a language that has greatly restricted their utility. But I think he has not described a single caterpillar; even in the case of the Death's-Head Hawk-

Moth, which he not only possessed but admired, he has preferred quoting the familiar Latin description written by Fabricius. Even of such copied descriptions we find very few throughout his great work : in the majority of instances he makes no more allusion to the caterpillar and chrysalis than as if they had no existence. It may seem presumptuous in me to pen anything approaching to a criticism on so great a master of the science as Haworth unquestionably was ; but although the feeling of courtesy and deference to so high an authority might suggest the propriety of suppressing all allusion to the omission, still the omission itself would remain ; and it would be evident that, while Sepp, Hübner, and other continental entomologists were describing or figuring the caterpillars of British *Lepidoptera* with the most painstaking accuracy, Haworth contented himself with saying that while his “ descriptions of every species and variety of the perfect insect were entirely new wrought and from British specimens, his descriptions of *larvæ* and *pupæ* have been principally taken from the ‘ *Entomologia Systematica* ’ of Fabricius, because his own notes on those two points were not so full as he could wish, and were chiefly made before he had conceived an idea of submitting them to the inspection of the public eye.” It thus appears that the idea of publishing original descriptions of caterpillars and chrysalids had been entertained by Mr. Haworth, but was advisedly abandoned : also that he had made notes of the preparatory states of the *Lepidoptera*, but never published them.

Subsequent British authors have adopted a very similar course, but have taken some pains to import European figures and European descriptions into their works. Curtis and Humphreys have given excellent copies of continental originals, and Mr. Stainton has extracted brief notices of caterpillars from the works of Sepp, Hübner, Boisduval, Duponchel, Freyer, Guenée, and others ; but the difficulty of associating the perfect insects with the caterpillars which produced them, has been found insuperable from the extraordinary discrepancy formerly existing between our own insular, and the accepted continental specific names. A familiar illustration of this occurs in the instance of *Limenitis Sibylla*. Every English entomologist has accompanied the perfect butterfly with the caterpillar of another species, simply from this discrepancy of names : I could point out hundreds of similar instances, but I am treading on very tender ground, and will forbear.

Still, although I will give no recent examples of this extraordinary and apathetic negligence, I may cite the opinion of an entomologist with whom I had never exchanged a sentiment, but who by his own observations had arrived at conclusions exactly similar to my own. He writes thus :—

“ Now that entomologists are becoming more numerous in England each year, and consequently the literature having the study of insects for its object is in proportionate demand, it is, I think, a matter to be deplored that books intended for instruction in, and introduction to, the study of Entomology should be most conspicuously open to the charge of carelessness, either in the writing or revision ; or, where this fault cannot fairly be charged, a worse may be urged, namely, that the descriptions of the caterpillars—I am speaking now more particularly of the *Lepi-*

doptera—should not be original, but borrowed from foreign writers, many of whom (if the caterpillars they describe are identical with those for which the several descriptions are used by the English writers), I am afraid, allowed their vivid imaginations to supply the place of sober fact.”—*A. B. Farn in the “Entomologist” for April, 1869.*

Now this is the exact truth expressed in the mildest and most inoffensive form. The writer goes on to adduce the necessary proofs of his assertions, but I will not repeat them, because the assertions themselves cannot be called in question, and need no corroboration. I have long since entertained the same views, and have long since seen the necessity for reform.

Ten years ago I commenced, in the monthly numbers of the *Zoologist*, the task of describing our English caterpillars from nature; and in the same year the Rev. H. Harpur Crewe commenced his descriptions of those of the genus *Eupithecia*. In both cases isolated descriptions appeared as we could find or procure the objects. This proceeding found little favour in the eyes of our brethren; but I have persevered, and, through the kind assistance of a few friends, have been enabled to produce minute descriptions of most of our English caterpillars from the objects themselves, without any reference to prior definitions, most of which I found so vague, and named in so different a manner from our own, that it was impossible to utilize them. All my own descriptions, and, by his express permission, those by Mr. Crewe, are now transferred to these pages, as well as a few others, written also from the objects themselves, by the Rev. John Hellins, of Exeter, and Mr. Buckler, of Emsworth, gentlemen to whose industry we are all greatly indebted for much valuable information in this department of Natural History.

And here, at the risk of exposing myself to the charge of irrelevant digression, I cannot forbear to notice Mr. Stainton’s beautiful and most useful “Natural History of the Tineina.” This invaluable work, commenced in 1855 and continued almost up to the present time, really leaves nothing to be desired, and acts as a severe reproach on the student of the larger species, the life history of which may be studied with so much greater facility.

The classification of *Lepidoptera* has always been unsatisfactory: as in *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera* the most ready and obvious character for making a first division into two groups, is the difference in which the union of the thoracical and abdominal segments is accomplished. An insect is composed of thirteen segments, or rings, one of which is the head, four constitute the chest (in science *thorax*), and nine the body (in science *abdomen*). In a very great number of insects the first segment or ring of the abdomen is slender, forming a petiole or peduncle, which gives the insect the appearance of being almost cut in two: a mere thread being left, which connects the two halves together: a wasp exhibits this structure in perfection. In other insects the thorax and body are continuous, as represented in all the figures in this work. In *Lepidoptera* these two characters are very obvious. Butterflies (in science *Lepidoptera pedunculata*) have the thorax and abdomen connected by a mere peduncle: Moths (in science *Lepidoptera sessilicentres*) have no obvious division into thorax and abdomen,

these parts forming a continuous trunk. The *Hymenoptera sessiliventres* are the saw-flies, the *Hymenoptera pedunculata* are all the rest. The *Diptera sessiliventres* are the crane-flies and gnats; the *Diptera pedunculata* are all the rest.

Those who have made entomology their study will know that these divisions are unequal, in each instance one group being much more comprehensive than the other. This is the case in British *Lepidoptera*, in which the Sessile-bodied *Lepidoptera*, or Moths, outnumber the Pedunculated *Lepidoptera*, or Butterflies, as thirty to one; indeed, the number of moths inhabiting Britain has been ascertained to be more than eighteen hundred and fifty, and, when collectors have the assistance of popular works, it may reasonably be expected to reach two thousand; for it is most evident that nothing promotes the discovery of new objects so effectually as a reliable and faithful guide to a knowledge of those which have been already ascertained.

These two thousand moths were arranged by the illustrious Linnæus under two heads, *Sphinx* and *Phalæna*; and the equally illustrious Latreille adopted these divisions, merely altering the names, and calling the former *Crepuscularia* and the latter *Nocturna*. Boisduval subsequently united these two groups under the name of *Heterocera*, implying the diversity of form in their antennæ, and at the same time gave the name of Club-horned (in science *Rhopalocera*) to the Butterflies. There is, however, no real or natural distinction to be found between *Sphinges* and *Phalænæ*, and therefore entomologists are now agreed in entirely abandoning groups which they cannot distinguish much less define, the only difference being in the name; the terms *Nocturna*, *Heterocera*, *Sessiliventres*, and Moths, being always applied to the same group of insects, and all these terms including both the Linnean genera, *Sphinx* and *Phalæna*.

The division of the larger moths is still very incomplete, and must be considered as requiring improvement. The great groups now stand as Nocturnes, Geometers, Cuspidates, and Noctuas: three of these groups appear to be well defined and natural; the first, Nocturnes, is heterogeneous and far too comprehensive. So far back as the year 1832 I ventured to propose a further subdivision of the Nocturnes, the merits of which division, if merits there be, were entirely forestalled by Messrs. Denis and Schiffermüller, two Austrian officers who, in 1776, published an anonymous work on the *Lepidoptera* found in the neighbourhood of Vienna, and who employed the differences of the caterpillar in subdividing this difficult group, adopting as their motto, "One eye to the caterpillar and another to the perfect insect." Their divisions are, however, mainly dependant on the caterpillar and are strictly natural.

Notwithstanding these and other improvements made from time to time, as our knowledge of the preparatory states has progressed, no entomologist competent to form an opinion will venture to say that we have arrived at anything approaching perfection in our arrangements. Although a century has been spent in our search after truth in this matter, we are still nothing more than students, and when we attempt to teach, as in the present instance, we are, alas! too apt to say what must be again unsaid, too apt to write what must be again unwritten. Let us work and hope.

An imperative but most agreeable duty remains—that of thanking those kind friends who have rendered me such important services during the progress of this work. And first Mr. Doubleday, through whose hands every sheet and every column has passed. Many omissions have thus been supplied and many errors expunged. An almost perfect blank has hitherto existed as to the times of appearance of our *Lepidoptera* in the perfect state, and my own experience was insufficient to supply this blank. Although for many years I was an assiduous collector of insects, I never gave that especial attention to *Lepidoptera* which they have received at the hands of my friend. The collections of *Diptera*, *Hymenoptera*, *Coleoptera*, and *Neuroptera* under my care, attest the fact that my attention has been equally divided amongst all classes of insects, and it is next to impossible to acquire anything approaching a perfect knowledge of the times of appearance of every species. Mr. Doubleday has abundantly made up for my shortcomings in this respect, and has supplied me with information which, in many instances, has never before appeared in print. Then again the *Eupitheciæ*, and the *Leucanidæ* have undergone a complete revision at his hands; he has found it necessary to alter a few names, generic as well as specific, and to institute a few new combinations.

The idea that at any given period we can assert that we have reached the ultimatum of knowledge appears to me utterly untenable; and I feel assured that the assiduity of future labourers in this delightful field, will lead to the addition of many facts I have omitted, and the emendation of many errors I have allowed to pass. Were it not so—were there no *Excelsior*—the study would lose one of its principal charms. The slight inconvenience caused by altering a name, or amending a description, is abundantly compensated by the advantage of substituting truth for error. In expressing these opinions to a very candid friend, he at once enquired, “How do we know that even these amendments are final? What security have we that amendments themselves will not require emendation?” I answered, “There is certainly no such security; and I desire none: I have no more power to affix limits to knowledge than to arrest the growth of an oak; and I regard with no feelings of apprehension the advent of some future Doubleday who may detect errors in the labours of him who is happily still amongst us.”

To Mr. Bond my especial thanks are also due: with a liberality equal to Mr. Doubleday's he has placed the free use of his immense collection at my disposal; he has repeatedly invited me to select specimens, even when unique, for the purpose of figuring; and by this means I have been enabled to give accurate representations which it would have been otherwise quite impossible to obtain.

To Mr. Birchall I am indebted for the loan of some of his choicest specimens; and for the expression of his opinions on questions of great interest and importance; more particularly in the genus *Dianthæcia*, with which, in a state of Nature, he has a more practical acquaintance than any other British entomologist: the distance of his fine collection from London has been the only bar to my availing myself far more

largely of its treasures, for Mr. Birchall has evinced throughout the work a desire to afford the most cordial co-operation.

Mr. Wellman, Mr. Fenn, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Machin, and others have most kindly lent me specimens to figure when requested; and I believe I have in no instance omitted to acknowledge in its proper place the assistance I have thus received: should any such omission be discovered, I trust that it will be forgiven, for it can have no other cause than mere inadvertence.

To Mr. Thomas Hockett, formerly an assistant in my office, I was indebted for an unceasing supply of those caterpillars which I described month after month in the pages of the *Zoologist*. I cannot overstate the value of his zeal and energy; they were only equalled by his intimate knowledge of the species he procured.

From Mr. Wright also I have often received the same kind of help in this investigation of caterpillars; and I may truly say I have never met with an entomologist who managed them with greater skill or more unquestionable success.

To M. Guenée's volumes on Geometers and Noctuas I am under the greatest obligation; without free access to these fountains of Moth lore, my labours would have been very imperfect.

In conclusion, let me remind my younger friends and fellow-students in this interesting science, that individual exertion will never suffice for the formation of even a moderately good collection. Let them assiduously help one another: let them offer their duplicates and make known their wants through the *Entomologist*, which is published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. for this especial purpose; but let them avoid bargain-making. If an entomologist gives liberally he will be sure to meet with a liberal return.

And now, after a most agreeable companionship of so many months, I must take leave of my subscribers, trusting to meet them hereafter in the monthly issues of the *British Butterflies*. Until then, I wish them every happiness and every success in a pursuit which, unlike many of our human avocations, has no alloy.

EDWARD NEWMAN.

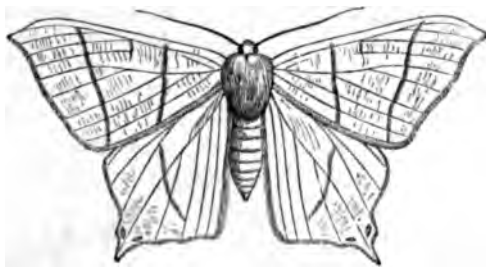
YORK GROVE, PECKHAM.

1 June, 1869.

BRITISH MOTHS.

BY

EDWARD NEWMAN, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.



"The large SPHINGINA
Have antennæ pointed outwards,
Rather thickest in the middle,
Notched along the side, or saw-like;
And their tube for honey-sucking
Is both large and very lengthen'd;
The fore wings are long and pointed,
And the hind wings shorter, smaller,
Often much more gaily coloured,
Always hidden by the fore wings.

When the noble Sphinx is resting
On the tree-trunks in the day-time,
All the four wings then meet, roof-like.
They have large and pointed bodies,
Often banded with bright colours.
Sphinges fly in early evening,
Sipping sweets from honeysuckles
And all honey-yielding flowers,
While they hang, in air suspended—
On their quivering wings suspended."

INSECT HUNTERS.

NOCTURNI.

THE SPHINGIDÆ.

1. The Eyed Hawk-Moth (*Smerinthus ocellatus*).
2. The Poplar Hawk-Moth (*Smerinthus Populi*).
3. The Lime Hawk-Moth (*Smerinthus Tilie*).
4. The Death's-Head Hawk-Moth (*Acherontia Atropos*).
5. The Convolvulus Hawk-Moth (*Sphinx Convolvuli*).
6. The Privet Hawk-Moth (*Sphinx Ligustri*).
7. The Spurge Hawk-Moth (*Deilephila Euphorbie*).
8. The Bedstraw Hawk-Moth (*Deilephila Galii*).
9. The Striped Hawk-Moth (*Deilephila livornica*).
10. The Silver-striped Hawk-Moth (*Charocampa Celario*).
11. The Small Elephant Hawk-Moth (*Charocampa Porcellus*).
12. The Elephant Hawk-Moth (*Charocampa Elpenor*).
13. The Oleander Hawk-Moth (*Charocampa Nerii*).
14. The Humming-Bird Hawk-Moth (*Macroglossa stelarum*).
15. The Broad-Bordered Bee Hawk-Moth (*Macroglossa fuciformis*).
16. The Narrow-Bordered Bee Hawk-Moth (*Macroglossa bombyliiformis*).

THE Moths may be known from butterflies by four characters that are very simple and easy to understand. In the first place, they fly by night instead of by day; in the second place, their bodies are not nipped in at the middle or waist, like those of butterflies; in the third place, their feelers, or *antennæ*, have no knobs at the end like those of butterflies; and, in the fourth and last place, when a moth is at rest, its wings are either laid on its body or folded round its sides, whilst those of a butterfly stand up straight, quite upright, and back to back.

Having thus a method by which we can distinguish a Moth from a butterfly, we must try to find how to make divisions among the Moths, for there are about nineteen hundred Moths in Great Britain and Ireland; and unless we can divide this large assemblage into sections, we shall have a great difficulty in making our descriptions intelligible.

The first family are called Hawk-Moths, or Humming-bird Moths (from their mode of flight), and in Latin *Sphingidæ*; derived from a fancied resemblance of the caterpillars, which produce these Moths, to the celebrated Egyptian Sphinx, a fictitious animal, of which pretended images were carved out of granite three thousand years ago. The Hawk-moths are all large insects, with thick bodies, rather pointed at the tail, and with rather narrow, but very strong, wings; they fly with great velocity; many of them have a very long honey-sucking tube, which they stretch out in a straight line before their head; and in-

serting it into the cups of flowers, they suck out the honey while hovering in the air. Mr. Douglas has written the following beautiful description of the flight of a Sphinx:—"Did you ever see a Sphinx fly? while you are looking at a flower, in the twilight, between you and it glides a motion, a moving haziness, which is before you, and yet conveys to your eyes no definite image. Before you have half thought what it can be, you see the flower again distinctly, and rub your eyes, thinking there must have been an illusion, or possibly an unsteadiness of vision caused by the irritation of that gnat which was buzzing about your head, when, lo! the flower just beyond seems to shiver; you move to see what is there, but there is a move before you, and a dim shadow flits away like a thought. Can it be anything real? Stand still awhile: and now, in the increasing gloom, as you bend over the petunias, holding your breath, you see a darkness visible drop down before you; but its presence is better made known by the humming caused by the rapid vibration of its wings. Stir not, or this aerial body will float away. Now, you see it deigns not to alight, or touch the margin of the chalice; but, poisoning itself in the air, stretches out its long tubular tongue, and quaffs the nectar at the bottom."

The caterpillars of all the *Sphingidæ* are large and smooth, they are quite without hairs, and most of them have a hard curved horn just above the tail. We now proceed to describe the Moths in systematic order.

1.—The Eyed Hawk-Moth (*Smerinthus ocellatus*).

1. THE EYED HAWK-MOTH, so called from a large and beautiful spot in each of the hind wings that somewhat resembles an eye. The fore wings are brown, with a very beautiful reddish bloom over them, and clouded with olive-brown. The hind wings are of a delicate rosy red at the base, and pale brown towards the margin; and each has a large and beautiful eye-like spot, grey in the centre, surrounded with blue, and the blue sur-

rounded by a black ring. The skin of the caterpillar is rough like shagreen; it is pale green, sprinkled with white, and has seven oblique white stripes on each side. The horn at the tail is blue. It is very common in the autumn, feeding on apple trees in gardens, and on willow bushes in hedges. The chrysalis is red-brown, and glossy. The Moth is found about Midsummer. (Scientific name, *Smerinthus ocellatus*.)

2. - The Poplar Hawk-Moth (*Smerinthus Populi*).

2. THE POPLAR HAWK-MOTH.—The wings are notched at the margin; the fore wings grey-brown marbled with darker brown, and having a white dot in the middle: the hind wings red at the base, brown towards the margin. The caterpillar is rough like shagreen, green sprinkled with yellow; and it

has seven oblique yellowish stripes on each side: there is also a row of red dots along each side at the breathing holes. The horn at the tail is yellow, inclining to red beneath. It feeds principally on the common upright Lombardy poplar, but also, in gardens, on the common laurel and laurustinus. The chry-

3.—The Lime Hawk-Moth (*Smerinthus Tiliæ*).

salis is rough, and always looks as though it had been dipped in mud, and dried without washing. The Moth is common on palings, and on the trunks of poplar trees, about Midsummer. (Scientific name, *Smerinthus Populi*).

3. THE LIME HAWK-MOTH.—The fore wings are olive-brown, with a central cross bar of dark olive-green, and a green border ; the cross bar is often divided in the middle so as to form two spots : hind wings brown, with a darker band passing across them ; the base of the hind wings is rather darker than

the rest ; not pink, as in the Eyed Hawk-moth, or red, as in the Poplar Hawk-Moth. The caterpillar is rough like shagreen, greenish sprinkled with yellow dots, and having seven oblique yellowish stripes on each side ; these stripes are sometimes margined with red : the horn at the tail is blue above, and yellow beneath ; and beneath the tail is a flat purple plate or scale, with a yellow edge. It feeds on elm trees and lime trees. The chrysalis is of a dull red colour, and rough like the caterpillar. (Scientific name, *Smerinthus Tiliee*.)



4.—The Death's-Head Hawk-Moth (*Acherontia Atropos*).

4. THE DEATH'S-HEAD HAWK-MOTH.—Fore wings rich brown, beautifully mottled and banded, and having a pale dot in the middle. Hind wings yellow, with two black bands. On the thorax is a very conspicuous mark resembling a skull, which has given rise to the name, and also to many superstitions respecting this curious insect. The body is yellow, with six black bands and a row of six large blue spots arranged in a line down the middle of its back.

The caterpillar is smooth, and generally yellow, sprinkled over with minute black dots, and having seven oblique blue stripes on each side, each pair of them meeting together on the back in a point ; towards the belly of the caterpillar they become darker and almost black, and are margined by a delicate white line ; the horn above the tail is

very rough, and bent down, but turned up again at the tip. It feeds on the deadly nightshade, the potato, and the tea-tree : the chrysalis is enormously large, of a reddish-brown colour, smooth and shining. The caterpillar is found in August, the perfect insect in October : it is very fond of honey, and creeps into the hives in the South of Europe, and, with its short, thick trunk, sucks the honey out of the cells.

This insect is as extraordinary in its habits as in its appearance. In all the stages of its existence, whether as caterpillar, chrysalis, or perfect insect, it has the power of uttering a distinct cry, or sound. The noise made by the caterpillar was first noticed by Fuessly : when disturbed it draws back its head very quickly, making at the same time a loud snapping noise, which has been compared to a

series of electric sparks. Kirby and Spence, the authors of the invaluable "Introduction to Entomology," and all subsequent writers on Entomology, notice this fact; and we have ourselves repeatedly confirmed it during the past summer. We have also observed that the chrysalis squeaks when about to change to a moth; but the sound produced by the perfect insect is the most remarkable. "When it walks, and more particularly when it is confined or taken into the hand, it sends forth a strong and sharp cry, resembling that of a mouse, but more plaintive, and even lamentable, which it continues as long as it is held. This cry does not appear to be produced by the wings, for when they, as well as the thorax and abdomen, are held down, the cries of the insect become still louder." There has been a great diversity of opinion as to the manner in which this squeaky sound is produced. Reaumur occupied himself very assiduously in endeavouring to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the subject, and at last decided that it proceeded from the mouth. The insect, in common with all other Moths, has two short feelers or palpi in front of its head, and between these is situated the trunk, tongue, or proboscis; and Reaumur thought that it rubbed the trunk against the feelers,

and that the squeaking resulted from this friction. He straightened out the curved proboscis with a large pin, and as often as he performed this operation the squeaking ceased, and was renewed again directly he allowed the proboscis to resume its usual position. He then separated the feelers widely, so that they could not touch the proboscis, and this also stopped the sound; he then cut off one of the feelers, and the sound was scarcely audible. Schröter was also of opinion that the sound was produced by rubbing the proboscis against some part of the head, but he does not specify what part of the head. Huber, Roesel, and other entomologists totally dissent from this view, and the latter made up his mind that it was caused by rubbing the thorax against the abdomen, or that part of the body that immediately joins the thorax or chest. It is not a little remarkable, that, now the insect has become comparatively common, our excellent living entomologists have not solved this curious problem. However, let the cause of the noise be what it may, the effect is to produce the most superstitious feelings among the uneducated, by whom it is always regarded with feelings of awe and terror. (Scientific name, *Acherontia Atropos*.)



5.—The Convolvulus Hawk-moth (*Sphinx Convolvuli*).

5. THE CONVOLVULUS HAWK-MOTH.—Fore wings grey, delicately marbled and mottled with darker waved lines: hind wings paler grey with three dark, almost black bands, the

middle double, body with a grey stripe down the middle, and alternate pink and black spots on each side, a narrow white line between the two colours. The trunk, or tongue,

is remarkably long, quite as long as the body. Caterpillar smooth, generally green, with seven oblique black stripes on each side : each black stripe is bordered with a whitish stripe : the head and the horn above the tail yellowish ; sometimes the caterpillar is brown, with the back and oblique stripes much darker : it is said to feed on the bind-weed. The chrysalis is smooth, and the long trunk is projected in

front like a great beak. Although the perfect insect is by no means uncommon, we have never seen the caterpillar or chrysalis, and have copied our description from a very useful German work called "The Butterfly Book," by F. Berge. The Moth flies in September. (The scientific name is *Sphinx Convolvuli*.)



6.—The Privet Hawk-Moth (*Sphinx Ligustri*).

6. THE PRIVET HAWK-MOTH.—Fore wings brown, clouded lengthwise with darker shades : hind wings pink, with three black bands ; body with a broad brown stripe down the back and a black line in the centre ; the sides beautifully marked with pink and black alternately. Caterpillar very smooth, delicate green, with seven oblique stripes on each side ; that portion of the stripes near to the head is of a

delicate purple, and that portion nearest the tail of an equally delicate white ; the horn is black at the tip and on the upper side, but yellow at the base beneath : it feeds on lilac, privet, and several other plants. The chrysalis is smooth, and has a beak in front. The perfect insect appears about Midsummer ; the caterpillar in August and September. (The scientific name is *Sphinx Ligustri*.)



7.—The Spurge Hawk-Moth (*Deilephila Euphorbiae*).

7. THE SPURGE HAWK-MOTH.—Fore wings grey, with an almost square olive-brown blotch ; at the base, another olive-brown

blotch near the middle, and a long oblique band of the same colour, commencing in a point at the extreme apex of the wing, and

gradually growing wider until it reaches the margin, where it is very broad : hind wings pink, with a black blotch at the base, and a black band half-way between this black blotch and the margin, and a snowy-white blotch at the anal angle : thorax and body olive-brown, with a white line on each side of the thorax just at the base of the wings ; this line runs on each side along the head just above the eye, and the two meet at the nose ; the body has on each side at the base two square black spots and two square white spots, and beyond them, nearer the apex, and also on each side, are three white lines. The caterpillar is smooth and black, with innumerable whitish dots ; there are also eleven large spots of the same colour arrayed in a row on each side of the back, and beneath these as many spots of the same size and of a bright coral-red colour ; the head is of the same coral-red colour, and a line of the same colour runs all along the back, from the head to the horn ; the horn is red

at the base and black at the tip. It feeds on the sea spurge at Appledore and Braunton Burrows, near Barnstaple, where it was found by the late Mr. Raddon in abundance many years ago. The perfect insect has never been found in this country. The chrysalis is pale brown and delicately lined and dotted with black in the manner of network ; it buries itself in the loose dry sand on the sea coast. The eggs are covered with liquid gum, which enables them to stick on the small leaves of the spurge. In a fortnight these hatch and produce little black caterpillars ; the white and red spots appear as the caterpillar increases in size, and in a few weeks it becomes a most beautiful object, and so conspicuous as to attract the sea-gulls and terns, which devour them in numbers. We have never had the pleasure of finding either the caterpillar or perfect moth. Our description of the caterpillar is taken from the *Entomological Magazine*. (The scientific name is *Deilephila Euphorbiæ*.)



8.—The Bedstraw Hawk-Moth (*Deilephila Galii*).

8. THE BEDSTRAW HAWK-MOTH.—Fore wings olive-brown, with a broad, irregular, whitish stripe along the middle ; hind wings black at the base ; then a broad pinkish-white band, quite white near the body, and bright pink about the middle ; then a distinct black band, and then a grey margin ; thorax and body olive-brown, a white line on each side of the thorax just at the base of the wings ; this line runs on each side along the head just above the eye ; sides of the body with black and whitish spots. The caterpillar is smooth, bluish-green above, inclining to pink beneath, sometimes brown and sometimes black, but

always having a pale, almost yellow, line down the middle of the back, and a row of ten conspicuous eye-like yellow spots, on each side ; the head is green, brown, or black, according to the colour of the caterpillar, but the horn above the tail is invariably red. Feeds on the Ladies' Bedstraw on sand hills by the sea coast, especially near Deal, and is not uncommon, but requires to be diligently sought after. The chrysalis is brown, and is found in the sand. The caterpillar feeds in August and September, and the Moth appears about Midsummer. (The scientific name is *Deilephila Galii*.)

9.—The Striped Hawk-Moth (*Deilephila livornica*).

9. THE STRIPED HAWK-MOTH.—Fore wings brown, with a pale margin, and a broad, irregular, whitish stripe along the middle; hind wings black at the base; then a broad pink band, white next the body; then a broad distinct black band, and a grey margin; the veins in the wings have a grey appearance; thorax and body brown, a greyish line on each side of the thorax, just at the base of the wings; this line runs along the head on each side just above the eye. The caterpillar is yellowish, with the head, the first segment of the body, a broad line along the back, and the

whole of the belly intensely black; on each side is a series of crescent-shaped black markings, and a double row of bright orange spots. It is said to feed on the Ladies' Bedstraw and on the Vine, but is a very rare visitor in this country. Our description of the caterpillar is from the German. The chrysalis is pale brown. (The scientific name is *Deilephila livornica*.)

NOTE.—Most of the specimens in this country are Continental ones, sold by fraudulent dealers to the ignorant as the preceding species; but there are a few undoubtedly British examples of this beautiful Moth.

10.—The Silver-Striped Hawk-Moth (*Charocampa Celerio*).

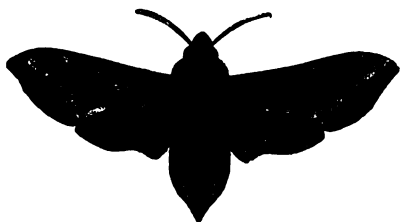
10. THE SILVER-STRIPED HAWK-MOTH.—Fore wings brown, with a narrow silvery oblique stripe along the middle, commencing in a point at the extreme apex of the wing; this stripe is composed of four very delicate lines, the upper one of which is silvery; the hind margin of the wing has several delicate lines, and the veins of the wing are also silvery; hind wings pink at the base, the rest pink-brown, with two black bands, which are united by six black lines; thorax and body

brown; thorax with an ash-coloured line on each side at the base of the wings, and two silvery lines; body with a row of white marks down the middle, and two silvery spots on each side of each segment. "Caterpillar green or purplish brown; on the fifth and sixth segments are two round black spots, dotted with yellow, and encircled with a yellow ring; those on the fifth segment larger. Horn brown, very slender, and quite straight. Feeds on the vine." We have never seen the cater-

pillar of this Moth; our description is extracted from Mr. Stainton's "Manual of British Butterflies and Moths." The author has copied it from Fryer. The perfect insect has occurred now and then in England, but can scarcely be regarded as a British insect. (The scientific name is *Chærocampa Celerio*.)

11. THE SMALL ELEPHANT HAWK-MOTH.—Fore wings yellowish olive-brown, with pink blotches along the upper or costal margin, and a broad irregular pink outer margin; thorax and body rosy red, with the head, shoulders, and some indistinct patches along

the middle of the body, olive-brown. The caterpillar is slightly rough, and either of an uniform brown or green colour, having a round black spot on each side of the fourth, fifth, and sixth segments; the spots on the fifth and sixth segments have a snow-white lunule in them; there is no horn above the tail. It feeds on the Ladies' Bedstraw, and is particularly fond of a chalky soil. The chrysalis is brown, the covering of the wing-cases darker than that of the body. The Moth is found in June, the caterpillar in August. (The scientific name is *Chærocampa Porcellus*.)



11.—The Small Elephant Hawk-Moth (*Chærocampa Porcellus*).



12.—The Elephant Hawk-Moth (*Chærocampa Elpenor*).

12. THE ELEPHANT HAWK-MOTH.—Fore wings olive-green, obliquely shaded with pink; hind wings black at the base, the rest pink; thorax and body olive-brown, the thorax with four longitudinal pink marks, the body with a pink central line and pink sides. Caterpillar green or brown, the males generally brown, with conspicuous black eye-like spots on each

side of the fourth and fifth segments. Feeds on the large Willow Herb, which is so common on the sides of ditches, and also on Ladies' Bedstraw, and sometimes in gardens on Fuschias. Chrysalis yellow-brown, marbled with black. The Moth occurs in June, the caterpillar in August. (The scientific name is *Chærocampa Elpenor*.)



13.—The Oleander Hawk-Moth (*Chærocampa Nerii*).

13. **THE OLEANDER HAWK-MOTH.**—Fore wings exquisitely varied and waved with green, and having numerous slender and oblique indistinct whitish lines traversing them in all directions; hind wings of the same beautiful colour, but browner at the base, and having a whitish line passing along the middle; body also green and shaded as beautifully as the wings. This noble and beautiful insect is not an inhabitant of Great Britain; but two or three specimens have been blown over from the coast of France, in which country it is not uncommon: this circumstance has induced our dealers to import these Moths in large quantities for the sake of imposing on rich and silly young collectors, who give almost any money for a rarity of this kind, little suspecting that it has just been imported from the Continent at a hundredth part of the price they are paying. The caterpillar is as beautiful as the Moth; it is green, orange, or brown, delicately marked with white dots; the second, third, and fourth segments are, however, always yellow, and the third has on each side a large round blue spot, with a black margin, and from this spot to the tail is a straight whitish band on each side; it has a short horn above the tail, bent backwards. It feeds on the Oleander. The Moth occurs in June and sometimes in October, the caterpillar in July, August, and September. (The scientific name is *Chaerocampa Nerii*.)



14.—The Humming-Bird Hawk-Moth (*Macroglossa stellatarum*).

14. **THE HUMMING-BIRD HAWK-MOTH.**—Fore wings smoke-coloured, with two slender cross bars and a black dot between them; hind wings orange-coloured, blackish at the

base and brownish at the margin: thorax and body smoke-coloured, with black and white spots at the sides of the latter, and close to them black and white tufts of hair, which it spreads out when flying; the extreme end of the body has also a fringe of stiff black hairs. The flight of this insect is diurnal, and very beautiful. What is this at our jasmine, with bird-like head, with brilliant eye, with outspread and parti-coloured tail, humming loudly, and, though driven away, returning again and again, day after day, from the rising to the setting of the sun? It is the Humming-bird Hawk-Moth: from January to December we have some flower welcome to her, and she is welcome, most welcome to us and ours. The caterpillar is green or pinkish-brown, the sides in both cases inclining to blue, and sprinkled with white; and along each side is a straight pinkish or dirty-white line, which terminates at the horn; below this is a second rather narrower and less-conspicuous line, of a duller colour; the horn is thin, sharp-pointed, straight, and upright; it feeds on the Ladies' Bedstraw. The chrysalis is brown, and found just below the surface of the ground. (The scientific name is *Macroglossa stellatarum*.)

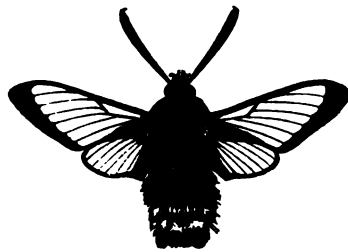


15.—The Broad-Bordered Bee Hawk-Moth (*Macroglossa fuciformis*).

15. **THE BROAD-BORDERED BEE HAWK-MOTH.**—Fore wings transparent, with a brown oblique spot in the centre, a black base, tinged with green, and a broad red-brown margin; hind wings transparent, with a red-brown margin; thorax and base of the body olive-brown; middle of the body red-brown, in the form of a belt; the remainder, to the tail,

olive-brown, with black tufts on the sides, which it spreads out in flying. This Sphinx is a true lover of the sun ; its flight is only in his rays : he who has not seen this fairy creature pendulizing over a purple patch of the common bugle—anon descending to sip, without alighting, the sweets of each corolla ; he who has not watched its porrected tube dive into cup after cup, its body the while motionless, its legs shivering, and its wings invisible and undefined through rapidity of motion ; he who has not seen it again rise, and again pendulize, and then dart off with immeasurable speed—he who has not witnessed these things, has a delight yet to come : let him explore the woods of Kent

during the month of May, when the air is calm and sunny, and he will truly be gratified. The caterpillar is blueish-green or brown, sprinkled over with minute raised points, which are generally whitish ; having also an obscure line down the back, and a distinct white and pink line along each side, terminating at the horn, which is rough and slightly bent down. It feeds on the common Lychnis, the Wood Scabious, the Ladies' Bedstraw, and other low herbs, and spins a rather loose web on the surface of the ground, changing to a brown chrysalis. The Moth appears in May, the caterpillar throughout the autumn. (The scientific name is *Macroglossa fuciformis*.)



16.—The Narrow-Bordered Bee Hawk-Moth (*Macroglossa bombyliiformis*).

16. THE NARROW-BORDERED BEE HAWK-MOTH.—Fore wings transparent, with a narrow brown margin ; hind wings transparent, with a very narrow, almost thread-like, brown margin ; thorax and base of the body yellowish olive-brown ; middle of the body, with two narrow black bands followed by a broader fulvous band ; remainder of the tail fulvous, with tufts of black hairs on the sides, which it spreads out in flying. The caterpillar we have never seen. Mr. Stainton thus describes

it, after Duponchel : "Green, dotted with yellowish-white ; two rows of dull reddish spots on each side of the fifth to twelfth segments ; the white spiracles are placed in the lower row of reddish spots ; horn slightly rough, short, pointed, reddish ; legs reddish, except the anal pair, which are green ; feeds on the Field Scabious." Not uncommon, more particularly in the northern counties ; the Moth appears in May. (The scientific name is *Macroglossa bombyliiformis*.)

NOTE.

Among the British *Sphingidae*, the species of *Smerinthus* may be known by their body being brown without ornamental spots on the sides ; the proboscis is rather slender and short ; the outline of the wings waved and irregular, and the hind wings have no black bands. The genus *Acherontia* has the body brilliantly variegated, the proboscis short and

very thick ; the outline of the wings regular, without notches and indentations, and the hind wings have black bands. The genus *Sphinx* has the sides of the body beautifully variegated—red, black, and white ; the proboscis enormously long ; the outline of the wings regular ; and the hind wings have black bands.

THE SESIDÆ.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17. The Red-Belted Clearwing (<i>Sesia Myopæformis</i>).
18. The Large Red-Belted Clearwing (<i>Sesia Culiciformis</i>).
19. The Red-Tipped Clearwing (<i>Sesia Formiciformis</i>).
20. The Fiery Clearwing (<i>Sesia Chrysidiformis</i>).
21. The Six-Belted Clearwing (<i>Sesia Ichneumoniformis</i>).
22. The Yellow-Legged Clearwing (<i>Sesia Cynipiformis</i>).
23. The Currant Clearwing (<i>Sesia Tipuliformis</i>).
24. The Orange-Tailed Clearwing (<i>Sesia Andreniformis</i>). | 25. The Welsh Clearwing (<i>Sesia Scoliaformis</i>).
26. The White-Barred Clearwing (<i>Sesia Sphegiformis</i>).
27. The Dusky Clearwing (<i>Sesia Vespiformis</i>).
28. The Hornet Clearwing of the Osier (<i>Sesia Bembeciformis</i>).
29. The Hornet Clearwing of the Poplar (<i>Sesia Apiformis</i>). |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

THE next group of *Lepidoptera* we shall divide into three families. The caterpillars throughout the group are very much alike in shape and colour, and are exactly alike in their food and habits; but the perfect insects are very unlike—so much so, indeed, that it requires a good deal of confidence in our instructors to feel sure that they have done right in placing them together. We must, however, never forget that Great Britain is a very small part of the whole world, and of course contains only a very few of the insects; so that although, when we look at a collection of the insects of the whole world, we find that each one is very like that which is placed next to it, yet, when we turn to a collection of only British insects, we find them so few in number—many missing—that those insects that stand side by side are often so different, that we are apt to fancy that they have not been classified correctly.

The group of moths now to be described have caterpillars that feed on the solid wood of trees, making mines and galleries in the timber, and at last so weakening the tree, that it dies of the injury. Some are very large white maggots, and were formerly eaten by the Romans, and considered a great delicacy. They were called *Cossus*, and hence Mr. Newman, who first united this group of Moths into one tribe, called them *Cossites*. Some of the largest of these caterpillars live for four or five years, devouring wood all the time; and you can scarcely find the trunk of an old willow tree that is not completely riddled by these voracious creatures; some, however, eat only the roots, and others only the pith,

but they all follow their destructive work quite out of sight, and are never to be found eating leaves, like the beautiful caterpillars of the Hawk-Moths. Each caterpillar changes to a chrysalis in the mine which it has made, and is furnished at every segment with a ring of little hooks, which enables some of them to move up and down in their galleries with almost as much ease as the caterpillars. It is a very curious sight to see one of these chrysalises wriggle up and down a reed, on the interior of which the caterpillar fed. As we have already said, we shall divide these Moths into three very different families: the first of them we call *Sesidæ*, or Clearwings.

Of all our British Moths, the *Sesidæ* are the most elegant, graceful, and fairy-like. Unlike almost all other Moths, they fly in sunshine; and nothing can exceed the grace and beauty of their motions, as they hover over a flower, or walk over its petals or leaves, gently waving their transparent and sylph-like wings. Almost every character by which we distinguish large divisions of insects is subject to exceptions; and although we have said that Moths are nocturnal, we have here a family of Moths that are true lovers of sunshine: they constitute the exception to the rule. The most remarkable character, however, that belongs to these Moths, is this—they seem to have no similarity at all to other Moths, but rather resemble gnats, and bees, and wasps, and a variety of other insects. Their antennæ are rather long, and rather thickest beyond the middle, and in the males they are what is called slightly ciliated—that is, they have a row of very short bristles all

along one side, very short indeed, so short as hardly to be seen without a magnifying glass ; the wings are narrow and transparent ; the body long, and banded with white, yellow, orange, or bright-red belts, and they generally have a tuft of hairs at the tail, which is spread out like a fan when the insect is hovering over a flower ; the legs are long, and hang down like those of a gnat when the insect is flying. Our younger readers are requested to observe, that in our descriptions of these moths, we say nothing about the hind wings, because they are all so much alike — quite transparent, with black rays and black margin.



17.—The Red-belted Clearwing (*Sesia Myopæformis*).

17. THE RED-BELTED CLEARWING.—Fore wings transparent, with a broad black tip and a black bar a little beyond the middle ; thorax and body black, the latter having a bright-red belt just about the middle. The caterpillar feeds in the solid wood of pear trees, and in the more slender branches of apple trees. We have seen between sixty and seventy in a piece of pear-tree wood about three inches long. The caterpillar feeds all the year ; the Moth is common in gardens in May, June, and July. (The scientific name is *Sesia Myopæformis*.)



18.—The Large Red-belted Clearwing (*Sesia Culiciformis*).

18. THE LARGE RED-BELTED CLEARWING.—Fore wings transparent, with a broad black tip and a black bar a little beyond the middle, and some very delicate bright-red markings

at the base ; thorax and body black, the latter with a bright-red belt about the middle. The caterpillar feeds on the wood of birch trees, preferring the stumps of trees that have been cut down ; it feeds all the year : the Moth is only to be found in May and June. This and the preceding are very much alike, but this may be immediately distinguished by the minute red marks at the base of the fore wings : it is also the larger of the two. The scientific name is *Sesia Culiciformis*.)



19.—The Red-tipped Clearwing (*Sesia Formicæformis*).

19. THE RED-TIPPED CLEARWING.—Fore wings transparent, with a broad red tip and a black bar a little beyond the middle : thorax and body black, the latter with a deep-red belt about the middle. The caterpillar feeds in side the twigs of osiers, and sometimes does a good deal of mischief in osier-beds where the twigs are grown for basket-making ; it feeds throughout the autumn and winter : the Moth appears about Midsummer. This Moth also resembles a good deal the two previous ones, but the red tip of the wing is an unmistakable character. (The scientific name is *Sesia Formicæformis*.)



20.—The Fiery Clearwing (*Sesia Chrysidiformis*).

20. THE FIERY CLEARWING.—Fore wings with the costal and apical margins black : there is also a black bar a little beyond the middle ; the space between this bar and black apex is bright orange-red, and the inner margin of the wing is of the same beautiful colour : thorax and body black, the latter with two narrow yellow belts near the tail ; the tail-fringe black at the sides, and bright orange-

coloured in the middle. We know nothing of the caterpillar of this beautiful insect. (Its scientific name is *Sesia Chrysidiformis*.)



21.—The Six-belted Clearwing (*Sesia Ichneumoniformis*).

21. THE SIX-BELTED CLEARWING.—Fore wings transparent, with brownish margins, and a brown bar just beyond the middle; the space just within the tip is yellowish; the thorax is black, with two indistinct yellow lines: the body black, with six narrow yellow belts: the tail-fringe is black and inconspicuous. The caterpillar feeds in the stems of the Stinking Hellebore, and lives through the winter: the perfect insect occurs in June and July, and is not uncommon at the top of the cliff, about Ramsgate and Margate; it used to be abundant in the sand-pit at Charlton, but the Hellebore has been destroyed. (The scientific name is *Sesia Ichneumoniformis*.)



22.—The Yellow-legged Clearwing (*Sesia Cynipiformis*).

22. THE YELLOW-LEGGED CLEARWING.—Fore wings with a black margin, and a black bar near the middle, the inner half of which is black, the outer half orange; head black, with a yellow ring round the neck; thorax black, with two bright yellow lines; body black, with four yellow belts—the male has the tail fringe black, the female golden yellow. The caterpillar lives in the bark of elm and oak trees; it feeds through the winter. The Moth appears at Midsummer, and is common in Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park. (The scientific name is *Sesia Cynipiformis*.)

23. THE CURRANT CLEARWING.—Fore wings margined with black, and having a black bar



23.—The Currant Clearwing (*Sesia Tipuliformis*).

just beyond the middle; tip yellowish, with black veins; thorax black, with two narrow yellow lines; body black, with three narrow yellow belts; tail-fringe entirely black. The caterpillar feeds on the pith of the twigs of currant-bushes, and is too common, causing the death of the shoots wherever it occurs: it is to be found alive throughout the winter by splitting open these twigs: the Moth appears in June. (The scientific name is *Sesia Tipuliformis*.)



24.—The Orange-tailed Clearwing (*Sesia Andrei-formis*).

24. THE ORANGE-TAILED CLEARWING.—Fore wings with black margins and tip, and a black bar just beyond the middle; thorax and body black; the latter with one distinct and one indistinct white or pale-yellow belt. Tail-fringe brilliant orange, and very large. The caterpillar is quite unknown, and the Moth extremely rare; a single specimen was taken last year, flying by night near Market Harborough, by the Rev. A. Matthews, and is now in that gentleman's very valuable collection. (The scientific name is *Sesia Andrei-formis*.)



25.—The Welsh Clearwing (*Sesia Scolioformis*).

25. THE WELSH CLEARWING.—Fore wings transparent; with the margins, tip, and a

large almost triangular blotch in the middle, black; antennæ, of the female only, whitish before the tip; thorax black, with two pale-yellow lines; body black, with two yellow belts; tail-fringe black, with a few yellow hairs. The caterpillar feeds on the wood of birch trees; the Moth appears in June, and has only been found by the late Mr. Ashworth, near Llangollen, in North Wales. (The scientific name is *Sesia Scolioformis*.)



26.—The White-barred Clearwing (*Sesia Sphegiformis*).

26. THE WHITE-BARRED CLEARWING.—Fore wings transparent, with black margins, and a black bar just beyond the middle; antennæ in both sexes with a white space just before the tip; thorax and body black, the latter with two white belts, the first a very narrow one at the base, the second a broad one in the middle: tail-fringe black. The caterpillar feeds on the stems of the alder; the Moth appears in May and June, and is exceedingly rare. (The scientific name is *Sesia Sphegiformis*.)



27.—The Dusky Clearwing (*Sesia Vespiiformis*).

27. THE DUSKY CLEARWING.—Fore wings opaque, blackish; head black, with a yellow neck, thorax and abdomen black, the latter with three equi-distant, distinct yellow belts, and between each two an extremely slender narrow line; tail-fringe black. The caterpillar feeds on the roots of ash and aspen trees; the Moth appears in June, and is exceedingly rare. (The scientific name is *Sesia Vespiiformis*.)



28.—The Hornet Clearwing of the Osier (*Sesia Bembeciformis*).

28. THE HORNET CLEARWING OF THE OSIER.—Fore wings transparent, tinged with yellow; head brown, with a yellow neck; body yellow, with a brown belt at the base, and another near the middle; no tail-fringe; legs orange. The caterpillar feeds on the wood of osier, spinning a tough cocoon in twigs so small that they seem scarcely large enough for the purpose: the Moth appears at Midsummer. (The scientific name is *Sesia Bembeciformis*.)



29.—The Hornet Clearwing of the Poplar (*Sesia Apiiformis*).

29. THE HORNET CLEARWING OF THE POPLAR.—Fore wings transparent, tinged with yellow; head yellow; thorax brown, with a square patch of bright yellow on each side in front; body yellow, with a brown belt near the base, and another near the middle; legs deep-orange. The caterpillar feeds on the solid wood of aspens and poplars, and lives often concealed for two years; when full fed, it spins a tough cocoon, made of silk and the chips of the poplar, often near the ground; the Moth appears about Midsummer, and is exactly like a hornet in size, colour, and shape; indeed, it would be difficult to distinguish it from a hornet, were it not for its soft, downy covering, so different from the hard case of a hornet. (The scientific name is *Sesia Apiiformis*.)

FAMILY III.—THE ZEUSERIDÆ.

30. The Reed Moth (*Macrogaster Arundinis*).31. The Leopard Moth (*Zeuzera Æsculi*).32. The Goat Moth (*Cossus ligniperda*).

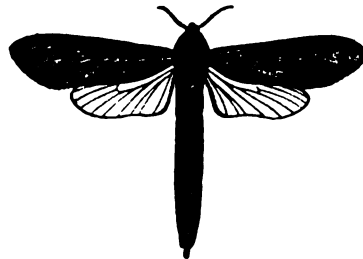
THE THIRD FAMILY of British Moths is called *Zeuseridæ*, from *Zeuzera*, the most familiar genus. We have already said how unlike each other are the three families which constitute the tribe *Cossites*; scarcely less unlike are the three Moths which, in this country, represent the family *Zeuseridæ*; they agree, however, in some very essential characters: all the caterpillars feed inside trunks and stems, and they are all unsightly and most destructive maggots; they have hard and horny heads, and a horny plate on the segment next the head. The chrysalises have a series of little hooks on each segment. In the perfect or Moth state, all the females have a long, polished, hard, and piercing ovipositor, with which they deposit their eggs deep in the crevices of the bark of trees.

30. THE REED MOTH.—Fore wings pale brown, the rays being slightly paler, and somewhat raised, and the spaces between them sprinkled with extremely minute black dots; the hind wings pale brown; thorax and body of the same pale brown colour as the wings; the body very long in the female, very

30.—The Reed Moth (Male) (*Macrogaster Arundinis*).

much exceeding the wings in length; the antennæ of the male are slender, and almost like a hair at the tip, but fringed at the base like a double comb; those of the female are slightly fringed throughout their length. The caterpillar is dingy white, inclining to yellow, and feeds in the interior of the common reed (*Arundo Phragmites*). This insect has only been found in two localities—Holme Fen, in

Huntingdonshire, and Whittlesea Mere, in Cambridgeshire—but in these places it was formerly abundant. The female, as we have said, has a remarkably long body; she flies low, slowly, and steadily, with this extraordinary body hanging down. She settles on a stem of a reed, running up and down, and incessantly vibrating her wings, while she seems to be feeling about with the curious ovipositor we have mentioned as characteristic of the tribe, as though seeking for a suitable place in which to deposit her egg. The egg



The Reed Moth (Female).

is placed on end, as observed by Mr. Harding, and is glued to the stem of the reed by a strongly adhesive fluid secreted in the insect, which dries the moment the egg is laid: in this position, the head of the little caterpillar is placed nearest the stem of the reed, into which it eats its way directly it leaves its egg-shell: it enters almost close to the ground and eats upwards; the Moth lays but one egg in one reed-stem: the chrysalis is very long, shaped much like that of a gnat, and is very rough to the touch, owing to the circles of little hooks which surround each segment: by means of these hooks it wriggles up and down the interior of the reed-stem. The Moth comes out in June, and Mr. Doubleday says that it leaves the chrysalis at ten o'clock in the evening. This Moth is a favourite food of the Black-headed Bunting (*Emberiza schæniclus*); but when it escapes this bird it only lives a few days. (The scientific name is *Macrogaster Arundinis*.)



Head of Male.

31.—The Leopard Moth (Female) (*Zeuzera Aesculi*).

31. THE LEOPARD MOTH.—So called from its beautifully-spotted wings. The fore wings are almost white, with very many blue-black roundish spots; the hind wings are similarly coloured and marked, but the spots are less distinct: all the wings have a semi-transparent appearance: thorax almost white, with six large roundish black spots ranged in three pairs, and another smaller spot between the last pair; body grey: antennæ of the male slender and hair-like at the tip, but fringed at the base like a double comb. Caterpillar whitish, with black glossy spots, and having a blackish plate on the first segment behind

the head; it feeds on the solid wood of elm, apple, pear, and plum trees, but never to such excess as to destroy them. We have even observed that fruit-trees thus infected bear more abundantly than those which are perfectly healthy. The caterpillar feeds through the winter, turning to a chrysalis in May. The Moth appears at Midsummer, and may be found by searching diligently the stems of infected trees early in the morning: the male comes to light, and may be found in the morning on the gas lamps. (The scientific name is *Zeuzera Aesculi*.)

32. The Goat Moth (*Cossus ligniperda*).

32. THE GOAT MOTH.—So called from the caterpillar having a very pungent disagreeable smell, like that of a he-goat. Fore wings rich brown, beautifully varied and mottled, the darker markings being dispersed in wavy lines, placed transversely to the rays; hind wings pale dingy brown, having markings something like those on the fore wings, but less distinct; antennæ, slightly fringed throughout in both sexes, dark brown; head also dark brown, with a nearly white ring round the neck; thorax dark brown in front, shaded to whitish grey

in the middle, and having a rather narrow black band behind; body brown and grey in alternate rings. Caterpillar flesh-coloured, with a black head, and broad dull red stripe down the back; feeds on the solid wood of willows, elms, oaks, lilacs, and other trees, living for four years; it has caused the death of many valuable elms; and a small beetle (*Scolytus Destructor*) breeding abundantly in the bark of the dying trees, the injury has been erroneously attributed to this beetle, and not to the true cause, which, feeding and carry-

ing on its work of devastation out of sight, has escaped the notice of superficial observers; before changing to a chrysalis it spins a very large tough cocoon, composed of silk mixed

with fragments of gnawed wood. This caterpillar is the Cossus of Pliny and the Roman epicures. (The scientific name is *Cossus ligniperda*.)

FAMILY IV.—THE HEPIALIDÆ.

83. The Gold Swift (*Hepialus hectus*).

84. The Common Swift (*Hepialus lupulinus*).

85. The Wood Swift (*Hepialus sylvinus*).

86. The Northern Swift (*Hepialus Velleda*).

87. The Ghost Swift (*Hepialus humuli*).

THE FOURTH FAMILY of Moths (*Hepialidæ*) contains but five British species, most of them distinguished by their rapid flight, and hence called SWIFTS. They are all remarkable for the very short and simple antennæ, a character that will be made very obvious from our figures.



83. The Gold Swift (*Hepialus hectus*).

33. THE GOLD SWIFT.—Fore wings tawny, with two oblique rows of silvery white spots, the outer interrupted, angled, and irregular; hind wings smoke-coloured, with pale fringe; head, thorax, and body fulvous brown: the female has the markings on the fore wings very indistinct. Caterpillar dirty white; feeds on the roots of plants in hedges and woods. The Moth flies directly after the sun is set, and with a restless sportive kind of flight, as though for pleasure, and not with that steady business-like air which a moth assumes when going to suck the honey of flowers or in search of its mate. The caterpillar feeds in the winter and spring, turns to a chrysalis in May, and the Moth flies at Midsummer. (The scientific name is *Hepialus hectus*.)

34. THE COMMON SWIFT.—This common insect is so extremely variable in colour that it is almost impossible to write such a description as shall agree with half-a-dozen specimens taken consecutively. Fore wings brown, with a row of irregular whitish spots, which runs

from the tip to the middle of the inner margin, and then turns inwards towards the base; hind wings smoke-coloured, with pale fringes:



84. The Common Swift (*Hepialus lupulinus*).

such is the more general appearance of the male. The female has scarcely any variety of colour, the fore wings being dingy brown, the hind wings smoke-coloured; head, thorax, and body, dingy brown. Caterpillar dirty white, with darker plates on the segments nearest the head: it feeds in roots of the dead nettles (*Ballota fetida*, *Lamium album*, &c.) throughout the winter; changes to a chrysalis in May, and the Moth appears in June, darting swiftly about every hedgerow. (The scientific name is *Hepialus lupulinus*.)



85. The Wood Swift (*Hepialus sylvinus*).

35. THE WOOD SWIFT.—Fore wings tawny, with a rather obscure whitish line running from near the tip to near the middle of the inner margin, and then turning inwards towards the base of the wing; these white marks are bordered with dark brown, and within the triangle formed by these marks is a very obvious

brown spot ; the fringes of the fore wings are orange-coloured and unspotted ; hind wings, dusky brown, with orange-coloured fringe ; thorax and body orange-brown. The female is larger than the male, the colour is duller, and the markings much less conspicuous. No one has discovered the caterpillar of this common Moth, which occurs in the perfect or Moth state in July. (The scientific name is *Hepialus sylvinus*.)



86. The Northern Swift (*Hepialus Velleda*).

36. THE NORTHERN SWIFT.—Fore wings mahogany brown in the male, obscure brown

in the female ; in both sexes there is a pale broad oblique band running from the tip to the inner margin ; the upper or outer end of this band is forked, one branch terminating in the extreme tip, the other in the costal margin ; there are other pale markings of uncertain situation nearer the base of the wing ; the fringes are paler and spotted with dark brown ; thorax and body dull brown. A dull, ugly-looking insect. The caterpillar feeds through the winter in the subterraneous rhizome of the common Brake (*Pteris aquilina*). The Moth appears in July, and swarms in some parts of the north of England, in Scotland, and in the Western Isles ; near Stromness, in Orkney, a dozen may be taken in the season with one sweep of the collecting net. We have never taken it in the south of England. (The scientific name is *Hepialus Velleda*.)



37. The Ghost Swift (Male) (*Hepialus humuli*).

37. THE GHOST SWIFT.—So called from the white colour of the male. All the wings of the male silvery white ; fore wings of the female yellow, with orange markings ; hind

wings smoke-coloured at the base, but becoming tawny towards the margin ; head, thorax, and body tawny. Caterpillar dirty white, the segment nearest the head with a brown plate ;



The Ghost Swift (Female).

feeds on the roots of Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*), Stinging Nettle (*Urtica divica*), and Dead Nettle (*Ballota foetida*) and *Lamium*

album), abundant in the south of England about Midsummer. (The scientific name is *Hepialus humuli*.)

FAMILY V.—THE COCHLIOPODIDÆ.

38. The Triangle Moth (*Limacodes Asellus*).39. The Festoon Moth (*Limacodes Testudo*).

THE FIFTH FAMILY of Moths is called *Cochliopodidæ*, from two Greek words, signifying "snail" and "foot" because the caterpillar resembles a snail, crawling along the surface of the leaf on which it feeds. The flat part of a snail on which it crawls is called the "foot:" the feet of these caterpillars are retractile, so when one of them is turned on its back, the legs appear to be withdrawn into its stomach; but when again placed in its natural position, the feet are protruded, and take firm hold of the leaf. The caterpillars spin a silken cocoon among the oak trees, and in this change to a chrysalis.



Female. Male.

38. The Triangle Moth (*Limacodes Asellus*).

38. THE TRIANGLE MOTH.—Fore wings of the male dark brown, with two oval black spots, scarcely perceptible in some specimens; hind wings almost black, unspotted; fore wings of the female yellow-brown, unspotted; hind wings dark brown, unspotted; the female is considerably larger than the male. The caterpillar is something like a wood-louse, and sits close on the surface of the leaves of the oak on which it feeds; it is of a yellow green colour, with a yellow stripe down the middle of the back, and has a number of shining pimples of a pinkish hue: it feeds in August and September, and spins up in October; it remains in the chrysalis state all the winter and spring, and the Moth comes out at Midsummer. It is only found in the New Forest in Hampshire, where a collector of the name of Turner has taken it in immense quantities. (The scientific name is *Limacodes Asellus*.)



Male. Female.

39. The Festoon Moth (*Limacodes Testudo*).

39. THE FESTOON MOTH.—Fore wings of the male yellow-brown, with two narrow brown stripes: the first is oblique, running from the middle of the costal margin to near the base of the inner margin; the second is quite straight, appearing to cut off the tip of the wing: between these two, on the inner margin, is a short oblique stripe of the same colour; hind wings dark-brown, unspotted. Female larger; fore and hind wings both inclining to clay-yellow. Antennæ of both sexes yellow; head and thorax clay-yellow, body browner. The caterpillar feeds on the oak from July to September; its shape is something like that of a wood-louse, but it still more resembles those common little sea-shells which are called Chitons: it is of a more dusky green colour, with a broad stripe down the back of a paler hue, and along each side of this is a row of shining pimples, rather pink. In October it spins on one of the oak-leaves a tough cocoon, brown outside, but most delicately white and silken inside; in this the caterpillar remains unchanged through the winter, but early in spring it changes to a yellow-brown chrysalis, which turns to a Moth in June; the female is very sluggish, sitting on the leaves of the oak, and when shaken into a net it drops like a little lump of yellow clay, and remains quite motionless, feigning death. We have repeatedly taken it in the woods of Kent, but never saw it fly: the male on the contrary flies rapidly through the woods in hot sunshine, generally against the wind and always in a zigzag direction. (The scientific name is *Limacodes Testudo*.)

round, quite by itself: hind wings crimson red, with a broad black border; antennæ, thorax, and body black; the antennæ are club-shaped, and blunt at the tip, but not quite so blunt as in the Transparent Burnet. "Caterpillar green or yellowish green, with two dorsal rows of black spots on each side; it feeds on the horse-shoe vetch, *Hippocrepis comosa*, bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*, and *Trifolium procumbens*." The caterpillar is found in May and the Moth in June. (The scientific name is *Zygæna Trifolii*.)



44. The Narrow-bordered Five-spotted Burnet (*Zygæna Lonicæræ*).

44. THE NARROW-BORDERED FIVE-SPOTTED BURNET.—Fore wings blackish green, glittering in the sun, and having red spots; two of them, close to the base, are of an oblong form, two others, of a roundish form, are placed side by side about the middle of the wing; these two are generally quite distinct and separate, and beyond them, towards the tip of the wing, is a fifth, almost round; hind wings crimson-red with a black border; antennæ black and club-shaped, but the club is pointed; thorax and body black. This insect, as may be seen both by the figure and description, is very much like the last, and when you have only a single specimen it is difficult to say to which it properly belongs; but when you have ten or twenty of each, you will see that the antennæ of this are more pointed, the fore wings rather more

pointed also, and the border of the hind wings distinctly narrower. The caterpillar is hairy, yellowish green speckled with black, yellow on the sides, paler as it becomes full-grown; it feeds on clover and grasses; the chrysalis is brownish; it is contained in a yellow silken cocoon, which is spun on the stem of the clover or a blade of grass. The caterpillar is found in May, and the Moth in June. (The scientific name is *Zygæna Lonicæræ*.)



45. The Six-spotted Burnet (*Zygæna Filipendulæ*).

THE SIX-SPOTTED BURNET.—Fore wings glossy, metallic blackish green, with six bright red spots placed exactly as you observe them in the figure; that is, two oblong ones near the base, two roundish ones near the middle, and two roundish ones nearer the tip of the wing; hind wings crimson-red, with a narrow black border; antennæ club-shaped and rather sharp-pointed; antennæ, thorax, and body black, beautifully tinged with green. Caterpillar dingy yellow, stout and rather hairy; on each segment are two rows of black spots: it feeds chiefly on the Crowfoot Trefoil, and, when full fed, crawls up the flowering stem of some grass, and on this it spins a shuttle-shaped yellow silken cocoon, very sharp-pointed at both ends; within this it changes to a black chrysalis: the Moth appears the beginning of June, and is a very beautiful object when flying in the sunshine. (The scientific name is *Zygæna Filipendulæ*.)

NOTE.

The spots on the wings of the Burnet Moths frequently *coalesce*, and then the marking is *band-like*. In that case four spots make one band.

FAMILY VIII.—THE NOLIDÆ.

46. The Short cloaked Moth (*Nola cucullatella*).47. The Least Black Arches (*Nola cristulalis*).48. The Small Black Arches (*Nola Strigula*).49. The Scarce Black Arches (*Nola centonalis*).

THE EIGHTH FAMILY of Moths, (*Nolidæ*), contains but four species that have yet been found in Great Britain. They are of small size and somewhat triangular in shape: they sit on the trunks of trees in the day-time, and fly only in the evening and during the night. The caterpillars are hairy, and, as far as we have yet observed, feed on the leaves of trees: they spin a silken cocoon and do not bury themselves in the ground to undergo their change to a chrysalis.

46. The Short-cloaked Moth (*Nola cucullatella*).

46. THE . SHORT-CLOAKED MOTH.—Fore wings pearl-grey, with a dark blotch at the base, a small triangular spot on the costal margin, and several wavy indistinct streaks parallel with the outer margin; hind wings grey, without markings. Caterpillar dingy brown, with paler patches down the back, so arranged as to form a kind of stripe; it is covered with numerous wart-like protuberances, each of which emits a little tuft of hair: it feeds on the blackthorn, and on plum-trees in gardens. The Moth first appears about Midsummer, and may be found throughout July; it is very common. (The scientific name is *Nola cucullatella*.)

47. The Least Black Arches (*Nola cristulalis*).

47. THE LEAST BLACK ARCHES.—Fore wings grey, slightly darker towards the hind margin; there are several wavy slender angular black lines across the wing, from the costal to the inner margin; between the first and second of these is a dark mark on the margin. Caterpillar dull yellow and hairy, with fine blackish lines running lengthwise from end to end: it feeds on oak, and spins up towards the end of May, the Moth appear-

ing in June. (The scientific name is *Nola cristulalis*.)

48. The Small Black Arches (*Nola Strigula*).

48. THE SMALL BLACK ARCHES.—Fore wings grey, slightly darker towards the hind margin, and marked with several slender wavy black lines, hind wings smoke-coloured: this insect is rather larger than the last; the inner line on the fore wings is less angular, and the hind wings are darker than in that species; the two are extremely alike, but, nevertheless, an entomologist does not fail at once to see the difference. The caterpillar is very hairy, and of a dingy yellow colour; Freitschke says there is a black blotch on the eighth segment: it feeds on oak, and spins up in May; the Moth is found on the trunks of trees in June. (The scientific name is *Nola Strigula*.)

49. The Scarce Black Arches (*Nola centonalis*).

49. THE SCARCE BLACK ARCHES.—The fore wings are pure white, with three transverse wavy lines passing completely across them, from the costal to the inner margin; that nearest the base is sharply angled in the middle, the angle pointing towards the tip of the wing; the second and third are near together, and are parallel with the hind margin; between the first and second is a short double mark on the costal margin; hind wings pearly white, delicately tinted with a rosy hue; the head, antennæ, thorax, and body are perfectly white. We have no knowledge of the caterpillar or chrysalis. A single specimen of this pretty little insect came to light on the 1st July, 1858, at Bembridge, in the Isle of Wight. Mr. F. O. Standish is reported to have taken a second specimen. (The scientific name is *Nola centonalis*.)

FAMILY IX.—THE LITHOSIIDÆ.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>50. The Round-winged Muslin (<i>Nudaria Senex</i>).
 51. The Muslin (<i>Nudaria mundana</i>).
 52. The Dew Moth (<i>Setina irrorella</i>).
 53. The Rosy Footman, or Red Arches (<i>Calligenia miniata</i>).
 54. The Four-dotted Footman (<i>Lithosia mesomella</i>).
 55. The Dotted Footman (<i>Lithosia muscerda</i>).
 56. The Orange Footman (<i>Lithosia aureola</i>).
 57. The Pigmy Footman (<i>Lithosia pygmaeola</i>).</p> | <p>58. The Buff Footman (<i>Lithosia helvola</i>).
 59. The Common Footman (<i>Lithosia complanula</i>).
 60. The Scarce Footman (<i>Lithosia complana</i>).
 61. The Dingy Footman (<i>Lithosia griseola</i>).
 62. The Pale Footman (<i>Lithosia stramineola</i>).
 63. The Four-spotted Footman (<i>Lithosia quadra</i>).
 64. The Red-Necked Footman (<i>Lithosia rubricollis</i>).
 65. The Feathered Footman (<i>Eulepia grammica</i>).
 66. The Speckled Footman (<i>Eulepia Cribrum</i>).</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

THE little family of *Nolidæ* we should have included with the larger family which here follows and is called *Lithosiidæ*, but Mr. Doubleday, in the work mentioned below, has separated them, and no one is so well acquainted with the subject. At this point of our History of British Moths we should like to make an observation on the English names. We consider these names are often very silly and unmeaning, but still we use them, because we do not wish our juvenile readers to be deterred from the study of Entomology, which is a truly delightful study, by long Latin words, very often without any meaning, and sometimes also difficult to pronounce; still, as these names must be learned by and by, we always add them at the end of each description. These names we obtain from a printed catalogue, called "A List of British Butterflies and Moths," by Henry Doubleday. This is the most perfect and complete scientific work ever published in this country; and, although it costs two shillings, we recommend every one of our young entomological friends to buy it, because it will enable them to obtain a thorough knowledge of the mode of arranging these beautiful objects. The list can be bought of every bookseller and naturalist in the kingdom, and one copy will last a lifetime. Mr. Henry Doubleday, the author, lives at Epping, and knows more of British Butterflies and Moths than all the other Entomologists in the kingdom; he never sells nor deals in books or insects, but has acquired all his knowledge solely to gratify his ardent love of the science, and for the purpose of instructing others—an example

we cannot too highly recommend to our entomological friends.

There are seventeen British Moths belonging to the NINTH FAMILY, *Lithosiidæ*: they are all small and rather insignificant in their appearance; their form, when at rest, is long and narrow, the fore wings folding over one another, and all the wings wrapping closely round the sides of the body. When collecting insects in the bright summer time, we have often seen these little Moths fall into the net we have held beneath, while we tapped the bough of an oak-tree; they generally pretend to be dead, and then so much resemble little bits of stick that it requires a little practice to detect them. Many insects have this mode of simulating death, and thus escaping observation; for, if they move in the daylight, they are almost sure to attract the notice of some hungry bird who will snap them up in a moment. This means of escape is doubtless an instinct bestowed by a beneficent Providence for the preservation of His creatures; thus, while some are protected by weapons of defence, others by size, and more still by their extreme activity, the safety of many a minute insect depends solely on its escaping notice by preserving a death-like quiet. The caterpillars generally feed on the lichen which we often see so beautifully clothing the bark of trees; they are generally covered with a number of little lumps like pimples, and from each of these spring a few hairs: more than half the caterpillars are, however, quite unknown to scientific observers.

50. THE ROUND-WINGED MUSLIN.—Fore



50. The Round-winged Muslin (*Nudaria Senex*).
wings pale brown, with a few darker but not very distinct marks along the costal margin, and a brown dot in the centre of each; hind wings still paler than the fore wings, and having a pale indistinct brown dot in the centre of each. The Moth appears in August. (The scientific name is *Nudaria Senex*.)



51. THE MUSLIN.—(*Nudaria mundana*).
Fore wings pale smoky brown and semi-transparent, with two zigzag transverse lines, and a brown spot between them; hind wings of nearly the same hue as the fore wings, but without markings. The caterpillar is rather hairy, and of a smoky-grey colour, with a paler stripe down the back: it feeds on tree lichens. The Moth appears in July, and is not uncommon. (The scientific name is *Nudaria mundana*.)



52. THE DEW MOTH.—(*Setina irrorella*).
Fore wings dingy orange-coloured, slightly transparent, with three oblique rows of black dots; the first has three dots, the second four or five, and the third, or outer row, has no fixed number: hind wings unspotted. We have never found the caterpillar, and in those places where the Moth is most common, such as the Freshwater Cliff, in the Isle of Wight, there seems no suitable place for tree-lichens to grow. The Moth appears about Midsummer, and continues in tolerable plenty until the middle of August; it flies in the early morning, and it is this, in all probability, which has given rise

to the name of DEW MOTH. (The scientific name is *Setina irrorella*.)



53. The Rosy Footman, or Red Arches (*Calligenia miniata*).

53. THE ROSY FOOTMAN, OR RED ARCHES.
—Fore wings pale red, with an oblique zigzag black line beyond the middle; within this is a single conspicuous black dot, and beyond it an oblique row of black dots: hind wings pale-rosy, unspotted. The caterpillar is brown and hairy; it feeds in April and May on the lichens which grow on the boughs of oak-trees: the Moth comes out in July. (The scientific name is *Calligenia miniata*.)



54. The Four-dotted Footman (*Lithosia mesomella*).

54. THE FOUR-DOTTED FOOTMAN. — Fore wings pearly grey, the costal and hind margin brightly tinged with orange; each has two black dots, one on the costal margin, the other near the inner margin: hind wings smoke-coloured, with a pale fringe. The Moth appears in June and July. (The scientific name is *Lithosia mesomella*.)



55. The Dotted Footman (*Lithosia muscerda*).

55. THE DOTTED FOOTMAN.—Fore wings smoky grey, with a row of three black dots; the first about the middle of the costal margin, the second and third in a line between that and the anal angle; between these three and the inner margin, but nearer the base of the wing, are two other black dots; hind wings of the same hue as the fore wings, but slightly

paler and unspotted. The Moth appears in August, and is only found in marshes ; the chief locality, and the only one of which we can speak with certainty, is called Horning Fen, near Norwich. (The scientific name is *Lithosia muscerda*.)



56. The Orange Footman (*Lithosia aureola*).

56. THE ORANGE FOOTMAN.—Fore wings deep orange-coloured : hind wings paler. The caterpillar is hairy and dark smoke-coloured, with two parallel yellow-red spotted stripes down the back ; it feeds on the lichen which grows on the larch-fir, and changes to a chrysalis under cover of the lichen : the Moth comes out about Midsummer, and is a beautiful and conspicuous object on the boles of the larch-trees, when it has just emerged from the chrysalis state. (The scientific name is *Lithosia aureola*.)



57. The Pigmy Footman (*Lithosia pygmaeola*).

57. THE PIGMY FOOTMAN.—Fore wings pearly grey, inclining, in the male, to smoke-colour, and have a yellow costal margin ; hind wings smoke coloured along the costal margin ; the rest whitish. This very distinct little Moth was made known by Mr. Doubleday ; hitherto, it has only been found on the sea-coast, near Deal. It appears in August. (The scientific name is *Lithosia pygmaeola*.)



58. The Buff Footman (*Lithosia helvola*).

58. THE BUFF FOOTMAN.—Fore wings of the male yellowish grey ; hind wings of the same

colour. Fore wings of the female yellow, tinged with smoke-colour, except along the costal margin, which is orange ; hind wings tinged with smoke-colour. The caterpillar, according to Freitschke, is black, with a black-brown head ; it has a yellow stripe on each side of the back, and in the last segment these stripes become broader, approach each other, and almost form a spot. It feeds on the lichens of the oak, especially in the New Forest, in Hampshire. This species is not common ; the Moth appears in July. (The scientific name is *Lithosia helvola*.)



59. The Common Footman (*Lithosia complanula*).

59. THE COMMON FOOTMAN.—Fore wings smoke-coloured, with a bright yellow stripe on the costal margin, terminating in a point before it reaches the tip of the wing ; hind wings delicately pale yellow. The caterpillar is hairy, almost black, and without spots ; beneath, it has a reddish line on each side, just above the feet ; it feeds on the lichens of oaks, blackthorns, and more rarely on those of the larch-fir : authors also speak of its frequenting poplars, and feeding on the lichens on walls, but we have never found it in such situations. This is the most common species, and may be met with in all the woods and lanes round London : we have found it in June, July, and August. (The scientific name is *Lithosia complanula*.)



60. The Scarce Footman (*Lithosia complana*).

60. THE SCARCE FOOTMAN.—Fore wings smoke-coloured, with a bright yellow stripe on the costal margin, of equal breadth to the extreme tip of the wing ; hind wings delicately

pale yellow. We are totally unacquainted with the caterpillar of this species, and doubt whether it has been seen in this country ; but it has been described by Ochsenheimer as being black, with short hairs, and as having a stripe on each side of the back, composed of yellow, white, and red spots, and a narrow reddish line above the feet : it feeds on the lichens of blackthorn and fir. The Moth appears in July. (The scientific name is *Lithosia complana*.)



61. The Dinky Footman (*Lithosia griscola*).

61. THE DINGY FOOTMAN. — Fore wings smoke-coloured, with a pearly gloss, the costal margin yellow ; hind wings pearly grey. The Moth appears soon after Midsummer, and is very common. (The scientific name is *Lithosia griscola*.)



62. The Pale Footman (*Lithosia stramineola*).

62. THE PALE FOOTMAN. — Fore wings pale dull yellow ; hind wings still paler, having a bleached appearance. This is in all probability a pale variety of the preceding ; it occurs at the same time, in the same localities, and there is not the slightest difference in shape or size ; but the colour is very different, and this has induced Mr. Doubleday to consider it a new species. (The scientific name is *Lithosia stramineola*.)



63. The Four-spotted Footman (Male) (*Lithosia quadra*).

63. THE FOUR-SPOTTED FOOTMAN. — Fore

wings of the male delicate pearly grey in the middle, bright yellow at the base, smoke-coloured at the hind margin, and having a short black stripe at the base of the costal margin ; hind wings dingy yellow, smoke-coloured towards the tip. Fore wings of the female orange-coloured, with two conspicuous black spots on each ; one on the costal margin, the other between this and the inner margin ; hind wings yellow, unspotted. The caterpillar is nearly an inch and a half long, very hairy,



The Four-spotted Footman (Female).

of a grey colour, with yellow and black stripes ; the stripes being bordered with red warts, from which spring the hairs. It is said by Berge to feed on fir, beech, oak, pear, apple, cherry, damson, roses, horse-chestnut, willow, lime, and various hedgerow plants ; but may we not rather imagine that it is the lichens and not the foliage of the trees which it devours ? It spins a thin white cocoon, either in crevices of the bark or between two leaves, and in this it changes to a shining black-brown chrysalis, in which state it remains for eleven or twelve days only. The Moth appears in July and August, and frequently hibernates, laying its eggs in the spring. (The scientific name is *Lithosia quadra*.)



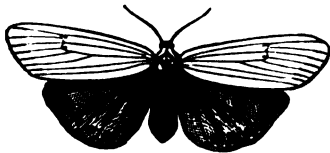
64. The Red-necked Footman (*Lithosia rubricollis*).

64. THE RED-NECKED FOOTMAN. — All the wings black ; head black, with a red neck ; body black, with a yellow tip. The caterpillar is hairy and grey, with black stripes, in which are red and white spots : it feeds on a variety of lichens. The Moth, singular from its black colour, appears in August. (The scientific name is *Lithosia rubricollis*.)



65. The Feathered Footman (Male) (*Eulepia grammica*).

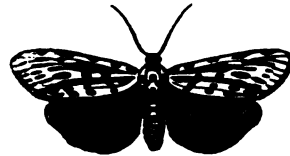
65. THE FEATHERED FOOTMAN. — Fore wings of the male yellow, with a central black spot, and a number of parallel black longitudinal stripes, hind wings orange-coloured, with a central black lunule, a broad black marginal band, a bright orange fringe, and a few dusky streaks crossing the orange-colour in the middle. Fore wings of the female pale buff, with a black dot near the costal margin, and four or five narrow black streaks near the hind margin; hind wings orange-coloured, with a few black streaks near the base, a central black dot, and a row of black dots just within the hind margin; antennæ black, feathered in the male; thorax yellow, with black longitudinal stripes; body yellow, with black spots. On the Con-



The Feathered Footman (Female).

tinent, especially in France and Germany, the caterpillar of this species is found throughout May, feeding on various grasses, on mugwort, on heather, and sometimes on oak-leaves; it is black, with white markings:

on each segment are brown wart-like protuberances, from which spring short, reddish yellow hairs. It spins a whitish grey cocoon between leaves, in which it turns to a reddish brown chrysalis, in which state it remains about twenty days, the Moth appearing at the end of June. We have no knowledge whatever of either caterpillar or Moth as natives of Great Britain, and have described them only out of respect to Mr. Doubleday, who places this insect in the "List of British Moths and Butterflies," to which we have already referred. (The scientific name is *Eulepia grammica*.)



66. The Speckled Footman (*Eulepia Cribrum*).

66. THE SPECKLED FOOTMAN. — Fore wings white, with four transverse zigzag black bands, each of which is almost divided into spots; two smoke-coloured stripes run from the base of the wing to the hind margin, passing through all four of the black bands; hind wings smoke-coloured. The caterpillar is black and hairy, with a whitish stripe down the back, and a slender white line on each side above the feet; it feeds on the common heather. The Moth appears in July, and has only been found in Dorsetshire and Hampshire: it was first discovered by Mr. Dale. (The scientific name is *Eulepia Cribrum*.)

FAMILY X.—THE EUCHELIIDÆ.

67. The Crimson Speckled (*Deiopeia pulchella*).

68. The Cinnabar (*Euchelia Jacobææ*).

69. The Scarlet Tiger (*Callimorpha Dominula*).

THE TENTH FAMILY of Moths is called *Eucheliidæ*: it contains but three British species, all of them extremely beautiful: the caterpillars are hairy, and spin a web in

which their hairs are interspersed; the chrysalis is smooth; the Moth has thread-like antennæ without any fringe.

67. THE CRIMSON SPECKLED. — Fore wings

67. The Crimson Speckled (*Deiopeia pulchella*).

white, with a number of nearly square crimson and black spots, which are arranged in transverse but very irregular rows—the scarlet and black rows alternating with each other, five of scarlet and six of black; the hind wings are white, clouded along the margin with black; the antennæ are black, and also the eyes, but the crown of the head is red; there is a red collar round the neck, with two black spots on it; the thorax is whitish, with a central black spot, and on each side of it is a distinct tippet, which is red in the middle and black at each end: body white. The caterpillar, like the Moth, is very beautiful; the ground is lead-colour, with a covering of black hairs; there is a broad white stripe down the back, and on each segment down the side is a double scarlet spot. On the Continent of Europe, this caterpillar is said to feed on the Forget-me-not (*Myosotis arvensis*), but it has never been found in this country. The Moth appears in July. Mr. Doubleday has a single specimen, taken at Epping, and we believe there are two or three other British specimens in different cabinets. (The scientific name is *Deiopeia pulchella*.)

68. The Cinnabar (*Euchelia Jacobææ*).

68. THE CINNABAR. — Fore wings olive-brown, with a crimson stripe on each, very near the costal margin and parallel with it; a similar crimson stripe on the inner margin, and two round crimson spots on the hind mar-

gin; hind wings crimson, with a black margin: antennæ, head, thorax, and body, black. The caterpillar is deep orange ground-colour, with black head and black wings; it is hairy, but not so hairy as the rest of the family: it feeds on the common ragwort (*Senecio Vulgaris*) and is common everywhere. The chrysalis is smooth, short, thick, red-brown, and shining; it changes on the surface of the ground. The Moth appears in July; the males are much larger than the females. (The scientific name is *Euchelia Jacobææ*.)

69. The Scarlet Tiger (*Callimorpha dominula*).

69. THE SCARLET TIGER. — Fore wings olive-brown, with a very beautiful metallic green gloss, and having about ten cream-coloured spots, very various in size and shape: those in the centre of the wing are rather orange-coloured; hind wings crimson with several black blotches. The markings are so different in shape and size in different individuals that it is difficult to write any description that would apply to every specimen. The combination of colours is truly lovely, and it is one of the most beautiful of known insects, whether British or foreign. The caterpillar is lead-coloured, in some specimens smoky black, with numerous black hairs springing from bluish warts; it has three yellow stripes, the broadest down the centre of the back, the others on each side. It feeds chiefly on Hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*) and may be found abundantly wherever that plant occurs. An old gravel-pit on the London side of Dartford, and Tintern Abbey, may be mentioned as two favourite and familiar localities for this beautiful Moth. The Moth appears about Midsummer. (The scientific name is *Callimorpha dominula*.)

FAMILY XI.—THE CHELONIIDÆ.

70. The Clouded Buff (*Euthemonia russula*).
 71. The Wood Tiger (*Chelonia Plantaginis*).
 72. The Tiger (*Chelonia caia*).
 73. The Cream-spot Tiger (*Chelonia villica*).
 74. The Ruby Tiger (*Arctia fuliginosa*).

75. The Muslin Moth (*Arctia mendica*).
 76. The Buff Ermine (*Arctia lubricipeda*).
 77. The White Ermine (*Arctia Menhastri*).
 78. The Water Ermine (*Arctia Urticæ*).

THE ELEVENTH FAMILY of Moths, called *Cheloniidæ*, contains eleven species ; they are the true Tiger Moths, so called from the beauty of their variegated colouring. They differ from the *Eucheliidæ*, in the males always having the antennæ fringed. The caterpillars are still more hairy than those of the *Eucheliidæ*, and roll themselves in a ring when disturbed. They spin a loose silken web, in which a great quantity of their hairs are interspersed ; the chrysalis is smooth.



70. The Clouded Buff (Male) (*Euthemonia russula*).

70. THE CLOUDED BUFF.—The male is very much larger than the female, and so different, that we must describe them separately ; Linnæus, indeed, believed them to be two distinct insects ; he called the male *Bombyx Sannio*, and the female *Bombyx russula*. The fore wings of the male are buff, with a conspicuous central spot, in which red-brown and dull brown are mixed ; there is a brown stripe along the inner margin, and within this is a red-brown stripe ; the hind margin is bright red-brown, and a delicate stripe of the same colour runs from the tip of the wing half way along the costal margin ; hind wings whitish yellow, with a broad smoke-coloured band near the hind margin, the margin itself being bright red-brown ; there is also a large crescent shaped smoke-coloured mark in the middle, and an indistinct smoke-coloured cloud at the base : head and thorax yellow, and body pale. Fore wings of the female reddish orange-coloured, with the rays and a central spot

bright red-brown, and various black markings, and a black cloud about the base : head and thorax deep orange-coloured ; body black, with slender orange rings. Caterpillar brown,



The Clouded Buff (Female).

with red-brown hairs, and a yellow stripe down the middle of the back ; it feeds on Mouse-ear Hawk-weed (*Hieracium pilosella*), Dandelion (*Leontodon taraxacum*), Heath (*Erica cinerea*), and probably several other plants growing on heaths. The male used to be very abundant on Blackheath, among the furze and fern, twenty years ago, but we have not seen it there since ; it is common on most heaths in June. (The scientific name is *Euthemonia russula*).



71. The Wood Tiger (Male) (*Chelonia Plantaginis*).

71. THE WOOD TIGER.—Fore wings of the male intense velvety black with cream-coloured markings, of which the most conspicuous are—*first*, a long stripe, parallel with the inner margin ; and *secondly*, an irregular and often incomplete figure, somewhat like the letter X, occupying the apex of the wing ; this X-like mark and the stripe are often connected together ; there are two other cream-coloured markings on the costal margin ; hind wings bright orange, with velvety black markings ;



The Wood Tiger (Female).

the orange-colour occupies the basal part of the wing. Fore wings of the female much like those of the male; hind wings also very similar, but the basal portion of the wing is black. Antennæ black, with a yellow spot at the base in the male; neck black in the middle, bright-orange on the sides; thorax black, with four longitudinal pale markings—one at the base of each wing, the other intermediate between them, and often wanting in the female: body of the male black in the middle and orange at the sides; of the female, black in

the middle and crimson on the sides. The caterpillar is of a greyish-black colour; it is covered with warts or tubercles, from which spring a number of long hairs; these are much longest at the hinder extremity of the caterpillar; at both ends of the caterpillars the hairs are black, but red-brown on the middle segments; the caterpillars come out of the egg at the end of summer, and, after feeding for fourteen days, retire for the winter or hibernate until March, when they re-appear, and feed again for seven or eight weeks. In May, they spin a slight web between the leaves of various herbs, especially violets, on which, as well as on plantain, and a number of other plants, the caterpillar feeds. The Moth comes out in May and June, and is common in the woods of the south of England, especially after they have been cut down. (The scientific name is *Chelonia Plantaginis*.)

72. The Tiger (*Chelonia carya*). (No. 1.)

72. THE TIGER.—Fore wings rich velvety-brown, with cream-coloured markings, so various in their size, shape, and position, that it is impossible to describe them; hind wings red, with blue-black spots, three of which are ranged in a row parallel with the hind margin. This grand insect is so variable in colour that we have thought it best to give three figures of it to show the curious manner in which the

colours are distributed. Sometimes the brown occupies the whole, not only of the fore wings, but also of the hind wings, as in No. 3; but in other specimens, the cream-colour greatly predominates, as in No. 2; the upper figure, No. 1, represents the most common variety. Antennæ white, with a brown fringe: head brown; thorax brown, with a crimson ring round the neck; body crimson with a row of



The Tiger. (No. 2.)



The Tiger. (No. 3.)

oblong black spots down the centre of the back, and a row of black dots on each side generally concealed by the wings. The caterpillar of this beautiful Moth feeds on almost every plant, and in almost every garden: the egg is laid in autumn, and the little caterpillar soon makes its appearance, but after feeding for twenty or twenty-two days, and attaining a length of about three-quarters of an inch, it hibernates or retires for the winter. In the spring it re-appears, and begins eating with great voracity: you cannot pass along a sunny hedge-bank without observing it on the various kinds of dead nettle, of which it seems particularly fond; in gardens it is equally abundant on the leaves of hollyhocks, and, indeed, nothing comes amiss to it; it is full-grown in June, and is then a very familiar object to all gardeners, looking like a little bear. The ground-colour is black, and it is covered all over with very long hairs; those on the back are grey, those of the sides and about the head are brown; the head itself and the legs are black. It spins a loose hairy web in July, and turns to a large black, smooth chrysalis. The Moth appears in July. (The scientific name is *Chelonia caja*.)



73. The Cream-spot Tiger (*Chelonia villica*).

73. THE CREAM-SPOT TIGER.—Fore wings black, with eight cream-coloured spots; the first, large and somewhat triangular, is situated at the base of the wing; beyond this are two rounded spots; then two more, rather smaller and more distant; then come two more, larger and nearer together; and lastly, a single one near the tip of the wing. The hind wings are bright orange-yellow, with half-a-dozen scattered small black spots, and an irregular black blotch on the tip. Antennæ and head black; thorax black, with a cream-coloured spot on each side in front; body orange-colour, shaded to rosy-red towards the extremity, and having a row of black spots down the middle of the back, and another row on each side, concealed by the wings. The caterpillar is very hairy; the ground colour black, and the hairs brown; its head and legs are red. We have always found it feeding on chickweed; but continental

entomologists mention a number of other herbs on which it feeds. The egg is laid in the autumn, and the little caterpillar, after feeding for a few weeks, lies up for the winter. It begins eating again in April; and on fine days in May may be seen on sunny hedge-banks by the road side wherever chickweed abounds; it spins a web at the end of May, and changes to a blackish chrysalis. The Moth comes out towards the end of June. It is a quiet and lethargic insect, especially the female, which we have never taken on the wing; and the male very rarely. (The scientific name is *Chelonia villica*.)



74. The Ruby Tiger (*Arctia fuliginosa*).

74. THE RUBY TIGER.—Wings semi-transparent; fore wings brown, with two black dots rather above the middle; hind wings with the inner half pink, the outer half smoke-coloured, and having two black dots in the middle; a band of dark smoke-colour runs all along the hind wing near the margin, the margin itself being of a lovely rose-colour; head and thorax brown, with a pink tinge; body pink, with a black stripe down the middle, and a row of black dots on each side. Caterpillar somewhat smoke-coloured, each segment having a series of warts or tubercles, all of which emit brown hairs. There are two broods; the first feed early in the spring, having hibernated or passed the winter as caterpillars; in May they spin a loose boat-shaped cocoon, in which they turn to a smooth blackish chrysalis, with paler bands. They may be seen through the silk of the cocoon. The perfect Moth appears in June, and lays eggs before the end of the month; these are soon hatched, and begin feeding on dock, plantain, and several grasses, and are full fed the first week in August, and turn to perfect Moths about the end of the month. They lay eggs, which hatch in a few days, eat for fourteen to twenty days, and then hibernate in crevices of bark and other secure places. (The scientific name is *Arctia fuliginosa*.)



75. The Mullein Moth (Male) (*Arctia mendica*).

75. THE MUSLIN MOTH. — Male smoke-coloured all over: female white, with the wings semi-transparent; both sexes have the wings spotted with black; the spots are small and usually six or eight in number on each wing; in the female the antennæ are black, and there is a row of black down the middle of the body as well as along each side. The caterpillar has the head and legs very shiny and reddish brown; body pale smoky-brown,



The Muslin Moth (Female).

with a still paler line down the very middle of the back; each segment has a series of ten warts, and each wart emits a number of strong bright rust-coloured bristles. The caterpillar is common on chickweed, dock, &c.; it spins a blackish-looking cocoon on the ground in August, and turns to a smooth brown chrysalis, in which state it remains all through the winter, the perfect Moth appearing next June. (The scientific name is *Arctia mendica*.)



76. The Buff Ermine (*Arctia lubricipeda*).

76. THE BUFF ERMINE. — Uniform buff-colour, the male darker than the female; fore wings with two small black spots on the costal margin, and a row of small black spots, forming an oblique line across the wing, from the tip of the wing to the middle of the inner margin; hind wings generally with two or three black spots distant from each other. The caterpillar is of a dingy-white colour, covered with long pale-brown hairs: there is a narrow white line down the middle of its back, and below this on each side a broad smoke-coloured stripe. It feeds on docks, and may be readily found by turning up the leaves of the dock on hedge-banks. It spins a loose cocoon on the ground, and changes to a smooth dark-coloured chrysalis, in which state it remains all through the winter. The

Moth appears about Midsummer. (The scientific name is *Arctia lubricipeda*.)



77. The White Ermine (*Arctia stenthostri*).

77. THE WHITE ERMINE. — Fore wings cream-coloured, with about thirty black spots scattered over them; those near the tip of the wing are longer and narrower than the rest; hind wings whiter than fore wings, having a double black spot in the middle, very much like the sign used by printers to imply seconds; there are generally three other black spots arranged near the hind margin: antennæ black; head and thorax white; body yellow, with a row of black spots down the back, and another on each side. The caterpillar is brown, with long hairs of the same colour, and with a paler line down the middle of the back. It feeds on almost everything, and is common everywhere in August and September. It spins a slight cocoon, in which it changes to a dark-brown chrysalis, in which state it remains during the winter. The Moth appears in June. (The scientific name is *Arctia Menthastri*.)



78. The Water Ermine (*Arctia Urticae*).

78. THE WATER ERMINE. — Wings white; the fore wings with a black dot near the costal margin, and half way between the base and tip; head and thorax white; body yellow, with the tip snowy white, and having a row of black spots down the middle of the back, and on each side. Caterpillar nearly black, with an indistinct stripe down the back, and very hairy. It feeds on Mint, Willow-herb, and on herbs of different kinds, by the sides of ditches and in wet places, almost invariably concealing itself on the underside of the leaves; it spins a slight web amongst its food, and turns to a smooth dark-coloured chrysalis, in which state it remains throughout the winter, the Moth appearing the following June. (The scientific name is *Arctia Urticae*.)

FAMILY XII.—THE LIPARIDÆ.

79. The Brown-tail Moth (*Liparis chrysorrhæa*).80. The Yellow-tail Moth (*Liparis auriflua*).81. The Satin Moth (*Liparis Salicis*).82. The Gipsy (*Liparis dispar*).83. The Black Arches (*Liparis monacha*).89. The Noddy Moth (*Demas Coryli*).84. The Pale Tussock (*Orgyia pudibunda*).85. The Dark Tussock (*Orgyia fuscelina*).86. The Reed Tussock (*Orgyia comosa*).87. The Scarce Vapourer (*Orgyia gonostigma*).88. The Common Vapourer (*Orgyia antiqua*).

THE TWELFTH FAMILY of Moths, *Liparidæ*, contains eleven species: they have far less brilliancy of colour than the *Cheloniidæ*, and in several species white greatly predominates. The caterpillars are very hairy and many have stiff tufts of hair like brushes; but what is the most singular and unmistakable character of the family is that all the chrysalides as well as the caterpillars are hairy.

79. The Brown-tail Moth (*Liparis chrysorrhæa*).

79. THE BROWN-TAIL MOTH. — All the wings white; head and thorax also white; body white at the base, but brown at the extremity; in the female the brown part is a large tuft, the down on which is most abundant, and is scraped off by the insect as a covering for her eggs. The caterpillar is short, stout, and black, with four rows of wart-like tubercles on each side, from which radiate a number of long bristle-like hairs. These tufts of hair on the second row from the back, on the segments from the fifth to the twelfth both inclusive, are snow-white and fanlike; the tenth and the eleventh segments have a circular, wax-like, cup-shaped, scarlet spot on the very middle of the back; there are also several other small scarlet markings on different parts of the caterpillar. It feeds on whitethorn and blackthorn, and spins a thin web among the leaves, in which it changes into a chrysalis having a few tufts of thin brown hairs. (The scientific name is *Liparis chrysorrhæa*.)

80. THE YELLOW-TAIL MOTH. — All the wings are of a delicate satiny-white, the fore

80. The Yellow-tail Moth (*Liparis auriflua*).

wings having a round and often indistinct black spot near the anal angle; the head and thorax are pure unsullied white; the body is white at the base, but golden-yellow at the extremity. The female Moth has the same habit as the last, covering its eggs with the down from its own body. The caterpillar is short and stout, the ground-colour black; it has rows of tubercles on each side, from each of which radiates a number of bristle-like hairs. The first row of tubercles, that nearest the back, is black; each of the second row is ornamented with a tuft of whitish hairs; the third row of tubercles is coral-red. There are two interrupted vermillion-coloured stripes extending along the back; the second segment has a coral-coloured projection close behind the head; the fifth and sixth segments are humped on the back: the tenth and the eleventh have a round, wax-like, cup-shaped mark on the very middle of the back. It is a beautiful and very common caterpillar, feeding on the whitethorn in every hedge; it spins a web among its food, and changes to a brown chrysalis, having a few scattered tufts of brown hairs. The Moth appears in July. (The scientific name is *Liparis auriflua*.)

81. The Satin Moth (*Liparis Salicis*).

81. THE SATIN MOTH. — Wings white, un-

spotted, delicately silky; head white; the antennæ white, with short black rays; thorax white; body black, but covered with long silky white hairs; legs thick, ringed with white. The caterpillar has a row of most conspicuous white spots all down the middle of the back; on each side of this row is a black stripe, in which are eleven red wart-

tubercles; the sides are grey, and are also adorned with red tubercles. It feeds chiefly on the Lombardy poplar, but sometimes on other trees; spins a web on the trunks of the poplar, or on the ground, and changes to a chrysalis, and to a Moth in July or August. This Moth is excessively abundant. (The scientific name is *Liparis Salicis*.)



82. The Gipsy (Male) (*Liparis dispar*).



The Gipsy (Female).

82. THE GIPSY.—The wings of the male dark-brown or smoky-black, with several waved zigzag darker markings, and a dark central spot: hind wings of a pale and clearer brown, but rather darker towards the margin; head, thorax, and body dark-brown. All the wings of the female dingy-white, the fore wings having three transverse waved zigzag darker lines; between the first and second there is a black dot, and also a black mark of the shape of the letter V. There is a row of black dots all along the hind margin of both wings. A variety of the female sometimes occurs in which the black V on the wings only is visible—this was mistaken by the late accomplished Mr. Haworth for the Black-V Moth (*Orygia V-nigrum* of science), a very distinct species, unknown in this country. When we recollect that Mr. Haworth studied and wrote during the long war incident on the first French Revolution, a period when it was almost impossible to interchange books and specimens with continental entomologists, we can only wonder at the great degree of accuracy with which his laborious work was compiled, and must never complain of a few unimportant and most excusable mistakes. The caterpillar of the Gipsy has the ground-colour black, beautifully netted with grey markings, and it has a conspicuous grey line down the very middle of the back;

each segment has six tubercles, two on the back, of a deep blood-colour, and two on each side, of a greyish hue; the blood-coloured tubercles emit straight black bristles, the grey tubercles emit brown hairs, which are gracefully bent over towards the legs; the head is marbled with black and brown; the legs are red-brown. It feeds on whitethorn, blackthorn, plum, and apple, and in some parts of France so strips the trees of their foliage as to do great injury to the fruit, for fruit will not ripen without leaves. Duponchel has made a very erroneous description of the caterpillar, although so common. I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Hockett, a most industrious collector, for those which I have described. The caterpillar spins a slight web amongst its food, in which it changes to a chrysalis, with a few thin bunches of hair all over it; the eggs continue to hatch during several weeks in succession; the Moth begins to appear about Midsummer, and specimens continue to come out during the whole of July. The female lays her eggs on the branches of trees, and covers them with down from her own body. (The scientific name is *Liparis dispar*.)

83. THE BLACK ARCHES.—Fore wings white, with five zigzag transverse black lines; the first is near the base, but still nearer the base are six black spots; beyond the first line is one black spot; beyond this are three zigzag

83. The Black Arches (Male) (*Liparis monacha*).

lines crowded together ; at a short distance follows the fifth line, and on the hind margin of the wing are nine black spots ; hind wings of the male smoke-coloured, with seven or eight white spots on the margin ; hind wings of the female smoke-coloured, with a pale marginal band, in which are six or seven dark spots ; head white, palpi, antennæ, and eyes black ; the antennæ of the male have white shafts ; thorax with a black mark in front, close behind the head, and three or four black spots in the middle ; body rosy-red, with a row of black dots down the middle, and a row on each side ; legs black and white in the male—black in the female. The caterpillar is grey and hairy, with a darker stripe down the back ; the second segment has two bluish tubercles on the back ; the ninth, tenth, and eleventh segments have a reddish tubercle on the back. It feeds on oak, birch, &c. ; spins a slight cocoon, in July, in the crevices of the bark ; and changes to a blackish shining chrysalis, which is ornamented with brushes of dark hair on every segment. The Moth appears in July and August, and is not common. (The scientific name is *Liparis monacha*.)

84. The Pale Tussock (*Orygia pudibunda*).

84. THE PALE TUSOCK.—Fore wings of the male grey, with a broad central smoke-coloured transverse bar, more or less distinct ; this bar includes several darker waved lines ;



The Black Arches (Female).

the fringe on the hind margin has seven or eight dark spots ; the fore wings of the female are pale-grey, without the central bar, but instead of this they have two transverse, rather waved, lines, one rather before the middle, and the other rather beyond ; the fringe is spotted as in the male ; hind wings in both male and female nearly white, with a faint greyish central transverse bar, which is most conspicuous towards the anal angle : head, thorax, and body grey ; fore legs of the male very hairy. The caterpillar is of a delicate green colour, with a band of the most intense velvety black between the fifth and sixth segments, another between the sixth and seventh, and a third between the seventh and eighth ; all these four segments have a thick tuft of yellow hair, like a brush, on the back ; the twelfth segment has a longer and more slender tuft, directed backward ; it feeds on oak, lime, hazel, edible chestnut, and many other trees. I have had a number of these caterpillars this year, and have observed that before they changed their skins, they spin a little silken house, bending a leaf over their backs. They feed through June, July, and August, spin a slight web among the leaves, and turn to a hairy chrysalis, which turns to a Moth the following May. The beautiful caterpillar is common everywhere : it is called the "Hop-dog" ; the Moth not so often seen. (The scientific name is *Orygia pudibunda*.)

85. THE DARK TUSOCK.—Fore wings smoky-grey, with three transverse dark waved markings ; the first of these is near the base, the other two are near together, and beyond the middle of the wing ; all are accompanied by orange-coloured sprinkled dots ; and there is a dark dotted line along the hind margin,

85. The Dark Tussock (*Orgyia fascelina*).

just within the fringe; hind wings paler smoky-grey, and without markings, except a dark and very narrow line along the hind margin, just within the fringe; head, thorax, and body smoky-grey. Caterpillar very dark smoke-colour, with lemon-coloured hairs; the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth segments have dense brushlike tufts of hair of a dark colour, and there is a longer, more slender tuft on the twelfth segment, pointing backwards. It feeds on plum, hazel, and a number of other trees, and sometimes on herbaceous plants. It spins a slight web amongst its food, and turns to a black chrysalis, with numerous little tufts of hair. The Moth appears about Midsummer, and is not common. (The scientific name is *Orgyia fascelina*.)

86. The Reed Tussock (*Orgyia cænosa*).

86. THE REED TUSSOCK.—Fore wings of the male pale-brown, the hind wings still paler; wings of the female almost white—all the wings in both sexes spotless; head, thorax, and body dingy-white, legs yellow. The caterpillar has the ground-colour very dark, almost black, but every segment has a series of tubercles or warts, from which issue yellow bristle-like hairs; the second segment bears two long tufts of black hairs, which project forwards over the head; the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth segments have each a thick tuft of yellow hairs, which stick upright like a stiff brush, on the centre of the back,

and the last segment has a long, slender tuft of black hairs, which points directly backwards. It feeds on the common reed (*Arundo phragmitis*), and, when full fed, spins an oblong cocoon, rather pointed at both ends, on the leaves or stems of the reed; in this it changes to a hairy chrysalis; the cocoon is thickly interspersed with the hairs of the caterpillar. The Moths begin to appear early in June, and continue coming out through the whole of July and August, during which months the caterpillar also feeds, so that the collectors have frequently taken caterpillars and Moths on the same day. This circumstance arises from the curious fact, that the eggs laid by the female do not hatch simultaneously, but the little caterpillars continue to make their appearance in irregular succession during a period of seven weeks. This Moth is very local, being only found in the Fen country called Whittlesea Mere. (The scientific name is *Orgyia cænosa*.)



Female.



Male.

87. The Scarce Vapourer (*Orgyia gonostigma*).

87. THE SCARCE VAPOURER.—Fore wings of the male of a beautiful mottled brown, with several waved transverse darker markings, a curved row of three or four white spots near the tip, a comma-shaped white mark at the anal angle, and an orange-coloured blotch on the costal margin, near the tip; hind wings plain dark-brown; head, thorax, and body dark-brown. The female has no wings, but is covered all over with velvety-brown down. The caterpillar is bright orange-colour, with four rows of black spots which almost touch each other, so as to form stripes; the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth segments have each a tuft or bunch of brown hairs on the back, the second segment has two long, slender tufts of black hairs, pointing forwards over the head; the twelfth segment

has a single tuft of long black hairs ; and the thirteenth segment three such tufts, all pointing backwards. It feeds on nut and oak, spins a web on the stems of the trees, and turns to a hairy chrysalis. The female never leaves the web ; the male Moth appears on the wing in July, and is not common. (The scientific name is *Orgyia gonostigma*.)



Male.

Female.

88. The Common Vapourer (*Orgyia antiqua*).

88. THE COMMON VAPOURER.—All the wings of the male bright chestnut-brown, the fore wings having darker transverse markings, and a white, rather crescent-shaped, mark in the anal angle : head, thorax, and body brown. The female is without wings, but is covered with grey down. The caterpillar is particoloured—brown, grey, and pink ; different specimens are of different colours ; the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth segments have each a tuft or brush of yellowish hairs on the back ; the second segment has two long slender black tufts, pointing forwards over the head, and the twelfth segment has one slender tuft pointing backwards. It feeds on every tree or shrub in the garden. It spins a web on walls, trunks of trees, and other exposed places, and in this, changes to a hairy chrysalis. When the female comes out, she crawls on the web, and never leaves it, laying her eggs all over it. It is a very curious thing, and I believe hitherto unobserved, and therefore unpublished, that these eggs do not hatch all together like those of Moths in general, but come out a few at a

time, over a period of ten weeks, so that the caterpillar, chrysalis, and Moths are all found together throughout the summer and autumn. Quartermaster-sergeant M'Laren, of Worley Barracks, a most excellent observer, first called my attention to this interesting fact. The caterpillar is to be seen in abundance in all the squares of London, and the male Moth may be observed also daily dashing about the streets, even in the hottest sunshine. (The scientific name is *Orgyia antiqua*.)



89. The Nut-tree Tussock (*Demas Coryli*).

89. THE NUT-TREE TUSOCK.—Fore wings with the outer half grey, the inner half darker grey, and marked with still darker waved transverse lines ; at the very base, the wings are slightly paler ; in very fine specimens, there is a small dark ring near the middle ; hind wings pale-brown, and without markings ; thorax grey, with two longitudinal dark lines down the middle, and three transverse dark lines on each side ; body grey-brown. The caterpillar is dingy-white, sometimes tinged with rosy-brown ; it has a broad dark stripe down the middle of the back, and a tuft or brush of brown hairs on the fourth, fifth, and twelfth segments. I have found it only on the nut and beech, but continental authors describe it as feeding on a number of different trees ; it spins a slight web under moss at the roots of trees. The chrysalis is hairy, and may be found under the moss about the roots of beech trees. The Moth appears in June, and is far from common. (The scientific name is *Demas Coryli*.)

FAMILY XIII.—BOMBYCIDÆ.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 90. The Pale Oak Eggar (<i>Trichiura Cratægi</i>). | 96. The Oak Eggar (<i>Bombyx Quercus</i>). |
| 91. The December Moth (<i>Pæcilocampa Populi</i>). | 97. The Grass Eggar (<i>Bombyx Trifolii</i>). |
| 92. The Small Eggar (<i>Eriogaster lanestris</i>). | 98. The Drinker (<i>Odonestis potatoria</i>). |
| 93. The Lackey (<i>Bombyx neustria</i>). | 99. The Lappet (<i>Lasiocampa quercifolia</i>). |
| 94. The Ground Lackey (<i>Bombyx castrensis</i>). | 100. The Small Lappet (<i>Lasiocampa ilicifolia</i>). |
| 95. The Fox Moth (<i>Bombyx Rubi</i>). | 101. The Kentish Glory (<i>Endromis versicolor</i>). |
102. The Emperor Moth (*Saturnia carpini*).

THE THIRTEENTH FAMILY of Moths is called *Bombycidae*. All the Moths are of considerable size and generally of a brown or grey hue; the caterpillars are mostly hairy, and the chrysalis smooth, that is, without hairs, a character that will at once distinguish a chrysalis of his family from one of the foregoing. This family contains thirteen Moths.



90. The Pale Oak Eggar (*Trichiura Cratægi*).

90. THE PALE OAK EGGER.—Fore wings of the male grey, with an oblique central transverse bar of a darker grey; this central bar is bordered on each side by a wavy line still darker and almost black; the innermost of these lines curves round to the base of the wing. In some specimens I have seen, from the North of England, the ground-colour is almost white, and the bar almost black; hind wings grey, with a slight darker transverse bar about the middle; head, thorax, and body dark grey, the body ending in two fanlike tufts of hairs. Female dark brown-grey with few and very indistinct markings: the end of the body rounded and hairy. The caterpillar is dark-grey, with two red bristly tubercles on each segment, and a row of pale spots along each side. It feeds on whitethorn and blackthorn, and spins a small brown oblong cocoon. The Moth appears in August and September. (The scientific name is *Trichiura Cratægi*.)

91. THE DECEMBER MOTH.—Fore wings smoky-brown, shading to mahogany-colour at the base, and having two conspicuous, wavy, oblique, transverse, pale bars; the first of these is very short, and near the base of the wing,



91. The December Moth (*Pæcilocampa Populi*).

forming a boundary line to the mahogany-colour; the second is beyond the middle of the wing, and between the two is a crescent-shaped but rather indistinct spot: hind wings smoke-coloured, with a straight pale bar across the middle of the wing: the antennæ have the shaft brown, the fringe smoke-coloured; the head brown; thorax smoky-brown, with a pale collar in front, body smoky-brown, with long hairs at the end. The caterpillar is very beautiful, and most varied in colour; I have often seen it sunning itself on the trunks of oak-trees, on the leaves of which it feeds: it seems as though it came down out of the tree to display its great beauty to the passer-by, but the more probable cause of this habit is, that its similarity to the diversified colour of the lichens on the trunk may perhaps deceive the sharp eyes of birds, which are ever on the watch for such a dainty dinner; the colours are black, grey, and white, and there is a yellowish stripe along each side, and two reddish tubercles on the second segment; it spins a small, very compact, black, oval cocoon, and in this it changes to a smooth brown chrysalis, which sometimes comes out in the next November or December, but if the weather at this particular time proves unfavourable, it remains in the cocoon, one, two, three, four, and even five years. The cocoons may be looked for in various situations and on various trees—ash, poplar, &c. Sometimes they will be found firmly glued to the

inside of a piece of loose bark or to the tree itself; at others, spun up tightly among decayed leaves, dead grass, &c., in August and September. (The scientific name is *Pacilocampa Populi*.)



92. The Small Eggar (*Eriogaster lanestris*).

92. THE SMALL EGGAR. — Fore wings reddish-brown, paler towards the hind margin, and having a white spot at the base, and another in the centre of the wing; and beyond the central white spot, half way between it and the hind margin of the wing, is a narrow, waved, transverse white line: hind wings pale red-brown with a straight, pale, indistinct bar across the middle of the wing: antennæ with the shaft brown, the fringe pale-brown; head and thorax red-brown; body red-brown at the base, smoky-brown and very hairy at the end; in the female, furnished with a great quantity of silky hair, with which she covers her eggs. The caterpillar is gregarious, feeding in company, and when young, spinning a web over the hawthorn, on which it commonly feeds, but sometimes also on elm. It is slightly hairy, and almost black, with three white spots and two red warts on the back of each segment; there is also a pale-grey stripe along each side. It spins a small, oval, very compact cocoon at the end of June, and the Moth appears the following February. (The scientific name is *Eriogaster lanestris*.)



93. The Lackey (*Bombyx neustria*).

93. THE LACKEY. — Fore wings bright red-brown or yellow, with two pale, oblique, trans-

verse bars, the first rather before the middle, the second rather beyond the middle; in the yellow specimens these bars are dark-brown; the fringe at the hind margin is alternately pale and dark; hind wings red-brown, generally slightly paler than the fore wings, with a very indistinct straight bar across the middle: head, thorax, and body, bright red-brown. A very variable insect, scarcely two specimens being exactly alike. The caterpillar is long, slender, and flaccid; it has no power to roll itself in a ring; in its early life it is gregarious, spinning a web over the leaves and twigs of the apple-trees, and giving them a completely unhealthy and blighted, if not disgusting appearance; on this web the half-grown caterpillars may sometimes be observed sunning themselves by dozens. The head is blue-grey, with two spots looking like eyes; the second segment is blue-grey, with four black spots; all the other segments are striped throughout; there is a central white stripe down the very middle of the back; on each side of this is a slender black line, then an orange-red stripe, then a black stripe, spotted with blue, then a narrow and interrupted orange stripe, then a broad blue stripe, then an orange stripe, dotted on each side with black, and below this, near the legs, the caterpillar is blue-grey, dotted with black; it spins an oblong sulphur-coloured cocoon, in which a sulphur-coloured powder is abundantly intermixed. In this it changes to a smooth brown chrysalis, from whence the Moth emerges in July. The female lays her eggs in the neatest possible ring round the twigs of the apple-trees. (The scientific name is *Bombyx neustria*.)



94. The Ground Lackey (Male) (*Bombyx castrensis*).

94. THE GROUND LACKEY. — Fore wings of the male dull red-brown or yellow, with two transverse bars; the first, before the middle of the wing, turns inwards towards its base be

fore it reaches the inner margin ; the second, situated beyond the middle of the wing, turns outwards towards its anal angle : hind wings darker than the fore wings. The female is dull red-brown, with two pale transverse bars on the fore wings : head, thorax, and body, dull red-brown. A very variable insect, and therefore very difficult to describe. The caterpillar is long and slightly hairy, it cannot roll itself in a ring when touched the back is black, and the sides blue-grey ; the black on the back is a broad stripe of equal



The Ground Lackey (Female).

width from one end of the caterpillar to the other, and is transversed throughout its length by four longitudinal interrupted orange streaks ; the blue-grey of the sides has an orange stripe in the middle, and is also dotted throughout with minute black points : the hairs of the caterpillar are orange brown. It feeds on the sea-wormwood, the wild carrot, and some other plants, and spins a sulphur-coloured cocoon among the leaves, in which it turns to a black chrysalis. The caterpillar is found in May ; the Moth appears in August. Very abundant in the Isle of Sheppey, but not met with elsewhere : I am indebted to Mr. Ingall not only for caterpillars, chrysalises, and Moths, but also for all I know of this interesting Moth. I found that in confinement the caterpillar would eat the leaves of apple, pear, rose, poplar, and birch, if sprinkled with salt and water. (The scientific name is *Bombyx castrensis*.)

95 THE FOX MOTHS.—Male reddish-brown, female dingy-brown, the fore wings in both sexes having two pale transverse bars, one exactly in the middle, the other nearer the base : the head, thorax, and body, are uniform brown. The caterpillar is of a rich velvety, golden, orange-brown colour on the back, with a number of long silky-brown hairs



95. The Fox Moth (*Bombyx Rubi*).

along the middle ; the sides are entirely black : it rolls in a ring when touched, and then shows spaces between the segments of the most intense velvety black. It feeds on bramble and on heath, amongst which it spins a very long and loose dark-brown cocoon, in which the hairs of the caterpillar are abundantly intermixed. I have one of these cocoons four inches long ; in this cocoon it changes to a large and smooth dark-brown chrysalis. The caterpillar is abundant in August and September, the Moth in June. (The scientific name is *Bombyx Rubi*.)



96. The Oak Eggar (Male) (*Bombyx Quercus*).

96. THE OAK EGGAR.—Male deep mahogany-brown, all four wings having beyond the middle a broad transverse bar of bright fulvous ; the margin of the bar nearest the body is clear and well defined ; its outer margin shades off gradually into the dark-brown ; between this bar and the base of the wing is a pure white spot : head, thorax, and body mahogany-brown above, fulvous beneath : the female is larger than the male, and the colour fulvous, the bar being indistinct and narrow. The caterpillar feeds on a number of plants and shrubs, particularly whitethorn ; when young, it is brown, with bright-yellow markings along the middle of its back ; when full-

grown it is very large, and rolls in a ring when touched ; its ground colour is velvety-black

but densely covered with short down of an umber-brown colour, interspersed with longer



The Oak Eggar (Female).

hairs, so that the black scarcely shows itself, except when the caterpillar rolls itself up, and then a black ring becomes visible between each two segments ; two thin tufts of longer and paler hairs spring from the sides of each segment, and point outwards : on each side of the third and fourth segments is a crescent-shaped white mark ; a row of dotted white, markings forms an interrupted white line along each side ; the spiracles are also white, and there is a row of white marks down the very middle of the back, one on the hind

part of each of the velvety-black bands, which is shown when the animal is rolled up or crawling. It spins a very compact brown cocoon, and in this changes to a dark-brown chrysalis. The Moth appears in July. (The scientific name is *Bombyx Quercus*.) In many parts of England and Scotland, the caterpillar remains in that state throughout one winter, and in the chrysalis state throughout a second winter ; the Moth appearing in May or June. (The scientific name of this variety is *Bombyx Callunæ*.)



97. The Grass Eggar (*Bombyx Trifolii*).

97. THE GRASS EGGER.—Dingy red-brown, the male rather deeper colour than the female ; there is a narrow oblique pale bar across the fore wing, rather beyond the middle, and a second very obscure bar commences on the costal margin very near the base of the wing ; nearly midway between the two bars is a distinct white spot : head, thorax, and body red-brown above and below. The caterpillar is black, and covered with velvety pile, which is bright orange-colour down the centre of the back and greyish on

the sides ; there is a pure black velvety transverse stripe behind the head, and an indistinct grey stripe on each side ; there is also sometimes a small orange spot on each side of the third and fourth segments ; the velvety pile is interspersed with longer hairs of a grey colour ; the head is black, with a central longitudinal whitish line : this caterpillar feeds on trefoil and clover, and spins a very small compact brown cocoon among its food ; in this it changes to a smooth brown chrysalis. The caterpillar is found in autumn

and again in spring, living through the winter. The Moth appears in August. (The scientific name is *Bombyx Trifolii*.)



98. The Drinker (*Odonestis potatoria*).

98. **THE DRINKER.**—Male beautifully variegated with brown and fulvous; near the centre of the fore wing is a small white spot, and between this and the costal margin a still smaller one; the bar and middle of the wing are fulvous, the costal margin and hind margin brown, with a purple gloss; there is a single oblique line across the wing from the very tip to the middle of the hind margin; the hind wings are brown and without markings. All the wings of the female are pale

fulvous-yellow; the fore wings have two white spots as in the male, and an oblique narrow brown line from the tip to the middle of the inner margin; and sometimes, but not always, there is a straight narrow brown line across the base of the wing: the hind wings have a broad indistinct brown band across the middle. The caterpillar is hairy, and rolls in a ring when touched; it may often be observed putting its mouth to a drop of dew and sucking up the whole of it, whence the name of "drinker": in colour it is beautifully and delicately variegated; the back is blue-grey, minutely mottled and dotted with black; on each side is a row of orange-coloured spots, and below the row are oblique orange streaks alternating with short tufts of white hairs. It feeds on different grasses in spring and autumn, and lays up without food during the winter; in May it spins a yellow shuttle-shaped leathery cocoon, pointed at both ends and fixed to the upright flowing stems of grasses; and the Moth comes out in July, and is common everywhere. (The scientific name is *Odonestis potatoria*.)



99. The Lappet (*Lasiocampa quercifolia*).

99. **THE LAPPET.**—Rich mahogany-brown, with a purple lustre like the bloom on a plum. This beautiful appearance only lasts while the insect is recently out of the chrysalis; it soon fades after the insect has flown. The fore-wings have a black dot in the middle, and three zig-zag black transverse lines. One of them is nearer the base of the wing than the central dot, and the other two are beyond it: the hind margin of all the wings is

regularly scalloped: the head, thorax, and body, are rich red-brown: there is no difference in the markings of the male and female. The caterpillar is very large, rather hairy, and individual specimens are extremely different from each other, sometimes almost grey with a series of black V-shaped marks all down the back, sometimes plain brown, with a paler stripe on each side; there is a row of fleshy tubercles along each side; those



The Lappet.

on the second, third, and fourth segments, are larger and longer than the rest ; and there is a conspicuous hump on the twelfth segment ; between the second and third segments, and also between the third and fourth, there is a broad transverse stripe of exquisitely-beautiful purple. It feeds on the blackthorn and willow, and spins a long, coarse blackish cocoon among the lower twigs, and often amongst grass close to the ground : in this it changes to a black smooth chrysalis. The Moth appears in June. (The scientific name is *Lasiocampa quercifolia*.)

100. The Small Lappet (*Lasiocampa ilicifolia*).

100. THE SMALL LAPPET.—Fore wings reddish-brown at the base, grey towards the hind margin ; in the middle of the wing is

also a grey space, and in this is a dark spot ; on each side of this grey space is a transverse dark dotted line ; hind wings smoky-grey with a central broad transverse bar, and also the base, of a delicate pale pearly-grey ; the hind margin of all the wings is regularly scalloped, and the hind wings, when the Moth is at rest, project in front of the fore wings ; the head, thorax, and body, are grey-brown. Although this insect appears to be common in some parts of England, feeding on the leaves of the whortleberry, I have never yet had the opportunity of seeing it, and therefore copy Hubner's description, as translated in Mr. Stainton's "Manual." I ought, however, to premise that this description closely corresponds with that of *Lasiocampa betulifolia*, as described in Berge's "Butterfly Book." "Caterpillar grey, with reddish hairs ; a broad, black, dorsal line, interrupted on each segment by a reddish spot and a white stripe on each side of it ; a broad, bluish lateral stripe."—"Manual," vol. i. p. 158. The Moth appears in April and May. (The scientific name is *Lasiocampa ilicifolia*.)

101. The Kentish Glory (Male) (*Endromis versicolor*).

101. **THE KENTISH GLORY.**—Fore wings of the male brown ; hind wings orange-colour : all the wings of the female alike, pale smoky-brown and almost transparent : both male and female are adorned with various marks ; the first is a white spot at the base of the fore wings ; then comes a narrow white bar across the wing, and outside this is a narrow black bar ; beyond this is a V-shaped mark near the middle of the wing ; and beyond this is an angulated narrow black bar ; and this is bordered by a narrow white bar of exactly the same shape ; almost at the tip of the wing are three semicircular white marks in a row ; the hind wings have an angulated narrow black bar across the middle ; the front of the thorax is almost white, the remainder of the thorax brown : the body of the male orange brown, of the female greyish. In April, the female lays her eggs on the slender twigs of the birch-tree, and the caterpillars come out about the first of May. At first they are grega-

rious, spinning a web over the twig and attaching themselves by their claspers, and holding their heads straight up in the air ; when just hatched they are smoke-coloured, with a darker line down the back, and a dark oblique mark on each segment : there are pimples or warts all over the body, each emitting five or six black hairs ; the lip in front of the head is yellow, and there are two yellow crescent-shaped marks immediately behind the head : the legs are reddish-yellow. After changing its skin the first time, and eating its cast-off coat, an operation which it invariably performs, the caterpillar becomes of a dull pale-green colour, covered with minute black points, and having a conspicuous narrow dark line down the middle of its back ; on each side is a series of paler-green diagonal lines ; the head is yellowish, with two pairs of longitudinal blackish stripes and a black spot between them ; the claspers are yellow. After the second change the caterpillar becomes a



The Kentish Glory (Female).

bright apple-green colour, still powdered with innumerable minute black points on the sides and claspers : the back is whiter-green, with a narrow dark line down the very middle ; there is a pale oblique stripe on each segment, bordered with darker green ; the second, third, and fourth segments have a whitish line on each side ; the head has two blackish longitudinal lines on each side. The third change produces little difference in colour. When full grown, and after it has changed its skin four times, the caterpillar is an inch and a half long, and very stout, its colour green, paler

and whiter on the back, darker and richer on the sides and belly, where it is also thickly sprinkled with minute circular black dots : the spiracles are white, with a black edge ; the head pale green, with four white longitudinal stripes, the outer ones broadest ; a narrow dark-green line runs down the very centre of the back : on each side of each segment is an oblique white stripe, bordered on each side with darker-green ; all these white stripes commence near the straight green line on the back, and each is continued faintly on the segment next to that which it adorns : on each

side of each of the three segments nearest the head, is another short, raised, white stripe: the twelfth segment has a hump on the back, ending in a short, blunt, white horn, which has a delicate black line behind; from this horn descends a short white stripe, and below the spiracle on the same segment is another white stripe, bordered above with black. This caterpillar feeds only on the birch throughout May and June; it then descends the tree,

and spins a loose dark-brown cocoon among fallen leaves on the surface of the earth, and then changes to a dark-brown chrysalis, which is covered with a delicate bloom. The Moth appears the following March and April, the males flying very swiftly in the middle of the day, the females sitting quietly on the twigs of the birch. (The scientific name is *Endromis versicolor*.)



102. The Emperor Moth (Male) (*Saturnia carpini*).

102. THE EMPEROR MOTH.—Brown bloom. Fore wings of the male beautifully variegated with shades of brown, red, and grey; hind wings deep-orange, also variegated with brown; all the wings of the female pearly-grey, variegated as in the male. In both sexes all the wings are adorned with a large and beautiful eye-like mark in the centre. This eye has an ample black centre, surrounded with a narrow buff-coloured ring; that portion of this buff-coloured ring which is nearest the base of the wing is bordered with crimson, and the crimson with a delicately violet-coloured crescent, the whole eye being set in a black frame or ring. This beautiful Moth

has many other ornamental markings: but those now described are quite sufficient to distinguish it from any other Moth found in Great Britain. The caterpillar is of the most delicate-green colour, the segments being very distinct, and each being adorned with pink tubercles, each surrounded by a black ring, and emitting a few short, black bristles. It feeds, in August and September, on willow, blackthorn, heath, and a number of other plants, and before winter spins a brown pearl-shaped cocoon, open at one end, amongst its food. The Moth appears in April. (The scientific name is *Saturnia carpini*.)



The Emperor Moth (Female).

G E O M E T R Æ.

FAMILY I.—THE UROPTERYGIDÆ.

108. The Swallow-tailed Moth (*Uropteryx sambucata*).

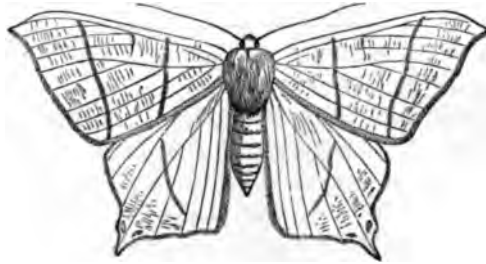
THE SECOND GREAT DIVISION or TRIBE of Moths are called Geometers (in science *Geometræ*), from the peculiar attitude which the caterpillars assume in walking. As a general rule the caterpillars of butterflies and moths, like the insects when they have arrived in the perfect or winged state, have six legs; but they also have, on the under-side or belly, a number of circular disks fringed all round with delicate hooks, by which they adhere to the twigs or leaves of the plants they feed upon. These adhering disks have been called "prolegs," "abdominal legs," or "false legs;" but the proper name is claspers, because they clasp the substance on which the caterpillar is feeding, and this so tightly, sometimes, that the caterpillar cannot be forced away without injury. The caterpillars of butterflies, as well as those of the Moths I have been describing, have almost invariably ten of these claspers, but the Geometers have only four; and these are quite at the tail-end, so that the middle part of the body of the caterpillar has no means of taking hold: when, therefore, the caterpillar walks, it first takes hold of the twig with its six proper legs, and holding tightly, lifts up its claspers and bringing the two ends of its body almost together, again takes hold with the claspers, the back of the creature making an arch or loop; this position, as I proceed, will be made much more clear by the accurate representations now being prepared, than by any description that I can write. Geometers thus being produced from caterpillars which are smooth and not hairy, and which have but four claspers instead of ten, it is very easy to recognize them in that state; but as we usually meet with them in the perfect or winged state, we very

naturally wish for characters by which to recognize them in *that* state also; this, however, is more difficult. Still, I will do my best to explain the principal and general distinctions, requesting my reader to bear constantly in mind that the rules in Natural History, like all other rules, are subject to exceptions. Geometers, then, as a rule, have slender bodies and ample wings; the thorax is covered with long scales or hairs, but is never crested. All Moths have what may be called a pattern on their wings: now this pattern, in the *Nocturni*, is generally extremely different in the fore and hind wings. The principal exception to this rule is the family of Emperor Moths; the Geometers, on the contrary, have almost invariably the same pattern, or the same distribution of colours, on both pairs of wings. And here I ought to mention that the wing has a bristle on its costal margin, which fits into a sheath on the hind margin of the fore wing; and a fore wing and a hind wing are thus linked together when the insect flies. The bodies of the *Nocturni* are often striped or spotted with red or yellow, more rarely with blue; the bodies of the Geometers are never so adorned. The thorax in Geometers is short and rather square; the hind legs are furnished with four spines.

Until the publication of Mr. Doubleday's synonymic list, no attempt has been made to arrange the Geometers of this country in a natural manner. The collector of these beautiful Moths was, therefore, without a guide, and arranged them either by his own fancy, or by their size, or their colour, or, perhaps, placed them alphabetically according to names, which in three instances out of

four were misplaced ; or, perhaps, still worse than all, he followed some printed list, the author of which possessed even less knowledge of the subject than the collector who sought assistance from its pages. The era of ignorance has happily passed away : the Geometers have been most carefully studied by

Messrs. Guenée and Doubleday, their natural affinities made out, and their numerous species divided into seventeen families, all of them clearly defined and tolerably easy to distinguish. The first of these families is the *Uropterygidæ* or Swallow-tails, and contains only one British species.



103. The Swallow-Tailed Moth (*Uropteryx sambucata*).

103. THE SWALLOW-TAILED MOTH. — All the wings of a pale, delicate, sulphur-yellow ; the fore wings have two slender, transverse, olive-coloured streaks, both of which commence on the costal margin ; the first at one-third of the distance between the base and the tip, the second at two-thirds ; besides these there are numerous other very slender, short, transverse streaks, all of them very indistinct and inconspicuous : the hind wings have a single, obliquely-transverse streak, extending from the costal margin to the anal angle ; about the middle of the hind margin is a short tail, having a distinct but rather small dark spot on each side at the base ; the fringe of the hind wings is ochreous, the head is brown, the eyes black ; the thorax and body are of the same sulphur-colour as the wings. The caterpillar exactly resembles a twig ; it has a hump on the fourth segment, and one on each side of the seventh, ninth, and twelfth segments, and two points on the last segment ; it is extremely variable

in colour, yellow-brown, red-brown, and olive-brown being the prevailing tints : and whatever the colour, there are invariably pale stripes along the sides : it feeds on honeysuckle, elder, several fruit-trees, and on many herbaceous plants, particularly Forget-me-not ; it is most commonly met with in October, and hibernates, or lays up for the winter, in crevices of the bark of trees ; it is found feeding again in May, and in June constructs a hammock of silk and fragments of leaves ; this it suspends from the underside of a twig, by a few silken cords, and within this hammock it changes to a light brown chrysalis, spotted with black. It remains four weeks in the chrysalis state, and about the 10th of July comes out a perfect Moth. It is very common in the South of England, and may be seen of an evening flying about our hedges and gardens ; from its large size and pale colour, it is very easily seen and captured. (The scientific name is *Uropteryx sambucata*.)

FAMILY II.—THE ENNOMIDÆ.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>104. The Dark-bordered Beauty (<i>Epione vespertaria</i>).
 105. The Bordered Beauty (<i>Epione apiciaria</i>).
 106. The Little Thorn (<i>Epione advenaria</i>).
 107. The Brimstone Moth (<i>Rumia crataegata</i>).
 108. The Speckled Yellow (<i>Venilia maculata</i>).
 109. The Orange Moth (<i>Angerona prunaria</i>).
 110. Light Emerald (<i>Metrocampa margaritaria</i>).
 111. The Barred Red (<i>Ellopiia fasciaria</i>).
 112. The Scorched Wing (<i>Eurymene dolobraria</i>).
 113. The Lilac Beauty (<i>Pericallia syringaria</i>).
 114. The Early Thorn (<i>Selenia illunaria</i>).</p> | <p>115. The Lunar Thorn (<i>Selenia lunaria</i>).
 116. The Purple Thorn (<i>Selenia illustraria</i>).
 117. The Scalloped Hazel (<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>).
 118. The Scalloped Oak (<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>).
 119. The Large Thorn (<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>).
 120. The Canary-shouldered Thorn (<i>Ennomos tiliaria</i>).
 121. The Dusky Thorn (<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>).
 122. The September Thorn (<i>Ennomos erosaria</i>).
 123. The August Thorn (<i>Ennomos angularis</i>).
 124. The Feathered Thorn (<i>Himera pennaria</i>).</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

THE SECOND FAMILY of Geometers, called Ennomidæ, or Thorns, contains twenty-one British species.



Male.



Female.

104. The Dark-bordered Beauty (*Epione vespertaria*).

104. THE DARK-BORDERED BEAUTY.—Wings of the male orange, with a very broad hind border of purple-brown; on the fore wings is a curved transverse line half way between the base of the wing and the marginal border; and there is a central dot half way between the curved line and the border. Besides these markings the orange colour is everywhere sprinkled with the same purple-brown as the border. The wings of the female are yellow, the border almost of the same colour as the rest of the wing, but separated from that by a dark transverse line; the head, thorax, and body are yellow-orange. Caterpillar brown, with a large pale spot on the sixth segment, and a yellowish spot on each of the five succeeding segments. There is a slender white line on each side, commencing at the end and extending to the sixth segment: it feeds on hazel. The caterpillar is found in August, and

the moth in the following June. It occurs in Yorkshire and Hampshire, but is not considered a common insect. (The scientific name is *Epione vespertaria*.)



105. The Bordered Beauty (*Epione apiciaria*).

105. THE BORDERED BEAUTY.—All the wings bright orange, with a broad purple-brown hind border, which comes to a sharp point at the apex of the fore wings. There is also an angled dark transverse line very near the base of the fore wings, and a central dot half way between this and the outer border; head, thorax, and body yellow-orange. Caterpillar whitey-brown, with a paler mark on the sixth segment, and a slender white line on each side. It feeds on willow, hazel, and poplar. The caterpillar is found in September, and again in May, perhaps living through the winter. The moth appears in July, and is not uncommon in the south of England. (The scientific name is *Epione apiciaria*.)



106. The Little Thorn (*Epione advenaria*).

106. THE LITTLE THORN.—All the wings dingy-white, freckled with olive-brown; there

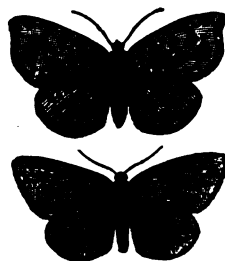
is a rather darker transverse band across the middle of the fore wings, and this is bordered on each side by a still darker line; the hind wings have a central transverse-angled darker line, and within this a central dark dot: head, thorax, and body olive-brown. The caterpillar is whitish-grey, with several still whiter markings on the back; two of these are on the sixth segment and one each on the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth. It feeds on the bilberry. I have never found the caterpillar, but the moth is very abundant every year in Birchwood, Kent, at the beginning of July; it seems, however, to be a rare species. It is a delicate insect, and very difficult to obtain in perfect condition. (The scientific name is *Epione advenaria*.)



107. The Brimstone Moth (*Rumia crataegata*).

107. THE BRIMSTONE MOTH.—All the wings bright canary-yellow; the costal margin of the fore wings is adorned with several conspicuous red-brown spots, one is situated just about the middle, and has a whitish centre, and the largest is at the tip of the wing; the head, thorax, and body are canary-yellow. The caterpillar has eight claspers instead of four, but the first and second pairs seem of little or no use when the creature is walking; it has three humps on the back, one on the seventh and two on the ninth segments. It feeds on white-thorn and black-thorn, and spins a thick silken cocoon, generally near or on the ground. The caterpillar and moth are found throughout the summer, and are common everywhere; it is asserted that there are three broods in the year, but I have never proved the assertion. (The scientific name is *Rumia crataegata*.)

108. THE SPECKLED YELLOW.—All the wings deep orange-yellow, with a number of purple-brown blotches, the position and size

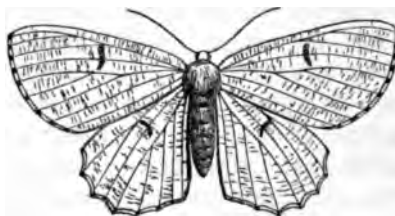


108. The Speckled Yellow—Two Varieties (*Venilia maculata*).

of which are very correctly shown in the figure, but are very difficult to describe. There is a beautiful and extremely rare variety, which is pure yellow, with four dark spots on the costal margin. (See the lower figure.) The caterpillar is pale olive-green, with a darker green line down the very middle of the back, bordered on each side with white; there is also a whitish line along each side touching the spiracles. It feeds on a variety of herbaceous plants, almost invariably in woods. The caterpillar is found in August and September, the moth in June. (The scientific name is *Venilia maculata*.)



Male.



Female.

109. The Orange Moth (*Angerona prunaria*).

109. THE ORANGE MOTH.—The wings of the male generally rich orange, those of the female yellow; in both sexes there is a short central transverse streak near the middle of

the wing, and innumerable minute transverse streaks of brown over the entire surface of all the wings. It is, however, a most variable insect, the wings sometimes being of a uniform plain brown, the fore wings only having a large central orange blotch : when the wings are orange, the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour ; when the wings are brown, the head, thorax, and body are brown also. The caterpillar is grey-brown or yellow-brown : sometimes red-brown specimens occur, marbled with darker markings. It has a double lump on the fifth segment, and another with much more acute points on the ninth. It feeds on blackthorn, beech, and sometimes on broom. At the beginning of May it spins a slight web between two leaves of its food-plant, and in it changes to a reddish-brown chrysalis, from which the moth emerges in about twenty-four days. (The scientific name is *Angerona prunaria*.)



110. Light Emerald (*Metrocampa margaritaria*).

110. LIGHT EMERALD.—All the wings are pale green, with an oblique transverse white stripe crossing both wings from near the tip of the fore wing to the anal angle of the hind wing ; the inside of this stripe is margined with darker green ; on the fore wing there is a less conspicuous transverse white stripe exactly intermediate between that already described and the base of the wing. The head, thorax, and body are pale green, but the eyes intensely black. The caterpillar has six claspers instead of four, and it holds firmly with all of them. It is of a dull olive-green colour, with a darker line down the middle of the back, margined on both sides with a series of whitish marks. I have often found the caterpillar feeding on broom, but the Germans give elm, hornbeam, birch, and oak as its food-plants ; it is probably a general feeder. The caterpillar

is found in September, and again in May, living through the winter ; the moth appears in July, and is not uncommon. (The scientific name is *Metrocampa margaritaria*.)



111. The Barred Red (*Ellopija fasciaria*).

111. THE BARRED RED.—Wings rounded, pale, brick-dust red ; the fore wings have two transverse oblique lines, both of them bent before they reach the costal margin ; these lines are of clearer, brighter red than the rest of the wing, and are each accompanied by a paler and almost white line ; that accompanying the inner red line is on its inner side ; that accompanying the outer red line is on its outer side : hind wings with one central transverse line bordered outside with white ; eyes black ; head, thorax, and body of the same pale red as the wings. Caterpillar reddish brown with a pale grey line down the back : it has six claspers : it feeds on the Scotch fir in September and October, and, descending the trunk, changes to a chrysalis amongst the fallen needles about the root of the tree on which it has fed. The moth flies about midsummer. (The scientific name is *Ellopija fasciaria*.)



112. The Scorched Wing (*Eurymene dolobraria*).

112. THE SCORCHED WING.—Fore wings slightly angled, pale delicate brown, transversely barred with a number of very slender lines, of a dark umber-brown ; near the base of the wing are eight or ten perfectly black dots ; the costal margin near the base is dark umber ; and beyond the middle of the wing is an oblique, indistinct band of the

same colour, darker at the inner margin ; hind wings rather paler than the fore wings, and having two short curved bands at the anal angle : head and front of thorax dark umber-brown ; hind part of thorax and body paler. The caterpillar is pale brown with a still paler line on each side ; on the ninth segment is a large lump or wart ; the head is notched in the middle. It feeds on beech and oak : changes to a chrysalis in October, under the moss on the trunks of the trees on which it has fed, entering the moss at the most convenient place on the edge of the patch, which should be peeled off carefully with the hand : the moth appears on the wing in June. (The scientific name is *Eurymene dolobraria*.)

I now begin the Thorn Moths as they are commonly called : they are all beautiful and interesting, and I strongly recommend them to the notice of my young friends : all of you I dare say know the song "Fly away, Pretty Moth," it contains a recommendation to all Moths to fly away from candles or lamps, and to take care of their wings lest they get burnt. Now this recommendation is especially needed by the Thorn Moths, for all through the summer and autumn they delight to come to lights of all kinds, and especially to gas lamps : well for them the flame of gas is protected by glass, so that it is very difficult for them to get at it, or most assuredly they would be perpetually scorching their wings, if not actually committing suicide by burning themselves to death. There is no better or easier mode of finding these beautiful Thorn Moths than looking at the panes of glass with which gas-lights are almost invariably enclosed : the moths will be found settled quietly on the glass as if waiting to be captured.



113. The Lilac Beauty (*Pericallia syringaria*).

113. THE LILAC BEAUTY.—Fore wings slightly angled, the extreme tip very sharp

pointed ; ground colour of all the wings a delicate pearly grey, tinged and clouded here and there with red and yellow ; the principal yellow patch is on the fore wings just below the tip, and extending to the hind margin ; on each of the fore wings there is also a crescent-shaped white mark just within the tip ; and parallel with the hind margin there are two indistinct white markings on the costa ; and there is one very conspicuous oblique red-brown line crossing both wings, but on the fore wings suddenly bent before it reaches the costa ; parallel with this is a short but distinct line of the same colour about the middle of each fore wing ; head, thorax, and body pale brown. It is difficult by words to give anything like a correct idea of this beautiful moth ; and I am sorry to say that no uncoloured figure will give any notion of the exquisitely diversified tints of its colour. The caterpillar is about an inch and a-half long and rather stout behind, but more slender towards the head ; it has two warts on the sixth and two others on the seventh segment ; and on the ninth segment are two long recurved processes, which Berge calls hooks ; they are of an orange-brown colour ; the rest of the caterpillar being greyish-brown until the last change of skin, when the hooked lumps become yellower, and all the other parts pearly grey or rose-coloured ; on the back is a paler line, nearly white towards the head, but getting darker behind, and also a number of small white warts or pustules. It is found in June, feeding on elder, privet, and lilac ; it spins a slight web on the under side of the leaves, and therein changes to a smooth and singularly marked chrysalis, being striped and spotted with brown. In three weeks the moth is on the wing ; she lays eggs in a few days, and these are generally hatched the same year, and hibernate or remain in the caterpillar state throughout the winter. (The scientific name is *Pericallia syringaria*.)

114. THE EARLY THORN.—All the wings are angulated, and pale brown, sprinkled with very small darker dots : the fore wings have three narrow transverse darker lines ; there is also a very obscure half-moon-shaped darker

114. The Early Thorn (*Selenia illunaria*).

mark at the very tip : the hind wings are of the same colour as the fore wings, and are sprinkled in the same manner ; and across the middle they have a very indistinct paler band : the head, thorax, and body are of exactly the same colour as the wings. The caterpillar is brown variously mottled and clouded, the eighth and ninth segments are rather swollen ; on the back there are two rather pale streaks along each side, the upper one almost on the back ; it feeds on willow principally, but when in gardens where it is common, on twenty different plants. It is double-brooded, the first brood appearing on the wing about the 1st of April, the second about the 1st of July ; and these two broods are so exceedingly different in appearance that almost all authors have regarded them as two distinct species ; calling the spring brood by the name of the Early Thorn, and in science *Selenia illunaria* ; and the July brood by the name of the July Thorn, and in science *Selenia Juliaria*. Mr. Haworth, the author of that excellent work "*Lepidoptera Britannica*," unfortunately written in Latin, considered them distinct ; but Mr. Doubleday has proved the contrary, and all entomologists accept his decision. (The scientific name is *Selenia illunaria*.)

115. The Lunar Thorn (*Selenia lunaria*).

115. THE LUNAR THORN.—All the wings with sharp angles ; pale wainscoat colour : fore wings with a dark brown half-moon-shaped mark at the very tip ; across the middle of

the wings is a straight line, and the portion of the wing between this line and the hind margin is paler than the portion between the line and the base ; just within this line near the middle of the wing is a white crescent-shaped mark ; and nearer to the base of the wing is a very distinct narrow transverse waved line ; hind wings coloured very much like the fore wings, and having a rather obscure dark band across the middle : in the middle of this band is a crescent-shaped whitish mark surrounded by a dark-brown line : head, thorax, and body pale brown. The caterpillar is pale brown, but by no means constant in colour, and has humps on the third, sixth, and ninth segments : it feeds on blackthorn, and is to be found in August, the moth in May and beginning of June. (The scientific name is *Selenia lunaria*.)

116. The Purple Thorn (*Selenia illustraria*).

116. THE PURPLE THORN.—Wings angled ; all wings with the basal half rich purple-brown ; the marginal a half pearly grey with a delicate rosy tinge : the fore wings have a pure white crescent-shaped spot just within the boundary of the darker half, and a large purple-brown half-moon-shaped mark at the very tip of the wing : the hind wings have also a slender white crescent in the dark portion : head, thorax, and body brown, thorax of the male very hairy. The caterpillar is a rich vinous-brown colour, with a lighter head ; there is a bifid hump on the fifth, sixth, eighth, and ninth segments ; it feeds on birch and oak. When about to change it spins a slight cocoon among leaves near or on the surface of the ground. This beautiful Moth is double-brooded, the first appearing in May, the second in August : they differ in colour ; the late Mr. Stevens described the latter under the scientific name of *Oiontoptera delunaria*. (The scientific name is *Selenia illustraria*.)



117. The Scalloped Hazel (*Odontopera bidentata*).

117. THE SCALLOPED HAZEL. — All the wings scalloped at the margin dingy whitey-brown; on the fore wings, which are angled as well as scalloped, are two transverse dark-brown lines, the first near the base of the wing, and nearly straight, the second half-way between the fore and the hind margin, and very oblique; both these lines are scalloped, and between them, equally distant from both, is a small oblong dark ring; hind wings rather paler than the fore wings, with a single dark line across the middle, and within this, that is, nearer the base of the wing, is a small dark ring; head, thorax, and body pale brown. The caterpillar of this moth, unlike its near relations, has eight claspers instead of four, but the first and second pairs seem of very little service in walking, very seldom coming in contact with the leaf or twig on which the creature is crawling; it is rather more slender before than behind, but has no humps on any of its segments; it is very various in colour, grey, grey-green, oil-green, or brown, with a row of lozenge-shaped markings down the back. It changes to a chrysalis in September, and in this state is found, commonly under moss; the moth flies in May. (The scientific name is *Odontopera bidentata*.)



118. The Scalloped Oak (*Crocallis elingvaria*).

118. THE SCALLOPED OAK. — Wings very slightly scalloped or angled; fore wings yellow-ochre, with a broad transverse band in the

middle pale brown, with darker boundary lines, and a very dark central spot; hind wings paler than the fore wings, without a band, but having a central dot; there is also a row of dark dots near the hind margin of both fore and hind wings; head, thorax, and body yellow-ochre. The caterpillar feeds chiefly on honeysuckle, but also on beech, blackthorn, apple, and pear; it is of uniform thickness throughout, and the skin appears too big for the body, and folds or overlaps at every segment; it is of a brown-grey colour, and exactly resembles a twig. It lives throughout the winter in the larva state about half-grown, and turns to a chrysalis in June; it makes its cocoon between leaves, generally on the ground, but often under moss on the trunks of trees; it should be searched for in June, and the moth appears on the wing in July and August. (The scientific name is *Crocallis elingvaria*.)



119. The Large Thorn (*Ennomos alniaria*).

119. THE LARGE THORN. — All the wings with deeply-scalloped margins, yellow, inclining to orange along the hind margin; the surface of the fore wings is dotted with pale brown; there is an indistinct bent line near the base of each fore wing, then an indistinct spot, then a second indistinct and very oblique line; the fringe is variegated, the angles being very dark, the indentations very pale; head, thorax, and body yellow. It is said that three specimens of this conspicuous French insect have been blown across the Channel. The caterpillar is nearly two inches long, and in France and Germany feeds on alder, birch, beech, plum, apple, pear, and apricot; it is rather more slender before than behind; it is of a purple-brown colour, and adorned with several yellow spots; in the autumn it spins

a slight cocoon under a leaf or on the ground, and mingles husks of corn in its cocoon whenever it can procure them. (The scientific name is *Ennomos alniaria*.)



120. The Canary-shouldered Thorn (*Ennomos tiliaria*).

120. THE CANARY-SHOULDERED THORN.—All the wings with slightly scalloped and angled margins; orange-yellow, marked with minute short streaks of brown; the fore wings have two very oblique dark lines extending from the costa to the inner margin, both of them slightly curved, and the inner one slightly angled near the costa; between these two lines, and equally distant from both, is a short central transverse mark of the same colour; head and thorax very hairy, of a beautiful canary-yellow; body yellow. The canary-coloured thorax is the distinguishing mark of this species. I know nothing of the caterpillar of this moth. Mr. Stainton, translating Treitsche, says it is wrinkled, brown, marbled with darker brown, with humps on the sixth and tenth segments gradually increasing in size; it feeds on birch, oak, &c. The caterpillar is found in June, the moth in August. (The scientific name is *Ennomos tiliaria*.)



121. The Dusky Thorn (*Ennomos fuscantaria*).

121. THE DUSKY THORN.—Wings slightly scalloped and angled, dull ochre frequently becoming almost lead colour towards the hind margin; fore wings with two very oblique transverse lines, which are distant on the costa, but gradually approach until they almost touch on the inner margin; between

them is a slight indication of the usual central mark; the hind wings have scarcely any indication of marking; head, thorax, and body brownish. The eggs are almost square, with the angles rounded; they are laid close together on the twigs of the ash-tree, generally near the tip is formed a curious series, a good deal resembling a tape-worm. The young caterpillar at first is a dark opaque green, but becomes lighter with age, and, when full-grown, is a uniform pale green, with scarcely any trace of markings; it eats round holes in the ash-leaves, very much like those we commonly see cut out of rose leaves by the leaf-cutter bee; the chrysalis is suspended within a curled-up leaf, it is green, but assumes a purplish tint two days before it changes to a moth. (The scientific name is *Ennomos fuscantaria*.)



122. The September Thorn (*Ennomos erosaria*).

122. THE SEPTEMBER THORN.—All the wings are angulated, but not acutely; variable in colour, but generally ochre-yellow, and with delicate short transverse streaks; the fore wings have two transverse lines of darkish brown, the first of them is very slightly bent backwards near the costal margin; hind wings paler than the fore wings, and having a very pale, indistinct brown line across the middle. Caterpillar very clouded and marbled with brown, with humps on the back of the third, sixth, eighth, ninth, and twelfth segments, and on the sides of the seventh. It feeds on birch, oak, and other trees. The moth flies in August and September, coming to gas-lights; it used to be common near London, but has disappeared within the last few years; it still occurs in many parts of the kingdom, particularly in the New Forest, in Hampshire. (The scientific name is *Ennomos erosaria*.)

123. The August Thorn (*Ennomos angularia*).

123. THE AUGUST THORN.—All the wings are angulated, but not acutely; very variable in colour, but generally ochre-yellow, with numerous delicate, very short transverse streaks of brown; the fore wings have two very oblique transverse brown lines, that nearest to the base of the wing sharply bent backwards near the costal margin; between these, and near the costa, is a distinct brown spot; hind wings paler ochreous than the fore wings, and having a very slight indication of a transverse brown line across the middle. Extremely difficult to distinguish from the preceding, but the inner brown line always seems more decidedly angled, and the caterpillars of the two are described as decidedly different. The caterpillar of this species is red-grey, marbled with brown, and having, on the sixth and seventh segments, three warts or humps; one of these is on the middle of the back, and one on each side; the ninth segment has a large hump on the middle of the back, and the twelfth has two small warts. It feeds on oak, birch, elm, lilac, &c., in June, and the moth flies in August and September, and is a visitor to every gas light in the neighbourhood of London during those months. (The scientific name is *Ennomos angularia*.)

124. THE FEATHERED THORN.—The fore wings are pointed at the tip, but have no other conspicuous angle; margin of the hind

124. The Feathered Thorn (*Himera pennaria*).

wings only scalloped; fore wings pale reddish-brown, sprinkled all over with small brown dots, and having a round white spot near the tip, very bright and conspicuous in the males, but obscure in the females; they have also two oblique transverse lines of a darker brown, the outer of which, that nearest to the hind margin, is accompanied by a pale line on the outside; between these transverse lines, and rather near the costal margin of the wing, is a very distinct brown spot; hind wings pale, except near the hind margin, where they are the same colour as the fore wings; across the middle of the hind wings is a nearly straight transverse brown line, very indistinct, and between this and the base of the wing is a brown spot: head red-brown, eyes very black, antennæ of the male beautifully feathered, shaft snowy white, the plumes red-brown; thorax red-brown, the body pale. The caterpillar is a pale whitey-brown colour, and without humps or warts, except two red points just before the tail; in some specimens I have seen the diamond-shaped spots along the middle of the back mentioned by Hubner, but generally they are scarcely perceptible. It feeds on oak in May, and the moths come to gas-lamps in October. (The scientific name is *Himera pennaria*.)

FAMILY III.—THE AMPHYDASYDÆ.

125. The Pale Brindled Beauty (*Phigalia pilosaria*).
 126. The Belted Beauty (*Nyssia zonaria*).
 127. The Small Brindled Beauty (*Nyssia hispidaria*).

128. The Brindled Beauty (*Biston hirtaria*).
 129. The Oak Beauty (*Amphydasis prodromaria*).
 130. The Peppered Moth (*Amphydasis betularia*).



125. The Pale Brindled Beauty (*Phigalia pilosaria*).

125. THE PALE BRINDLED BEAUTY.—The female has no wings, my description will therefore apply only to the male. Wings rounded without any trace of angles, mottled grey, with four waved transverse bars merely indicated, that is, looking as though they had been plainly visible once, but had been almost rubbed out. The wings have altogether a worn or semi-transparent appearance; the scales seem thinly spread over the surface, some of them white, others black, others brown, and so few of the same colour together as to give the whole a grizzled appearance without any determined colour or markings. Hind wings of the same colours, but fainter; antennæ feathered; thorax very stout and hairy, rather darker coloured than the fore wings; body not so stout, of the same colour. The caterpillar feeds on oak, but I have never met with it. Guenée describes it as of a grey-brown colour, clouded with red-brown, and as having warts on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and twelfth segments. The moth is a very early one, flying in February and March; it is not common near London, but is abundant in the north and west of England. (The scientific name is *Phigalia pilosaria*.)

126. THE BELTED BEAUTY.—The female is entirely without wings; the wings of the males are without any angles, small and rounded; the fore wings dark grey, and having two very distinct transverse bars parallel with the hind margin, and an irregular white



126. The Belted Beauty (*Nyssia zonaria*).

longitudinal stripe extending from the base of the wing almost to the first transverse bar, and including a short, narrow transverse black bar, and several black rays. The hind wings are white, with a dark grey hind margin, a dark grey transverse bar parallel with the margin, and a second transverse and zigzag dark grey bar across the middle of the wing; antennæ feathered; thorax very stout and hairy, dark smoky grey with two longitudinal white stripes, and a dash of white at the base of each wing; body black, with six pinked yellow belts, the sides and tip fringed with long whitish-grey hairs. The caterpillar is without humps and of a dingy-green colour marbled with whiter shades, and having a yellowish stripe along each side; it feeds on the common yarrow. This moth has only been found in one locality in Great Britain, and I had the great pleasure of making the discovery known to entomologists by the following particulars which I inserted in the *Entomological Magazine*. Mr. Eveleigh, the President of the Banksian Society of Manchester, supposing this beautiful and interesting moth new to science, most kindly brought three specimens to London that I might describe and name the species. Previously, however, to doing this, I took them to the late James Francis Stephens, then our oracle in all matters relating to insects, and found from that gentleman that they were as completely unknown to him as to Mr. Eveleigh and myself. Not satisfied with this failure of obtaining information, and feeling confident that so striking an insect must have been previously

described, I next visited the late J. G. Children, who was then principal zoologist in the British Museum, and whose unrivalled collection of entomological works was always at the service of entomologists seeking information. The supposed new moth was soon made out to be the *Geometra zonaria*, both of Hubner and Duponchel. The discoverer was Mr. Nicholas Cook, who found a single specimen on some rushes at Black Rock, near Liverpool, in September, 1832, and the following year about twenty specimens, females as well as males, were taken on the same spot. Since then it has been taken in profusion in three or four localities in the same neighbourhood, all of them so near together as to be regarded as one, which has been variously recorded under the names of Birkenhead, the Red Nun, Blackrock, and New Brighton. They are all in Cheshire. (The scientific name is *Nyssia zonaria*.)



127. The Small Brindled Beauty (*Nyssia hispida*).

127. THE SMALL BRINDLED BEAUTY.—The female is entirely without wings. The male has small rounded wings, dark brown, with a broad transverse paler band very near the hind margin; on the dark part of the wing are slight indications of two darker, almost black, transverse zigzag lines; the fringe is long, and dark brown, with a few pale spots; hind wings pale smoke-coloured, with a darker but indistinct transverse bar in the middle; antennæ feathered and ochre-yellow-coloured; head black; thorax very large, square, and hairy, black, powdered with grey; body black and very hairy. I never found the caterpillar of this moth, but it is described in Mr. Stainton's Manual as brown-grey, more or less variegated with delicate orange markings, with a few orange warty protuberances. It feeds on the oak. This moth is abundant in Richmond Park, where the chrysalis is dug up round the roots of oak trees; also in the New Forest,

in Hampshire, and in the North of England, but I do not consider it generally common. (The scientific name is *Nyssia hispida*.)



128. The Brindled Beauty (*Biston hirtaria*).

128. THE BRINDLED BEAUTY.—All the wings smoky-brown, sprinkled with dots of yellowish-brown; the fore wings of the male have six irregular, rather indistinct, narrow transverse black bands; two of them are almost close together near the base of the wing; the third crosses the wing rather before the middle; the fourth, fifth, and sixth are close together and half-way between the third and the hind margin; and the margin itself is spotted with black; the hind wings are rather more smoke-coloured and rather more transparent than the fore wings; they have three transverse waved blackish lines very distinct on the inner margin only. The wings of the female have the same markings as those of the male, but are more transparent. The antennæ of the male are beautifully feathered; those of the female thread-like; the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the wings; the thorax of the male very hairy.

The caterpillar is without humps; the ground colour is of two shades, dingy purple-brown and red-brown; these colours are arranged in alternate stripes from head to tail, and each two stripes are divided by an irregular black line; on the back of each segment are two small raised bright yellow spots; there is a ring of the same yellow colour just behind the head, and a row of seven yellow spots along each side; the head, feet, and claspers are pink, dotted with black. This caterpillar feeds in June and July on pear, plum, lime, &c., and sometimes occurs in such numbers about London as to strip the trees

of their leaves. When full fed it buries itself in the earth, and changes to a blackish and somewhat dumpy chrysalis ; the perfect moth comes out the following April, and crawls up

the trunks of trees, more particularly in the squares of London, where twenty or thirty may sometimes be seen on one tree. (The scientific name is *Biston hirtara*.)



129. The Oak Beauty (*Amphydasis prodromaria*).

129. THE OAK BEAUTY.—Fore wings dirty white, with two irregular broad brown bands ; the first of these bands is short, and near the base of the wing ; its outer edge is bordered with black ; the second band is near the hind margin, and its inner edge is bordered with black ; the whitish space between these two bands is sprinkled with black dots, and there is a crescent-shaped black mark near the middle ; the whitish space along the hind margin is also variously dotted with black ; the hind wings are paler than the fore wings, and are transversely waved with black. The antennæ are feathered in the male, thread-like in the female ; the forehead is white, the front of

the thorax also white ; the sides whitish-grey, and the back of the thorax as well as the body brown.

I never found the caterpillar of this handsome moth : it is described as being brown, marbled with white, and as having two small reddish lumps on the back of the eighth, ninth, and twelfth segments, and a small lump on the belly on the seventh, eighth, and ninth segments ; the head is slightly notched in the middle : it is found feeding in July and August on oak and birch ; the moth comes out in the following March and April : it is not common. (The scientific name is *Amphydasis prodromaria*.)



130. The Peppered Moth (*Amphydasis betularia*).

130. THE PEPPERED MOTH.—All the wings dingy white, speckled and streaked with smoky brown ; head white ; antennæ of the male feathered and smoky black ; of the female thread-like, black, ringed, with white thorax and body dingy white, spotted with black. A very variable insect ; some specimens have a very decided pattern, others are sprinkled all over with small black spots, and others again are black and unspotted.

Caterpillar with the head deeply notched in the middle ; the ground-colour is various ;

I have seen them almost the colour of putty, but some have a green tinge, and others a tinge of red-brown ; on each side of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth, and eleventh segments is a reddish raised spot, and there are two such spots on the back of the ninth and twelfth segments. It feeds in August on acacia, lime, birch, oak, and many other trees ; it buries itself in the ground in September, and turns to a rather brown, rather dumpy chrysalis : the perfect moth comes out the following May. (The scientific name is *Amphydasis betularia*.)

FAMILY IV.—THE BOARMIIDÆ.

131. The Waved Umber (*Hemerophila abruptaria*).
 132. The Speckled Beauty (*Cleora viduaria*).
 133. The Dotted Carpet (*Cleora glabraria*).
 134. The Brussels Lace (*Cleora lichenaria*).
 135. The Mottled Beauty (*Boarmia repandata*).
 136. The Willow Beauty (*Boarmia rhomboidaria*).
 137. The Satin Carpet (*Boarmia abietaria*).
 138. The Ringed Carpet (*Boarmia cinctaria*).
 139. The Great Oak Beauty (*Boarmia roboraria*).
 140. The Pale Oak Beauty (*Boarmia consortaria*).

141. The Square Spot (*Tephrosia consonaria*).
 142. The Small Engrailed (*Tephrosia crepuscularia*).
 143. The Engrailed (*Tephrosia biundularia*).
 144. The Brindled White-spot (*Tephrosia extersaria*).
 145. The Grey Birch (*Tephrosia punctulata*).
 146. The Annulet (*Gnophos obscurata*).
 147. The Scotch Annulet (*Dasydia obfuscata*).
 148. The Black Mountain Moth (*Psodos trepidaria*).
 149. The Dusky Carpet (*Mniophila cineraria*).



131. The Waved Umber (*Hemerophila abruptaria*).

131. THE WAVED UMBER.—All the wings wainscot-brown, the male darker and richer than the female; the fore wings have a central black dot, on both sides of which is a slender, zigzag, oblique black line; adjoining the outmost of these lines, and extending to the hind margin, is a long dark-brown blotch: hind wings with a very slender, zigzag, oblique black line across the middle; adjoining this on the outer side is a broad brown transverse band; the same colour prevails above the black line, but fades to pale wainscot-brown at the base of the wing; the fore wings are slightly, the hind wings deeply, scalloped at the hind margin. In addition to the markings I have described, there are innumerable delicate lines and tints of brown on all parts of both wings. Antennæ smoky brown, feathered in the male, thread-like in the female: head and collar brown, thorax paler, body pale brown, ringed with darker brown.

The caterpillar is of a dark-brown colour with a whitish ring close behind the head, it feeds on lilac and rose, and spins a silken cocoon on the twigs just behind the point where two twigs separate: the moth frequents gardens in May and August; the caterpillars are to be found in June. The Rev. Mr. Helins thus writes of this moth: "It is undoubtedly double-brooded. From eggs laid

in May I bred the perfect insect in August. Perhaps it would be well to mention that at the time these latter moths appeared some of the produce of the very same batch of eggs were still feeding as larvæ, though hatched at the same time and treated in the same way as their precocious brethren. I noticed that the slow feeders attained a much greater size than the fast ones, and expect to breed larger moths from them; when first hatched these larvæ have a beautiful purple stripe on the back, but they soon lose it." (The scientific name is *Hemerophila abruptaria*.)



132. The Speckled Beauty (*Cleora viduaria*).

132. THE SPECKLED BEAUTY.—Fore wings dingy white, adorned with smoky-black markings, most of which cross the wing transversely; on the hind margin are seven crescent-shaped black spots; hind wings dingy white with minute black specks; and a black line along the hind margin; head white; eyes black; antennæ black, feathered in the male, thread-like in the female; thorax and body dingy white, the body indistinctly spotted with black.

This moth only occurs in Sussex, and in the New Forest in Hampshire; its caterpillar is unknown; the moth flies in June. (The scientific name is *Cleora viduaria*.)

133. THE DOTTED CARPET.—Wings dingy white, delicately sprinkled over with minute

133. The Dotted Carpet (*Cleora glabraria*).

black dots, and adorned with many other black markings, the most conspicuous of which is a central black spot; round the hind margin of all the wings is a narrow black line; on the costal margin of the fore wings are four black spots, the first and third of which communicate with transverse, irregular, and often interrupted black lines; the second joins the central black spot; the fourth communicates with a waved but rather indistinct black band, which crosses the wing near the hind margin.

Zeller, as quoted by Mr. Stainton, describes the caterpillar of this moth as greenish-white, with a black spot on the back of each segment. It feeds on the lichens which grow on fir-trees. It occurs in the lake district of West-morland, and in the New Forest of Hampshire. The caterpillar is found in May, the moth at the end of July. (The scientific name is *Cleora glabraria*.)

134. The Brussels Lace (*Cleora lichenaria*).

134. THE BRUSSELS LACE. — Green-grey, clouded with darker shades of the same colour; there are two black transverse lines across the fore wings; the first is near the base, slightly curved, and is accompanied on its inner side by a paler line; the second is beyond the middle, very zigzag, and accompanied on the outer side by a paler line; midway between the two lines is a black central spot; the hind wings are rather paler than the fore wings, with one zigzag blackish line situated rather beyond the middle, and accompanied on its outer side by a paler line. The antennæ of the male are feathered, of

the female thread-like; the head, thorax, and body are green-grey.

The caterpillar is green-grey, the same colour as the moth, but is much more beautifully marked, the colours being brighter and more distinct; there are two little humps on each of the segments from the fifth to the twelfth inclusive, those of the fifth and ninth being the largest. I had about twenty caterpillars of this species in 1859, found on lichen on park palings; and they so exactly resembled the lichen in colour and appearance, that it was extremely difficult to distinguish them. The caterpillar feeds in September and again in May, hybernating during winter; the moth flies in July, and is tolerably common. (The scientific name is *Cleora lichenaria*.)

135. The Mottled Beauty (*Boarmia repandata*).

135. THE MOTTLED BEAUTY. — Smoky grey-brown tinged with orange-brown, having a number of waved markings both darker and lighter, transversely crossing all the wings. These vary so much in different specimens, that it is impossible to write any description that will apply to all; there is, however, a paler transverse line running through all the wings, near the hind margin, that appears to be always present; the hind margin itself is surrounded by a delicate scalloped black line. The antennæ are feathered in the male, thread-like in the female; the head, thorax, and body are brownish-grey. A variable species; one specimen which I possess has a broad central dark-brown band on all the wings; others have the transverse lines clearly defined on a paler ground; others again have all the marks suffused, mixed, and indistinct.

The caterpillar may be found in early spring feeding on plum and birch trees in our gardens; it is of a yellow-grey tint, dotted with black, a line along the back and another

on each side paler. The moth flies in June and July, and is very common. (The scientific name is *Boarmia repandata*.)



136. The Willow Beauty (*Boarmia rhomboidaria*).

136. THE WILLOW BEAUTY.—All the wings grey-brown; a dark-brown crescent-shaped spot in the middle of the fore wings; several transverse-waved lines or bands are more or less plainly marked on all the wings; the extreme hind margin of all the wings is surrounded with a delicate zigzag black line just within the fringe; near the hind margin, and almost parallel with this marginal black line is a pale zigzag line, very indistinct in some specimens, but plainly observable in others; this commences very near the tip of the fore wings, and terminates in the anal angle of the hind wings; the lower half of this line on the fore wing is nearly straight; antennæ of the male feathered, of the female thread-like; head, thorax, and body grey-brown.

The caterpillar is dingy grey, and very stick-like, but is slightly variegated with darker markings, and has a pale yellowish line along each side by the spiracles; on each side of the sixth segment there is a slight hump just below this line. It feeds in gardens on roses, plums, birch, &c. The caterpillar is found in September, the moth in June and July, sitting on walls, fences, and the trunks of trees; it is very common everywhere. (The scientific name is *Boarmia rhomboidaria*.)



137. The Satin Carpet (*Boarmia abietaria*).

137. THE SATIN CARPET.—Grey-brown, shaded with velvety black-brown; a central

crescent-shaped spot on the fore wings very black; a row of crescent-shaped black marks round the hind margin of all the wings; a saffron-coloured tint is observable on fine specimens of this moth; the antennæ are long, feathered in the male, thread-like and very black in the female. A very local moth, found only in pine forests, sitting on the trunks of the pines in July.

I know nothing of the caterpillar, but Mr. Stainton gives the following description from Freyer:—Reddish-grey, often paler or yellowish on the back; subdorsal lines black, interrupted; spiracular line yellowish: it feeds on fir. (The scientific name is *Boarmia abietaria*.)



138. The Ringed Carpet (*Boarmia cinctaria*).

138. THE RINGED CARPET.—Black-brown, with several transverse-waved darker lines; near the middle of the fore wings is a pale crescent-shaped spot surrounded with a black line; beyond this, that is, nearer the tip of the wing, is a conspicuous narrow black transverse line, and again outside of this is an umber-brown transverse band, in fine specimens distinct, in worn specimens indistinct: the hind wings are paler than the fore wings, especially at the base, and are marked with several waved transverse black lines more or less distinct; the antennæ are feathered in the male, thread-like in the female; head, thorax, and body grey-brown.

The caterpillar of this pretty moth I have never met with, but it is described by Treitschke as having a notched head, and a small hump on each side of the fifth segment: it is of a dark-brown ground colour, with a row of whitish lozenge-shaped marks along the back on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth segments. It feeds on heath. The caterpillar is found in September, the moth in May and June. (The scientific name is *Boarmia cinctaria*.)

139. The Great Oak Beauty (*Boarmia roboraria*).

139. THE GREAT OAK BEAUTY. — All the wings grey, powdered with minute black spots, and having also numerous black or dark-brown markings; the most conspicuous of them are four black spots on the costal margin of the fore wings; all of these, except the first, seem to originate an irregular, indistinct, and interrupted transverse black line; the first and second of these lines are wide apart at their commencement on the costal margin, but almost meet on the inner margin; the second is composed of a number of sharp angles; the third is waved or scalloped, and beyond it is a similarly-shaped paler line; there is a row of crescent-shaped black spots along the hind margin; near the middle of the wing is a crescent-shaped black spot, often very indistinct; the hind wings are marked very much as the fore wings, but rather less distinctly: first, there is an oblique band across the wing near its base, then a crescent-shaped black spot, then a zigzag black line, then a slightly-waved black line, and lastly, a very distinct row of crescent-shaped black spots on the scalloped hind margin; the antennæ of the male are feathered, of the female thread-like; the head, thorax, and body are grey.

The caterpillar is very large, and resembles a piece of stick; there is a rather darker line down the back, and a rather paler line on each side; the space between them is varied with black and white: there are two rather small humps on the sides of the sixth segment, and one underneath the seventh segment: it feeds only on oak. This noble moth used to be common in Richmond Park, spreading its ample wings on the trunks of the oak trees in June: the chrysalis may be

obtained by digging round the roots of the trees. It also occurs in the New Forest, Hampshire, and at Darenth Wood, in Kent; it is, however, confined to the south of England. (The scientific name is *Boarmia roboraria*.)

140. The Pale Oak Beauty (*Boarmia consortaria*).

140. THE PALE OAK BEAUTY. — All the wings grey, powdered with minute black specks; the base of the fore wings, and a narrow-waved band across the middle of all the wings, dingy yellow-brown; there is a zigzag or scalloped black line near the hind margin of all the wings, accompanied exteriorly by a paler line of exactly similar shape; in the middle of the hind wings is a crescent-shaped mark, grey in the middle; the antennæ of the male are very slightly feathered, of the female thread-like; the head, thorax, and body are grey.

The caterpillar is greenish-grey, a line along the back being rather darker, and one on each side rather paler; there are two small humps on the back of the sixth segment, and two small black warts on the twelfth segment: it feeds on oak. The caterpillar is found in August, the moth in June. It occurs only in the south of England, and principally in the New Forest, Hampshire. (The scientific name is *Boarmia consortaria*.)

141. The Square Spot (*Tephrosia consonaria*).

141. THE SQUARE SPOT. — The male and female of this insect are very dissimilar: the male has a grey ground colour tinged with

red-brown ; it possesses several transverse shades and markings, but they are very indistinct : the ground colour of the female is grey without the red-brown tinge, and its markings are most distinct and conspicuous ; near the base are two short, curved, transverse bars, the outer narrower but more distinct than the inner ; beyond the middle of the wing are two more distinct and zigzag dark lines, and these are united in the middle by a square brown spot ; the outer of these lines is accompanied by a pale line of the same form : antennæ almost thread-like in the male, quite so in the female ; head, thorax, and body grey.

Hubner describes the caterpillar as reddish-grey, with several longitudinal black lines, and as having two small humps on the twelfth segment : it feeds on birch. The caterpillar is found in September, the moth in May. (The scientific name is *Tephrosia consonaria*.)



142. The Small Engrailed (*Tephrosia crepuscularia*).

142. THE SMALL ENGRAILED.—Grey, with a yellow-brown tinge ; all the wings have transverse zigzag black lines, the most conspicuous of them crosses each of the four wings about the middle, the other black or dark lines follow the same direction as this, but are more liable to vary : the antennæ are almost thread-like in the male, quite so in the female.

The caterpillar feeds on elm, birch, and other trees : it is to be found in August, the moth in April. (The scientific name is *Tephrosia crepuscularia*.)

143. THE ENGRAILED.—Grey, with a smoky tinge and various zigzag transverse black lines, on all the wings : antennæ of the male with a very short fringe, of the female thread-like ; head, thorax, and body grey. The Rev. Henry Burney states, at p. 6029 of the "Zoologist," that he found the caterpillars of



143. The Engrailed (*Tephrosia biundularia*).

this species feeding on larch, and that they vary so much in colour that it would be difficult to give an accurate description of them. I do not know this caterpillar from the preceding, and the perfect insects are almost impossible to distinguish from each other. (The scientific name is *Tephrosia biundularia*.)



144. The Brindled White-spot (*Tephrosia extensaria*).

144. THE BRINDLED WHITE-SPOT.—Smoky grey, sprinkled all over with smoky brown : the fore wings have four transverse blackish lines, the first near the base is slightly curved, the second crossing the middle of the wing is of the same shape as the first ; between these two is a crescent-shaped blackish mark not always very distinct ; the third transverse line is generally broken up into black spots ; the fourth is exactly half-way between the third and the tip of the wing, it is accompanied on the outside by a slender zigzag white line, and both the black and white lines terminate in a conspicuous white blotch, which is situated half-way between the costa and the anal angle ; the hind wings have several transverse markings, but these are far less conspicuous than those I have described in the fore wings ; the antennæ are thread-like, the head, thorax, and body are grey-brown.

The caterpillar is grey, clouded with reddish-brown ; it feeds on birch ; it is found in September, and remains in the chrysalis state during winter, the moth making its appearance the following June. I am indebted to

Mr. Thomas Hockett for the loan of this caterpillar, but it was first noticed by the Rev. H. Harper Crewe in the third volume of the *Intelligencer*. It was unknown to Guenée. (The scientific name is *Tephrosia extensaria*.)



145. The Grey Birch (*Tephrosia punctulata*).

145. THE GREY BIRCH.—All the wings are grey sprinkled over with smoky brown; on the costal margin of the fore wings are four very conspicuous black spots, nearly equally distant from each other; these spots are long and narrow, and fade into interrupted dotted black lines, which terminate on the inner margin; there are some transverse markings on the hind wings, but they are very indistinct; antennæ thread-like, head, thorax, and body smoky grey. The caterpillar is described as smooth, and of a reddish colour, with white spots or blotches on the back of all the segments; it feeds on birch; the caterpillar is found in August, the moth in May; it passes the winter in a chrysalis state. (The scientific name is *Tephrosia punctulata*.)



146. The Annulet (*Gnophos obscurata*).

146. THE ANNULET.—This moth varies in its colour from pale pearly-grey to very dark smoky brown, almost black, but the fore wings invariably have two transverse zigzag black lines, and the hind wings one; between these transverse lines on each fore wing is a black ring or annulet, and on each hind wing, very near the middle, is another annulet; the antennæ are thread-like, the head, thorax, and



Varieties of the same.

body are of the same colour as the wings. Those who possess a good series of this very valuable moth will not be surprised that entomological writers should have made many species out of one, and we find the various scientific names of *pullata*, *dilucidaria*, *quadripustularia*, *scotinaria*, *obscurata*, *lividata*, *carbonaria*, and *anthracinaria*, all bestowed on the varieties of this one insect. If we examine the palest specimens of this insect we can procure, we shall find that it has the appearance of being sprinkled with a few minute black specks on a pale grey ground; the number of these black specks increases in the darker specimens, and they become so abundant as to hide the pale ground colour, and thus the difference in colour is accounted for. The shape of the wings is always the same, and the hind margin of the hind wings is always deeply scalloped.

The caterpillar very much resembles the moth in colour, being grey of various shades, the back paler than the sides, and the fore part of each segment paler than the hind part; it feeds at night on the salad burnet, and the sun cistus, concealing itself under stones or among the roots of the grass by day, and may be obtained by pulling up and shaking tufts of grass. The egg is laid in July and August, and the young caterpillar is hatched in a few days, and continues to feed and to grow slowly until the end of September, when it is about half-grown, and then hibernates, re-appearing in the spring, and begins to feed again in April; in May it is

full fed, and changes to a chrysalis on the ground. The moth appears in July. (The scientific name is *Gnophos obscurata*.)



147. The Scotch Annulet (*Dasydia obfuscata*).

147. THE SCOTCH ANNULET.—All the wings smoky grey, suffused in recent specimens with greenish or purplish, pearly reflections, rarely to be observed in cabinet specimens: near the middle of each of the fore wings is a faint ring of a darker colour, and there is a dark spot in the middle of each hind wing; there are two very obscure transverse darker lines on the fore wings, and one on the hind wings, and these are accompanied by paler and broken white lines equally obscure; the fore wings are rather pointed, and the hind margin of the hind wings is waved but not scalloped; the antennæ are very long and thread-like; head, thorax, and body smoky grey. The caterpillar is described by Guenée as of a violet-grey colour, with a white spiracular line, and an oblique dark grey streak on the side of each segment; it has two small humps on the twelfth segment, it feeds on the dyer's green-weed, and various species of vetch. The moth flies in July and August, it has only been taken among the Scotch mountains. (The scientific name is *Dasydia obfuscata*.)



148. The Black Mountain Moth (*Psodos trepidaria*).

148. THE BLACK MOUNTAIN MOTH.—Fore wings of the male, smoky black; of the female, smoky grey. In both sexes there are two transverse zigzag lines, both of which commence at the costal margin of the wing—the first at one-third, the second at two-thirds, of

the distance between the base and tip. These lines are most distant at the costal margin, and gradually approach to the inner margin. The part of the wing included between these two lines is darker than the parts outside of them; but not so dark as a patch at the base of the wing. There is a row of seven black streaks on the hind margin of the wing, just within the fringe: these are very plain in the female, but not so distinct in the male: the hind wings in the male are of uniform colour but have the same marginal row of black streaks on the hind margin. The hind wings of the female are grey, with a light, narrow, zigzag band across the middle, and a light broad band along the hind margin. The antennæ, in both sexes, are thread-like: the head, thorax, and body, are quite black, and very hairy. It was taken in the Highlands of Scotland, by the late Mr. Wrenn and the late Mr. Foxcroft—by both in the month of July. I am not aware of it having been seen in England, Wales, or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Psodos trepidaria*.)



149. The Dusky Carpet (*Mniophila cineraria*).

149. THE DUSKY CARPET.—Fore wings grey, with three transverse darker waved lines: the first and third are very decidedly marked, and very distinct; the middle one is paler, and very obscure; the hind margin of the wing is bordered with a zigzag dark line, and the fringe is slightly spotted; the hind wings are paler than the fore wings, and have an indistinct transverse line, and a distinct marginal line like that of the fore wings; the antennæ of the male are deeply fringed; those of the female, thread-like: the head, thorax, and body are grey. Mr. Doubleday having introduced this species into his list of butterflies and moths, I have obtained foreign specimens from which to make a description. I never saw a British specimen. (The scientific name is *Mniophila cineraria*.)

FAMILY V.—THE BOLETOBIDÆ.

150. The Waved Black (*Boletobia fuliginaria*).

IN resuming my description of the British Moths, I wish to invite the attention of my younger readers to two little publications, which it is absolutely necessary they should procure; otherwise, a considerable portion of these chapters must remain a sealed book to them. The first of them is the "Butterfly Number" of *Young England*, published by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, at sixpence; and the second is Mr. Doubleday's "List of British Butterflies and Moths," published by myself, at sixpence. Either of these is sent by post by the publishers, on receiving seven penny postage stamps. The great utility of the "Butterfly Number" is that it shows you how to obtain Moths, how to preserve them, and how to place them in cabinets; and more especially that it explains, by a reference to an outline figure, the meaning of all the terms used; in Entomology, for instance, when I write that the "hind margin" of a moth's wing is "rounded," or "angled" or "scallop'd," or "tailed," it is very likely that a beginner will not know what I mean; but if he reads the explanation I have given, it will be quite impossible for him to misunderstand. The other work, Doubleday's List, is equally instructive. It gives you the name of every butterfly, arranged exactly as you are to place them in your cabinet. I think I can make you understand the value of a methodical arrangement by a reference to *this* printed page. You will observe that, if you take each word by itself, it may be a good word, correctly spelt and full of meaning; but it is because of the skill displayed by a writer, in making the words follow each other properly, that their arrangement conveys instruction and pleasure to the reader. So, in a collection of the objects of natural history, no one will presume to say that

each is not useful, or beautiful, or possessed of some attractive quality; but it is only when we have them arranged by the philosopher who has studied their forms, their habits, their distinctive characters, that we can thoroughly appreciate the "wisdom of God in creation"—the wonderful proof of design exhibited in these beautiful creatures. Species follows species, each exhibiting some slight, but important variation, in a manner well calculated to elicit our wonder, and our adoration. No human ingenuity could invent such an infinite variety of patterns; no merely human taste could produce such a feeling of pleasure by any combinations of form and colour.

150. The Waved Black (*Boletobia fuliginaria*).

150. THE WAVED BLACK.—All the wings dark smoky brown, the basal half darker than the outer half, and bordered by a slight, black, zigzag line: this darker portion of the wing has an indistinct, crescent-shaped, black mark near the middle; beyond this darker part of the wing is a broad paler band which, on the fore wings, ends in a pale blotch, near the inner margin: head, thorax, and body grey. Three specimens of this insect are said to have been taken in London—the chrysalis doubtless introduced with timber, on the fungi growing on which the caterpillar is said to feed. I have introduced it for the same reason as the last—because it is introduced into Mr. Doubleday's admirable list. (The scientific name is *Boletobia fuliginaria*.)

FAMILY VI.—THE GEOMETRIDÆ.

151. The Grass Emerald (*Pseudoterpna cytisaria*).
 152. The Large Emerald (*Geometra papilionaria*).
 153. The Essex Emerald (*Geometra smaragdaria*).
 154. The Small Grass Emerald (*Nemoria viridata*).

155. The Small Emerald (*Iodis vernaria*).
 156. The Little Emerald (*Iodis lactearia*).
 157. The Blotched Emerald (*Phorodesma bayularia*).
 158. The Common Emerald (*Hemithea thymiaria*).



151. The Grass Emerald (*Pseudoterpna cytisaria*).

151. THE GRASS EMERALD.—Fore wings grey-green with two indistinct transverse darker lines, the first nearly straight, the second zigzag : these two lines are widely separated at the costal margin, and very near the inner margin. Between these is an indistinct, crescent-shaped spot of the same colour ; and beyond them is a third line also zigzag and almost white : the hind wings are paler than the fore wings, and have the white line less distinctly marked : the head, thorax, and body are the same colour as the wings. It is remarkable, that when this moth comes out of the chrysalis in wet weather, every part of it is suffused with a red tinge. The caterpillar is green—very much the same colour as the moth. Its head is notched on the crown. It feeds on the common broom. The caterpillar is found in June, and the moth in July. (The scientific name is *Pseudoterpna cytisaria*.)



152. The Large Emerald (*Geometra papilionaria*).

152. THE LARGE EMERALD.—All the wings uniformly green : the fore wings with two transverse, waved, white lines, not very distinct : the one nearest the base much shorter than the outer one : these two lines are very distant at the costal margin, and much nearer at the inner margin : intermediate between these two lines is a crescent-shaped, dark green mark ; beyond the second white line, and exactly intermediate between it and the hind margin, is an oblique series of white spots. The hind wings have a beautifully scalloped white line passing transversely across the middle, and dividing the wing exactly in half. In the centre of the space enclosed by this scalloped line, is a crescent-shaped darker mark ; and exactly intermedi-

ate between the scalloped line and the hind margin, is a transverse row of white dots : the antennæ of the male are fringed : of the female thread-like : the antennæ and fore legs are whitish : the head and thorax green ; the body nearly white. The caterpillar is very large, and of a greenish colour, with numerous humps. It feeds on hazel and a few other trees. It is found in May, and the Moth in July. (The scientific name is *Geometra papi-lionaria*.)



153. The Essex Emerald (*Geometra smaragdaria*).

153. THE ESSEX EMERALD.—All the wings green : the fore wings with two transparent, waved, whitish lines, and a distinct white spot between them : the costal margin of the fore wings is tinged with yellow. Mr. Ingall obtained the B. caterpillar, of this beautiful and rare moth on the coast of Essex, without being aware what it was : hence, no description was taken. The caterpillar has been found in May, the moth in July ; but nowhere in England, except on the Essex coast. (The scientific name is *Geometra smaragdaria*.)



154. The Small Grass Emerald (*Nemoria viridata*).

154. THE SMALL GRASS EMERALD.—All the wings dingy green, often suffused with a reddish tinge : fore wings with one very distinct, transverse, oblique, whitish line beyond the middle, and a second very indistinct and shorter transverse line nearer the base : this second or inner line, is frequently wanting : hind wings with a slight angle near the middle of the hind margin, and an oblique whitish line across the middle of the wing, meeting the principal white line on the fore wings ;

antennæ almost thread-like in both sexes ; crown of the head whitish ; thorax and body dull dingy green. The caterpillar is said to feed on whitethorn. I have not seen it : taken in the west and north of England—the caterpillar in September, the moth in June. (The scientific name is *Nemoria viridata*.)



155. The Small Emerald (*Iodis vernaria*).

155. THE SMALL EMERALD.—All the wings of the most lovely green ; the fore wings with two, the hind wings with one, very distinct, white, transverse line : antennæ slightly feathered in the male, thread-like in the female, nearly white ; head, thorax, and body delicate green. The caterpillar is said to be green, and to feed on the "travellers' joy." It is found in September, and the moth, which only occurs in the south of England, in July. (The scientific name is *Iodis vernaria*.)



156. The Little Emerald (*Iodis lactearia*).

156. THE LITTLE EMERALD.—All the wings white ; but when the moth first emerges from the chrysalis, tinged with the most lovely green : a transverse and oblique, but nearly straight, line, whiter than the ground colour, across the wing at two-thirds of the distance passes between the base and hind margin : this white line is continued in the same direction, across the hind wing. The antennæ are fringed in the male, thread-like in the female : antennæ, head, thorax, and body white, or almost so. The caterpillar feeds on oak. It has an extremely long and slender body, and its posture, when at rest, is either straight or curved—not uniformly the same : the head

is bent under the mouth, touching the legs : the crown, deeply divided, terminates in two sharp lobes, and of a pale brown colour ; the second segment has two sharp-pointed humps, very near together on the back. None of the other segments have either humps or warts : body pale delicate green with a dull-red medium spot laterally bordered with yellow on the interstices, between each two segments after the third. It is full fed about the middle of September, and then spins a few threads across the leaves of its food, a plant, and turns to a chrysalis in the home thus formed. It remains in the chrysalis state all the winter, and turns to a moth a little before Midsummer. (The scientific name is *Iodis lactearia*.)



157. The Blotched Emerald (*Phorodesma bajularia*).

157. THE BLOTCHED EMERALD.—All the wings green ; the fore wings with two slender transverse whitish lines—that nearest the base of the wing is somewhat waved, the outer one is slightly zigzag, and terminates in a large, squarish, pale blotch near the anal angle : this blotch is dingy white, but tinged with red-brown in the middle ; the fringe is white, spotted with brown ; the hind wings have a large pale spot at both angles, and these are connected by a scalloped marginal line, in the centre of which is a slender scalloped

brown line ; the antennæ are fringed in the male, thread-like in the female ; the head is white ; the body and abdomen are whitish green. The caterpillar of this beautiful moth I have never seen, but it is well known to some collectors, who tell me it is of a wainscot-brown colour with a red head, and that when young it lives in a sort of case made of lichens and chips of withered leaves ; before it is full grown it leaves this case, and then feeds exposed, like other caterpillars. It is found on the oak ; the caterpillar in May, the moth about Midsummer. (The scientific name is *Phorodesma bajularia*.)



158. The Common Emerald (*Hemithea thymiaria*).

158. THE COMMON EMERALD.—All the wings dingy green ; fore wings with the hind margin scalloped and having two very obscure waved transverse pale lines ; hind wings with the hind margin scalloped and angled, and having one waved transverse whitish line across the middle ; the fringe is dingy white, spotted with brown : antennæ in both sexes almost thread-like : head whitish ; thorax and abdomen of the same colour as the wings. I do not know the caterpillar. The moth is very common, and flies in June and July. (The scientific name is *Hemithea thymiaria*.)

FAMILY VII.—THE EPHYRIDÆ.

159. The False Mocha (*Ephyra porata*).
 160. The Maiden's Blush (*Ephyra punctaria*).
 161. The Clay Triple-lines (*Ephyra trilinearia*).

162. The Mocha (*Ephyra omicronaria*).
 163. The Dingy Mocha (*Ephyra orbicularia*).
 164. The Birch Mocha (*Ephyra pendularia*).



159. The False Mocha (*Ephyra porata*).

159. THE FALSE MOCHA.—All the wings dull, greyish red; the red, in very perfect and recently-disclosed specimens, being brick-dust-coloured in the middle of the wing: a transverse brown line crosses the middle of each wing, and just within this, that is, nearer the base of the wing, is a round white spot, with a narrow border; between this white spot and the base of the wing, is a transverse row of six or seven brown dots; and half way between the white spot and the hind margin, is a second row of nine or ten brown dots; on the hind margin itself, but within the fringe, is a third row of brown dots: antennæ, fringed in the male, thread-like in the female: head, thorax, and body are of the same prevailing colour as the wings.

I do not know the caterpillars of the Mocha moths from each other, nor do I think the continental authors have distinguished them: they are long, greenish loopers, and the present species feeds on oak. The chrysalis is green or buff, with a blunt head; and it is fastened to a leaf by a belt round its middle, just in the same way as the chrysalis of the common white butterfly: the caterpillar is found in the autumn, the moth in May, and early in June: it is very common in the southern counties. (The scientific name is *Ephyra porata*.)

160. THE MAIDEN'S BLUSH.—All the wings dull, greyish red, with a redder tinge about the middle of the wing: a very distinct transverse brown line crosses the middle of



160. The Maiden's Blush (*Ephyra punctaria*).

the wing: half way between this brown line and the base of the wing, is a transverse row of six or seven brown dots; and half way between the brown line and the hind margin, is a second row of nine or ten brown dots: besides these, there is a third row of linear brown spots on the margin, making a continuous marginal line: the antennæ of the male are fringed, of the female, thread-like: the head, thorax, and body are of the same prevailing colour as the wings.

The caterpillar and chrysalis are not yet distinguished from those of the preceding; the caterpillar feeds on oak: the caterpillar is found in the autumn, the moth in May or early in June. (The scientific name is *Ephyra punctaria*.)

NOTE.—This Moth closely resembles the preceding, but is to be distinguished at once by the total absence of the round white spot on each wing.



161. The Clay Triple-lines (*Ephyra trilinearia*).

161. THE CLAY TRIPLE-LINES.—All the wings fulvous yellow, without the slightest tinge of red: there are three transverse lines on each wing, the middle one much the darkest and most plainly marked; the others

broken and dotted, and often very difficult to perceive: one of my specimens has, on the middle of each wing, a conspicuous white spot, surrounded by a black line, being, in this respect, similar to *Ephyra porata*: antennæ of the male fringed, of the female thread-like: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the wings.

The Rev. Mr. Crewe, whose descriptions of the caterpillars of British Moths have been invaluable to the entomologist, describes the caterpillar as reddish-brown with yellow markings, and says it feeds on beech. The caterpillar is found in the autumn, the moth commonly in May or June. (The scientific name is *Ephyra trilinearia*.)



162. The Mocha (*Ephyra omicronaria*).

162. THE MOCHA.—All the wings whitish-fulvous, with a double, transverse, zigzag, smoke-coloured line across the middle of each, and a ring of the same colour between the zigzag line and the base of the wing: again, between this ring and the base of the wing, is a narrow brown line, composed of two semi-circles: antennæ of the male fringed, of the female thread-like: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the wings.

M. Guenée describes the caterpillar as green, with two yellow stripes on each side, and says that it feeds on maple: it is found in the autumn, and the moth commonly in May or June. (The scientific name is *Ephyra omicronaria*.)



163. The Dinky Mocha (*Ephyra orbicularia*).

163. THE DINKY MOCHA.—All the wings smoky grey, mottled and marbled with darker

shades of the same colour: in the centre of each wing is a round white spot in a circle of smoky grey; half way between this and the base of the wing, are some blackish dots, arranged in a very indistinct transverse row; and again, half way between the white spot and the hind border of the wing, is a second row of blackish dots, arranged in zigzag order; lastly there is a third row, on the hind margin, of linear black spots: these are just within the fringe, and constitute an almost continuous marginal line: the antennæ are feathered in the male, thread-like in the female: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the wings.

The caterpillar has lately been seen feeding on sallow, in July; the moth appears in June, and is common in the south. (The scientific name is *Ephyra orbicularia*.)



164. The Birch Mocha (*Ephyra pendularia*).

164. THE BIRCH MOCHA.—All the wings pale grey, sprinkled thinly over with specks of smoke colour: in the middle of each wing is a round white spot, surrounded by a smoke-coloured cloud; between this white spot and the base of the wing, is a transverse row of three or four smoke-coloured dots; and half-way between the white spot and the hind margin, is a second row, consisting of ten or twelve smoke-coloured dots; and again, on the hind margin itself, is a third row of linear black dots: the antennæ are slightly fringed in the male, thread-like in the female: the head, thorax, and body are of the same pale colour as the wings.

The caterpillar feeds on the birch in June and July; the moth appears in May or June, and is not uncommon. (The scientific name is *Ephyra pendularia*.)

FAMILY VIII.—THE ACIDALIDÆ.

165. The Golden-bordered Purple (*Hyria auroraria*).
 166. The Small Yellow Wave (*Asthenia luteata*).
 167. The Small White Wave (*Asthenia candidata*).
 168. The Waved Carpet (*Asthenia sylvata*).
 169. Blomer's Rivulet (*Asthenia Blomeraria*).
 170. The Dingy Shell (*Eupisteria heparata*).
 171. The Welsh Wave (*Venusia cambricaria*).
 172. The Bright Wave (*Acidalia ochrata*).
 173. The Tawny Wave (*Acidalia rubricata*).
 174. The Single-dotted Wave (*Acidalia scutellata*).
 175. Small Fan-footed Wave (*Acidalia bisetata*).
 176. The Treble Brown Spot (*Acidalia trigeminata*).
 177. ————— (*Acidalia contiguaria*).
 178. The Least Carpet (*Acidalia rusticata*).
 179. The Dark Cream Wave (*Acidalia ossata*).
 180. The Silky Wave (*Acidalia holosericata*).
 181. The Small Dusty Wave (*Acidalia incanaria*).
 182. The Obscure Wave (*Acidalia circellata*).
 183. The Lace Border (*Acidalia ornato*).
 184. The Mullein Wave (*Acidalia promutata*).
 185. The Dotted-bordered Cream Wave (*Acidalia straminata*).
 186. The Satin Wave (*Acidalia subsericata*).
 187. The Lesser Cream Wave (*Acidalia immutata*).
 188. The Cream Wave (*Acidalia remutata*).
 189. The Smoky Wave (*Acidalia fumata*).
 190. The Subangled Wave (*Acidalia prataria*).
 191. The Small Blood-vein (*Acidalia imitaria*).
 192. The Dusky Wave (*Acidalia emutaria*).
 193. The Ribband Wave (*Acidalia aversata*).
 194. The Plain Wave (*Acidalia inornata*).
 195. The Portland Ribband Wave (*Acidalia degeneraria*).
 196. The Small Scallop (*Acidalia emarginata*).
 197. The Blood-vein (*Timandra amatoria*).

165. The Golden-bordered Purple (*Hyria auroraria*).

165. THE GOLDEN-BORDERED PURPLE.—All the wings of this exquisitely beautiful little moth are of a purple-red colour, with a double blotch in the middle of the fore wings, a single blotch in the middle of the hind wings, and a broad border on the hind margin of all the wings, deep fulvous yellow: the antennæ are thread-like and yellow; the thorax purple; the body bluish, tipped with orange.

M. Guenée describes the caterpillar as dull grey, with a paler stripe along each side, and a series of pale, diamond-shaped marks down the middle of the back: it has black spiracles. The same distinguished naturalist says that it feeds on the common plantain, preferring the dry and withered leaves: the caterpillar has been found in July; the moth in May and June: it is not common in this country, having only been found in the New Forest in Hampshire, in Cambridgeshire, and in Lancashire. (The scientific name is *Hyria auroraria*.)

166. THE SMALL YELLOW WAVE.—All the wings rich fulvous yellow, with zigzag,

166. The Small Yellow Wave (*Asthenia luteata*).

transverse lines, which are a darker tint of the same fulvous colour; these zigzag lines are arranged in pairs, but not very distinctly so: there are four pairs on the fore wings, and two pairs on the hind wings; and between the second and third pair of these zigzag lines on the fore wings, is a conspicuous central dot of the same colour as the lines; the antennæ are thread-like, and, together with the head, thorax, and body, of the same colour as the ground colour of the wings.

The moth flies about Midsummer, and is not uncommon. (The scientific name is *Asthenia luteata*.)

167. The Small White Wave (*Asthenia candidata*).

167. THE SMALL WHITE WAVE.—All the wings white, with zigzag, transverse, grey lines; four on the hind wings: on the fore wings there are six; the third and fourth are much nearer together than either of the

others, and between the third and fourth is a nearly central spot of the same grey colour ; on the hind margins of all the wings are five black dots : the antennæ are thread-like, and, together with the head, thorax, and body, are white.

The caterpillar feeds on hornbeam : M. Guenée describes it as green, with a red stripe on the side : the moth, which is a delicate and beautiful little creature, is common everywhere at the end of May and in June. (The scientific name is *Asthena candidata*.)



168. The Waved Carpet (*Asthena sylvata*).

168. THE WAVED CARPET.—All the wings are pale grey, with zigzag lines of a darker grey ; there are ten of these grey lines on the fore wings, and four on the hind wings : the space on the fore wings, between the fifth and sixth of these lines, is greater than the other interspaces, and has the appearance of a pale, transverse band : the last of these lines, situated on the hind margin, consists of a series of long spots, and is not zigzag, but follows the curved outline of the wing : the antennæ are thread-like and grey ; the head, thorax, and body being of the same colour.

The caterpillar is unknown to me : the moth appears about Midsummer, and is widely distributed in England, although I do not consider it common. (The scientific name is *Asthena sylvata*.)



169. Blomer's Rivulet (*Asthena Blomeraria*).

169. BLOMER'S RIVULET.—All the wings pale grey ; the fore wings with two waved, raw-sienna bands near the tip, and very close together ; the inner of these is bounded by a black waved line ; on the costal margin are four or five short, oblique, brown lines, and

on the hind margin, is a row of long black spots, following the curved outline of the wing : the hind wings have a similar row of spots on their hind margin : both fore and hind wings have a number of beautifully delicate, but obscure, transverse, zigzag markings.

This very beautiful little moth occurs chiefly in the north of England, and always in June, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Stockton, Castle Eden Dene, &c., but it has also been taken in South Wales. (The scientific name is *Asthena Blomeraria*.)



170. The Dingy Shell (*Eupisteria heparata*).

170. THE DINGY SHELL.—All the wings dingy yellow towards the body, dingy brown towards the hind margin : the two colours are not marked by any line of separation, but are blended into each other : the paler part is marked by three, four, or five transverse, waved lines, which are often very indistinct, and are scarcely darker than the general colour of the wing : the antennæ are very slightly fringed, and, together with the head, thorax, and body, are of the same colour as the paler part of the wings.

Guenée describes the caterpillar as feeding on alder in September ; the moth flies in June, and is not uncommon. I have taken it abundantly in Herefordshire. (The scientific name is *Eupisteria heparata*.)



171. The Welsh Wave (*Venusia oambricaria*).

171. THE WELSH WAVE.—All the wings pale grey : the fore wings with ten zigzag, brown, transverse lines, which differ much in darkness of shade ; near the middle of the wing, there is a delicate, black, crescent-shaped mark : on the hind wings, the mark-

ings are few and delicate, but the marginal spots are distinct; and there are distinct brown spots on the inner margin, near the end of the body: the antennæ are fringed in the male, thread-like in the female: the head, thorax, and body are dark grey.

The moth is taken at Midsummer, and is very local, occurring only in the north and west of England. (The scientific name is *Venusia cambricaria*.)



172. The Bright Wave (*Acidalia ochrata*).

172. THE BRIGHT WAVE.—All the wings dingy fulvous; the fore wings with four transverse lines of a darker hue, and the hind wings with two; these markings are only a shade darker than the general hue of the wing, and are not all of the same hue, the two nearest the middle of the wing being obviously darker than the rest: the antennæ are thread-like: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the wings.

This moth flies in June: it is only found on the coasts of Kent and Essex. (The scientific name is *Acidalia ochrata*.)



173. The Tawny Wave (*Acidalia rubricata*).

173. THE TAWNY WAVE.—I do not possess this moth, but copy from Mr. Stainton's valuable Manual, the following particulars, the meaning of which I do not clearly understand:—"11". F.-w. dull brownish-red; f.l. and a.l. nearly straight, dark fuscous; cen. sh. dull fuscous. VI. LARVA UNKNOWN, near York."—(*Manual of British Moths*, Vol. ii., page 45.) This is a small and very rare moth. I believe two or three specimens only have been taken, and these on the extreme south coast, at its nearest point to France, whence they have been probably

blown over. (The scientific name is *Acidalia rubricata*.)



174. The Single Dotted Wave (*Acidalia scutulata*).

174. THE SINGLE DOTTED WAVE.—All the wings pale wainscot brown; fore wings having two waved and interrupted brown lines near to, and parallel with, the hind margin: the costal extremity of the first of these lines consists of a few black dots, that of the second is indistinct; but near the inner margin they become broad and distinct, almost forming a blotch: near the centre of the wing is a dark brown dot, and, nearer the base, are several obscure brown markings: the hind wings have a central dark spot, like the fore wings, and three or four very interrupted, waved, transverse lines: there is also a row of about eight dark brown spots at the base of the fringe, about eight on each wing: head, thorax, and body of the same colour as the wings. (The scientific name is *Acidalia scutulata*.)



175. Small Fan-footed Wave (*Acidalia bisetata*).

175. SMALL FAN-FOOTED WAVE.—All the wings pale, dingy, wainscot-brown: fore wings with two darker, transverse, waved lines near to, and parallel with, the hind margin: a dark, central spot, and an indistinct, transverse, darker line, just outside the spot: hind wings with three or four darker transverse lines, parallel to the hind margin: a central, dark spot, and an indistinct, transverse, darker line, just within the spot: there are a few small and inconspicuous dots at the base of the fringe, round all the wings: head, thorax, and body of the same colour as the wings. (The scientific name is *Acidalia bisetata*.)

176. THE TREBLE BROWN SPOT.—All the wings very pale wainscot-brown, approaching to yellow; the costal margin of the fore wings



176. The Treble Brown Spot (*Acidalia trigeminata*).

having a dark mark at the base, extending about a third of its length : a transverse line crosses the wing at the end of this dark mark, and a second transverse line, parallel to the first, crosses the middle of the wing : outside this second line is a black, central spot ; beyond the spot is a broad, double, waved bar, parallel with the hind margin of the wing : the hind wings very nearly resemble the fore wings in the number and situation of their markings, except that there is no dark mark on the costal margin : head, thorax, and body of the same colour as the wings.

Not very uncommon in the north and west of England, but I do not recollect having met with it in the London district. (The scientific name is *Acidalia trigeminata*.)



177. *Acidalia contiguaria*.



178. The Least Carpet (*Acidalia rusticata*).

178. THE LEAST CARPET.—All the wings of a whitish ground colour ; fore-wing with a central, transverse, brown bar, the outer margin of which is deeply indented : in the middle of this brown bar is a black spot, and between this brown bar and the base of the wing, the costal margin is of the same colour : the outer part of the wing, between the bar and the hind margin, is almost white, but is divided into two equal parts by a transverse, zigzag, pale brown, and rather indistinct line : the fringe on the hind margin is spotted with black : the hind wings have four indistinct

and zigzag, pale, waved lines, and a very distinct black dot between the first and second, counting from the base of the wing : the head and thorax are brown—of the same hue as the bar on the fore wings ; the body is variegated with the two colours white and brown.

This insect frequents one particular hedge, near Darenth Wood, in Kent. It is a beautiful little creature ; one of the smallest and most distinctly marked of the very delicate and fragile family to which it belongs. (The scientific name is *Acidalia rusticata*.)



179. The Dark Cream Wave (*Acidalia osseata*).

179. THE DARK CREAM WAVE.—All the wings very pale wainscot brown, somewhat approaching to a yellow-ochre tinge : the fore wings have the costal margin shaded with brown, and five pale, transverse, zigzag lines, between the second and third of which is a central black spot : the two lines between this spot and the base of the wing approach each other very nearly in the middle, and I have one specimen in which they are absolutely united : the hind wings have four of these pale, waved transverse, lines, and a black spot between the second and third, counting from the base of the wing : along the hind margin of all the wings, is a row of linear, dark brown spots, perhaps better described as a series of short dark brown lines ; arranged end to end, and alternating with these lines is a series of dots in the fringe ; these dots, however, are not constant, and are only to be detected in very fine and fresh specimens : the head, thorax, and body are pale wainscot brown, exactly of the same colour as the wings.

A common insect, appearing on the wing about Midsummer. (The scientific name is *Acidalia osseata*.)

180. THE SILKY WAVE.—All the wings pale wainscot brown, somewhat approaching to yellow-ochre ; the fore wings sprinkled along the margin with extremely minute, dark brown dots, and having five transverse and

rather waved lines, of a darker hue than the ground colour of the wing: the hind wings have the same number of waved lines as the



180. The Silky Wave (*Acidalia holosericata*).

fore wings, which, in all respects, they closely resemble: I find no central or marginal spots or dots in any of the wings: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the wings.

This little and delicate moth has only been taken in the neighbourhood of Bristol, about the beginning of July. (The scientific name is *Acidalia holosericata*.)



181. The Small Dusty Wave (*Acidalia incanaria*).

181. THE SMALL DUSTY WAVE.—All the wings dingy white, sprinkled all over with minute black dots: the black dots are somewhat symmetrically arranged, forming several smoke-coloured, transverse, waved, and very indistinct lines: each of the four wings has also a central black spot: along the hind margin of all the wings is a series of short, dark, smoke-coloured lines, placed end to end; and alternating with these is a row of dark dots in the fringe: head, thorax, and body almost white, but, like the wings, sprinkled with minute dark specks.

Very common all over the kingdom in June and July. (The scientific name is *Acidalia incanaria*.)



182. The Obscure Wave (*Acidalia circellata*).

182. THE OBSCURE WAVE.—"9". F.-w. rounded, yellowish-white dusted with grey; c.

s. and marginal spots distinct, black: f.c. and s.l. greyish ochreous; the f.l. *angulated* near the costa, and closely approximating to the c. l. on the fold: N.-w. rather *angular*: closely allied to *A. marginepunctata*. VI. LARVA UNKNOWN. Near Manchester." (*Mr. Stainton's Manual of British Butterflies and Moths*, Vol. ii. p. 47.) (The scientific name is *Acidalia circellata*.)



183. The Lace Border (*Acidalia ornato*).

183 THE LACE BORDER.—All the wings silvery white, with an exquisitely beautiful broad border parallel to the hind margin: the border consists of, *first*, a delicate, black, zig-zag line: beyond this are two waved, broader, and less distinct lines, somewhat smoke-coloured, but having a gloss like mother-of-pearl: the first of these broad lines includes two brownish blotches, the first blotch rather above the middle, the second on the inner margin: these lines do not quite reach the costal margin: the outer one is the shorter of the two: on the extreme hind margin of all the wings is a series of short, blackish lines, placed end to end, and beyond these the fringe is alternately brown and white: between the border and the base of the fore wings is a pale, brown transverse line; and again, half way between this and the base, is a row of black dots, three, four, or five, arranged transversely: the hind wings have a very pale, central, transverse line, and a black dot in the middle of it: the head, thorax, and body are silvery white.

This beautiful and extremely delicate moth is common on chalky soil, in the south of England, the caterpillar feeding on wild thyme. (The scientific name is *Acidalia ornato*.)

184. THE MULLEIN WAVE.—All the wings grey, tinged with ochreous yellow, and sprinkled all over with minute black specks: the fore wings have four transverse markings, the first



184. The Mullein Wave (*Acidalia promutata*).

of which is a tolerably distinct line near the base : this line is often broken up and divided into spots : the second is a very indistinct and cloudy bar, having a black spot in the middle : the third is a zigzag, dark line parallel with the hind border ; and the fourth is an obscure and interrupted cloudy band : on the extreme hind margin is a row of very distinct, short, black lines placed end to end, and the fringe is sprinkled with black dots : the hind wings are very similar to the fore wings, and the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the wings.

This is not a very common moth, but is generally distributed : the caterpillar is said to feed on the common millefoil. (The scientific name is *Acidalia promutata*.)



185. The Dotted-bordered Cream Wave (*Acidalia straminata*).

185. THE DOTTED-BORDERED CREAM WAVE.—I am quite unacquainted with this moth, but I believe it is the same as mentioned under the name of *Acidalia straminata* in Mr. Doubleday's Catalogue. Mr. Stainton does not mention either name.



186. The Satin Wave (*Acidalia subsericata*).

186. THE SATIN WAVE.—All the wings whitish grey ; the fore wings having five, and the hind wings four, narrow, transverse, slightly-waved lines, only a shade darker than the ground colour : between the first and se-

cond of these is a central dot on the fore wings, and there is a very slight indication of the same on the hind wings : there are no dark lines on the hind margin of the wings, but there are a few black dots in the fringe : the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the wings : the fore legs are remarkably long and dark coloured.

A very delicate moth, and rather uncommon : it occurs in the north of England. (The scientific name is *Acidalia subsericata*.)



187. The Lesser Cream Wave (*Acidalia immutata*).

187. THE LESSER CREAM WAVE.—All the wings ochreous grey, speckled with minute black dots : the fore wings have five, and the hind wings four, transverse, waved lines, only a shade darker than the ground colour of the wing : in the centre of each wing is a conspicuous black dot : head, thorax, and body of the same colour as the wings.

Not a very common moth. I have received it from the north of England, but never took it : it flies in June. (The scientific name is *Acidalia immutata*.)



188. The Cream Wave (*Acidalia remutata*).

188. THE CREAM WAVE.—All the wings pale, dingy, wainscot brown, speckled very sparingly with black dots : the fore wings have four and the hind wings three, waved lines, slightly darker than the ground colour, and the hind wings have a black spot in the centre : the head, thorax, and body are of the same dingy hue as the wings.

A very common and unattractive-looking moth : it occurs in almost every part of the kingdom in June. (The scientific name is *Acidalia remutata*.)

Smoky Wave (*Acidalia fumata*).

SMOKY WAVE.—All the wings of smoky grey sprinkled over with so small as to be scarcely perceptible eye. There are three very inverse bars on each wing, but they be perceived unless in fresh and aens; there is no central dot on wings. The female is less than 1 very decidedly different; the paler grey without any tinge of ; there are four pretty distinct waved lines on the fore wings and hind wings. The face is dark brown of the head grey; the thorax y with dark or almost black dots; dotted in the same manner as the very homely coloured moth in the North of England and in s time of appearance is said to be nmer, but even on this point my ts differ. I know nothing what- aterpillar. (The scientific name *umata*.)

Subangled Wave (*Acidalia prataria*).

SUBANGLED WAVE.—All the lowish grey, sprinkled with black ing several indistinct darker trans- n all the wings; there is a black a the first and second of these fore wing; the first line is short, ed, oblique, and very indistinct; is more distinct and broader; uous with the first line on the hus passing on the outside of the l spot on the fore wings and on f the black central spot on the the third line is narrower and more the second; it is continuous with

the second line on the hind wings; beyond this third line is a fourth exactly of the same form but of a slighter shade; on the hind margin itself is a very delicate but distinct dark line. The caterpillar is unknown to me. The moth occurs every year in small numbers on the sea-coast near Folkestone and in a few other localities. (The scientific name is *Acidalia prataria*.)

191. The Small Blood-vein (*Acidalia imitaria*).

191. THE SMALL BLOOD-VEIN.—Fore wings obviously angled; all the wings clay-coloured with a broad oblique brown band continued across both the fore and hind wings; this band passes outside a central brown spot on the fore wings and inside a central brown spot on the hind wings; between this oblique band and the hind margin there is a delicate transverse waved line of the same colour, and a similar line as regards delicacy and colour on the hind margin itself and just within the fringe. I do not know the caterpillar; the moth is not uncommon in July in the south of England. (The scientific name is *Acidalia imitaria*.)

192. The Dusky Wave (*Acidalia emutaria*).

192. THE DUSKY WAVE.—All the wings yellowish white, with a very delicate tinge of mother-of-pearl; there is an oblique line from the tip to the middle of the inner margin of the fore wing, and a second equally faint and obscure line halfway between this and the hind margin; besides these there are three very oblique series of small dark spots on the fore wings, and two on the hind wings. The first of these series on the fore wings is generally composed of three spots, the second of seven or eight spots, and the third, also composed of

seven or eight spots, is on the hind margin, and in very fine and fresh specimens these marginal spots are connected together by an extremely delicate line; on the hind wings the first series of spots is generally composed of eight spots, and crosses the middle of the wing in a straight line; and between this and the base is a small but conspicuous black spot; on the margin itself is a double series of elongated markings, connected by a thread-like line; the face is dark brown, the collar paler brown, the crown of the head, thorax, and body delicate whitish grey. Occurs occasionally in the south of England, but, as far as my information extends, only on the banks of the Thames, as at Southend, Erith, Barking, Woolwich, and Greenwich; it is apparently a marsh insect; its caterpillar and chrysalis are entirely unknown; the moth appears about the middle of summer. (The scientific name is *Acidalia emutaria*.)



193. The Ribband Wave (*Acidalia versata*).

193. THE RIBBAND WAVE.—All the wings of a pale dingy yellowish grey, the forewings having three transverse lines and the hind wings two; just inside the second of these lines on the fore wings is a central very small brown spot; on the hind wings is a similar spot, generally situated on the first transverse line, but this situation is not constant; it is sometimes inside and sometimes outside of the first line; the entire space between the second and third lines on the fore wings, and between the first and second lines



The Ribband Wave, variety.

on the hind wings, is not unfrequently entirely filled up by dark brown, and when this is the

case the lines themselves are not visible, but a broad brown band or ribband crosses the middle of all the wings. When this band or ribband is present there is generally also a waved, narrow, and rather indistinct band between it and the hind margin; the hind margin itself has a delicate brown line, interrupted only by the wing-rays; the fringes of all the wings are of the same ground colour as the wings themselves, but at the end of each wing-ray is a round brown spot in the fringe. The moth is very common about Midsummer. (The scientific name is *Acidalia versata*.)



194. The Plain Wave (*Acidalia inornata*).

194. THE PLAIN WAVE.—All the wings of a pale dingy yellowish grey with a slightly iridescent gloss something like mother-of-pearl; the fore wings having generally three transverse waved lines, and the hind wings two; all these are very pale although darker than the ground colour of the wing: on the fore wings there is a central brown spot on the middle of three lines, on the hind wings there is a similar central spot on or very near the first line; the hind margin itself has a delicate brown line interrupted only at the wing-rays; the space between the outer transverse line and the hind margin on all the wings is frequently intersected by one or two paler waved transverse lines; the fringe is unspotted. The caterpillar rests in a straight posture and does not fall off its food when touched or disturbed; the head looks downward and not forward; the body is rather flattened and spread out at the sides; the divisions of the segments are very clearly marked, and each segment is divided by transverse furrows into eight rings; these rings in the second, third, fourth, ninth, and following segments are composed of warts which emit short stumpy bristles; the colour is red-brown, with little variation of shade, but having a whitish median spot on the back of the sixth and seventh

segments. This caterpillar feeds on several low plants and also on low shoots of willow ; it is full fed at the end of May ; and then spins a slight web among the leaves of its food plant, and therein changes to a chrysalis. The moth appears about Midsummer : it is not common. (The scientific name is *Acidalia inornata*.)



195. The Portland Ribband Wave (*Acidalia degeneraria*).

195. THE PORTLAND RIBBAND WAVE.—Fore wings slightly hooked : all the wings pale yellowish grey, the fore wings having a reddish costal margin and a broad transverse brown band situated rather before the middle of the wing ; in this band is a central brown spot ; half way between this band and the hind margin are two transverse wavy lines very near together, the inner being rather darker than the outer ; the hind margin itself has a delicate dark line : hind wings with the basal portion rather darker, and outside of this basal darker part is a central black spot ; between the spot and the hind margin are three transverse wavy lines, the darkest inside, the lightest outside. The crown of the head is almost white : the thorax and body are of the same colour as the wings. Taken in July in the Isle of Portland, and I believe nowhere else in this country. (The scientific name is *Acidalia degeneraria*.)

196. THE SMALL SCALLOP.—All the wings slightly scalloped, ochreous yellow, and each having a central brown spot ; the fore wings have three narrow transverse lines, one on each side of the central spot, and the third on the hind margin : the hind wings have two narrow



196. The Small Scallop (*Acidalia emarginata*).

transverse lines, the first outside the central spot, and the second on the hind margin : the head, thorax and body are of the same ochreous yellow colour as the wings. This moth is not abundant, but is occasionally taken in nearly all the English counties about Midsummer. (The scientific name is *Acidalia emarginata*.)



197. The Blood-vein (*Timandra amatoria*).

197. THE BLOOD-VEIN. — Fore wings pointed, hind wings angled ; all the wings of an olive-grey colour, thickly sprinkled with darker spots, and having a beautiful oblique red stripe commencing at the tip of the fore wings, and ending at the middle of the inner margin of the hind wings. The fore wings have a long transverse central spot, and a slender dark wavy line, commencing at the tip of the wing side by side with the red stripe, and ending on the inner margin, half way between the red stripe and the anal angle ; a similar line on the hind wings meets this one on the fore wings and crosses the hind wing half way between the red stripe and the hind margin ; the hind margin of all the wings are beautifully rose-coloured, the rose colour fading gradually into the olive grey ; head, thorax, and body grey. This very beautiful moth is common about Midsummer in nearly all the English counties. (The scientific name is *Timandra amatoria*.)

FAMILY IX.—THE CABERIDÆ.

198. The Common White Wave (*Cabera pusaria*).
 199. (*Cabera rotundaria*).
 200. The Common Wave (*Cabera exanthemaria*).

201. The Clouded Silver (*Corycia temerata*).
 202. The White-pinion Spotted (*Corycia taminata*).
 203. The Grey Carpet (*Aleucia pictaria*).



198. The Common White Wave (*Cabera pusaria*).

198. THE COMMON WHITE WAVE.—All the wings rounded, white, sprinkled with grey dots; the fore wings have three oblique, transverse, grey lines, the hind wings two; the three lines on the fore wings are generally placed at equal distances, but the first and second are liable to variation in this respect, and are sometimes very near together, in which case the insect is supposed by beginners to be a different species. A still more remarkable variety occasionally occurs, in which the first and second lines are united and appear as one, so that the fore wings have only two transverse lines. The shaft of the antennæ, the head, thorax, and body are pure white. The caterpillar rests in a nearly straight posture, with the head porrected on the same plane as the body; head flattened, quite as broad as, and in young specimens rather broader than, the body; body uniformly cylindrical, without humps. Colour infinitely varied; first variety uniformly brown, with a pair of white dots on the back of each segment; second variety green with a middle row of brown spots down the back each spot situated between two segments, and the anterior ones having a small white spot on each side; each segment has also four black spots on its upper surface. It feeds on oak, birch, hazel, and many other trees; it is full fed in September, when it spins a loose cocoon on the surface of the earth. The moth comes out in June, and is on the wing throughout July and August: it is common everywhere. (The scientific name is *Cabera pusaria*.)



199. (*Cabera rotundaria*).

199. [This may well be considered, as it is by many, a variety of the preceding—it is nearly the same—the only difference is that it is rather smaller. Mr. Newman has not described it. Stephens gives an account of it. Mr. Doubleday has included it in his catalogue, and it is arranged in the British Museum as a separate species; we have, therefore, had it engraved.—ED.]



200. The Common Wave (*Cabera exanthemaria*).

200. THE COMMON WAVE.—All the wings dingy yellowish grey; the fore wings having three, the hind wings two, indistinct transverse darker lines, and sprinkled all over with still darker dots. The antennæ of the male are fringed, of the female thread-like and white, with black rings towards the tip; the thorax and body are grey. The caterpillar is of an uniform green colour, rather more slender towards the head; it feeds on willow and alder, and is full fed in the autumn, when it falls to the ground and makes a slight cocoon under fallen leaves, and remains in the chrysalis state during winter. The moth is very common, and is on the wing during a considerable portion of the summer. (The scientific name is *Cabera exanthemaria*.)

201. THE CLOUDED SILVER.—All the wings white; fore wings with a central, dark brown spot, a waved and somewhat undefined trans-



201. The Clouded Silver (*Corycia temerata*).

verse band half way between the central spot and the hind margin ; a row of very dark crescent-shaped markings on the hind margin, and the centre of the space between this row and the transverse band is occupied by a dark smoke-coloured cloud ; these together constitute a conspicuous and distinguishing blotch ; there is also about the middle of the inner margin a transversely elongated mark of the same colour ; the hind wings have two faintly indicated waved lines parallel with the hind margin, and a series of slender dark markings on the margin itself ; head, thorax, and body white. (The scientific name is *Corycia temerata*.)



202. The White-pinion Spotted (*Corycia taminata*).

202. THE WHITE-PINION SPOTTED.—All the wings white, the fore wings having two brown

and obscurely triangular markings on the costal margin ; the first of these is situated at rather more than a third of the distance between the base and tip of the wing, and the second is just half way between the first and the tip : the head, thorax, and body are white. The caterpillar is green or purplish brown ; it has a broad purple stripe down the middle of the back, edged with white ; the spiracular line white, the spiracles black : a narrow white band encircles the border at the juncture of each segment. It feeds on wild cherry. The moth occurs, but not commonly, in May, in the south of England, more rarely in the north. (The scientific name is *Corycia taminata*.)



203. The Grey Carpet (*Aleucis pictaria*).

203. THE GREY CARPET.—Fore wings smoke-coloured, with two transverse waved darker lines, and a central transversely elongated spot of the same colour, exactly midway between them ; the hind wings are paler, with a very indistinct waved line across the middle ; head, thorax, and body grey. (The scientific name is *Aleucis pictaria*.)

FAMILY X.—THE MACARIIDÆ.

204. The Sharp-angled Peacock (*Macaria alternata*).

205. The Peacock (*Macaria notata*).

206. The Tawny-barred Angle (*Macaria liturata*).

207. The V. Moth (*Halio wawaria*).



204. The Sharp-angled Peacock (*Macaria alternata*).

204. THE SHARP-ANGLED PEACOCK.—Fore wings angled, and having a deep semicircular notch just below the tip ; hind wings angled. All the wings grey, sprinkled with numerous minute short transverse streaks rather darker than the ground colour of the wing, but still

extremely pale and indistinct. The fore wings have a short curved transverse line near the base, and a second at a short distance suffused and often indistinct, and beyond this a third, always accompanied by a broad transverse band, which, although pale, is slightly darker than the ground colour of the wing ; the costal extremity of this band is conspicuously darker, and it also contains a dark blotch near the middle ; the crescentic notch on the hind margin is strongly bordered

with brown ; the hind wings have two broad transverse bands corresponding with those on the fore wing, and between them is a dark central spot. The head and neck are brown, the thorax and body grey, the latter is sprinkled with dark dots, and has two conspicuous brown spots on the base of each segment. Mr. Norcomb has supplied Mr. Stainton with the following description of the caterpillar of this species :—"Light green, shining ; legs reddish-brown ; three triangular reddish-brown marks on the sides of the middle segments ; changes to uniform reddish-brown before entering the ground. It feeds on sallow. The caterpillar appears in September, the moth in July following. It is apparently rare, occurring only in the south-west of England, and not having been found to my knowledge in Scotland, Wales, or Ireland." (The scientific name is *Macaria alternata*.)



205. The Peacock (*Macaria notata*).

205. THE PEACOCK.—Fore wings angled and having a deep semicircular notch just below the tip on the hind margin ; hind wings angled ; all the wings grey, sprinkled with numerous minute short transverse streaks rather darker than the ground colour of the wing, but still extremely pale and indistinct ; they have also three transverse lines of the same colour as these little streaks, the first short, curved, and very near the base of the wing ; the second rather longer, curved in the same direction, and just beyond the first ; the third is rather beyond the middle of the wing ; each of these transverse lines terminate in a dark spot on the costal margin ; between this and the outer margin are two very conspicuous dark blotches, one of them is on the costal margin, and is just outside of the third transverse line, the other is below this, and is about equidistant from the costal hind and inner margins ; it is darker than the costal blotch, and is composed of five smaller spots crowded closely together ;

the third transverse line seems almost to pass through this blotch ; the hind margin itself is strongly marked with dark brown, especially in the semicircular notch already described ; the hind wings have two transverse lines which correspond with the second and third on the fore wings, and between them is a dark central spot ; the hind margin itself is delicately edged with rich dark brown just within the fringe. The head is brown, the thorax grey, the body grey—with numerous brown dots, and two conspicuous brown spots on the back of each segment. (The scientific name is *Macaria notata*.)



206. The Tawny-barred Angle (*Macaria liturata*).

206. THE TAWNY-BARRED ANGLE.—Wings with a very slight indication of angles ; all the wings ochreous grey, with a broad but indistinct band suffused with orange-yellow near and parallel to the hind margin ; the grey portions of the wing are delicately dotted with dark brown ; the fore wings have several very distinct brown spots on the costal margin ; from three of these, more conspicuous than the rest, three waved brown lines cross the wing terminating on the inner margin, the third borders the orange-tinged band I have already described ; hind wings with two waved transverse pale brown lines, and a central brown spot between them. Head and neck yellow-brown, thorax and body sprinkled with brown. The moth is generally distributed over the country, but is not common : it flies in June and July. (The scientific name is *Macaria liturata*.)



207. The V. Moth (*Halia wavararia*).

207. THE V. MOTH.—Hind wings slightly scalloped ; all the wings grey, tinged with a

faint iridescent or purple' gloss, the hind margin also suffused with brown on the costal margin of the fore wings, and numerous short transverse streaks and five conspicuous spots of a dark umber-brown; of these spots the first, third, and fifth are shortest and smallest, the second is longest, it almost reaches the middle of the wing, and then turns at a right angle towards the base, the fourth is broader but much shorter than the second; on the hind margin is a row of dark black lines almost touching each other, and the middle of each emits a little brush of white fringe; the hind wings have an obscure spot near the centre, and similar markings on the hind margin to those on the fore wing. The body is grey, dotted with brown. The caterpillar rests in a nearly straight posture, but with the head erected and porrected. When disturbed it falls from its food bent double, and feigns death, remaining for a long time perfectly without motion. Its body is slightly dilated at the sides, otherwise uniformly cylindrical. Head lead-coloured, with black markings, the disposition of which differs in different individuals: the

colour of the back varies from an obscure apple-green to a decided lead-colour, scarcely two individuals being precisely similar in tint, but all are marked longitudinally with waved interrupted smoke-coloured lines, which are very near together: belly coloured nearly like the back; on the sides each segment is adorned with a canary-coloured blotch; all these together have the appearance of a yellow lateral stripe; on all parts of the body are shining black warts, each of which emits from the summit a single black bristle; four of these warts are ranged in a transverse series on the back of the second, third, and fourth segments, and four of them in a square on the back of the fifth and following segments, and three in each yellow mark on the side form a triangle which comprises the spiracle; other similar warts occur beneath, less black; claspers lead-coloured. It feeds on the common gooseberry, and changes to a chrysalis in a slight web attached to some of the leaves. This moth is too common in all our gardens; it flies in July. (The scientific name is *Halia wavyaria*.)

FAMILY XI.—THE FIDONIIDÆ.

- 208. The Latticed Heath (*Strenia clathrata*).
- 209. The Brown Silver Line (*Panagra petrarica*).
- 210. The Barred UMBER (*Numeria pulveraria*).
- 211. The Grey Scalloped Bar (*Scodionia Belgiaria*).
- 212. The Bordered Grey (*Selidosema plumaria*).
- 213. The Netted Mountain Moth (*Fidonia carbonaria*).
- 214. The Common Heath (*Fidonia atomaria*).
- 215. The Bordered White (*Fidonia piniaria*).

- 216. The Rannoch Looper (*Fidonia pinetaria*).
- 217. The Frosted Yellow (*Fidonia conspicuata*).
- 218. The Drab Looper (*Minoa euphorbiata*).
- 219. The Black-Veined (*Scoria dealbata*).
- 220. The Pink Stripe (*Sterrhia saccharia*).
- 221. The Grass Wave (*Aspilates strigillaria*).
- 222. The Yellow Belle (*Aspilates citraria*).
- 223. The Straw Belle (*Aspilates gilvaria*).



208. The Latticed Heath (*Strenia clathrata*).

208. THE LATTICED HEATH.—The wings are of two colours, smoky-brown and dingy-white; the dark colour is arranged in five broad transverse bands on the fore wings, and

four on the hind wings; these bands are very irregular, and very different in different individuals; the wing-rays are of the dark colour, and crossing the dark bands at right angles divide the white portions into a number of squarish white spots, giving to the entire surface of all the wings somewhat the appearance of lattice-work, whence the name; the fringe of all the wings is a most beautiful object, the dark brown colour alternating in square spots with other square spots of a most lovely

pearly whiteness; the antennæ are ringed with dark brown and yellowish-white; the head, thorax, and body are dark brown, sprinkled with yellowish-white, the body having seven slender belts of a pure and delicate white. This moth is common everywhere, on heath, and in clover-fields; it flies in May and June. (The scientific name is *Strenia clathrata*.)



209. The Brown Silver Line (*Panagra petraria*).

209. THE BROWN SILVER LINE.—Fore wings somewhat pointed; pale wainscot-brown, sprinkled with rather darker brown, and having two transverse darker lines, both of which are bordered on the outer side with a pale and almost silvery slender line; neither of these double transverse lines quite reach the costal or inner margin of the wing, but the outer or longer one does so more nearly than the inner or shorter one; between these two lines is an oblong dark central spot, and parallel with the hind margin is a decided indication of a third transverse line, also of two shades, but this is indistinct. The hind wings are very pale, with a slight iridescent gloss as if of mother-of-pearl, with a very faint transverse line across them in the middle, scarcely perceptible except on the inner margin. Head, thorax, and body very pale wainscot-brown. Very common in the south of England in May and June; not common in the north, and I think scarcely known in Scotland. (The scientific name is *Panagra petraria*.)



210. The Barred Umber (*Numeria pulveraria*).

210. THE BARRED UMBER.—All the wings reddish umber-brown, sprinkled with darker

brown, the fore wings having a broad transverse central band of rich umber-brown; this band is much broader at the costal than at the inner margin, the narrowing taking place just about the middle. The hind wings have no band, but a faint central transverse line. (The scientific name is *Numeria pulveraria*.)



211. The Grey Scalloped Bar (*Scodion Belgaria*).

211. THE GREY SCALLOPED BAR.—In the male all the wings are of a pale whitish grey; the fore wings have two nearly black scalloped transverse lines, the first crosses the wing in almost a direct line at about one-third of the distance between the band and the tip, the second rather obliquely and at about two-thirds of the distance from the base to the tip. Between these two transverse lines, and equidistant from both, is a transversely oblong spot almost black; outside of the second line, but closely adjoining to it, are two large dark blotches. The hind wings have one scalloped transverse dark line and a dark spot between this and the base. Head, thorax, and body almost white. In the female, which is much smaller than the male, the colour of the wing is much darker, being almost smoke-coloured, but the markings are the same, except that the two blotches outside the second transverse line are scarcely to be perceived. The caterpillar falls off its food and rolls in a ring when handled or disturbed, and will often remain in this position for an hour without moving. Its shape is uniformly cylindrical, with two small warts placed transversely on the back of each segment. There is a conspicuous conical horn on the twelfth segment, and a pair of slender closely-approximate horns pointing backwards on the thirteenth. Its colour is very dull and its markings obscure; brown variegated, mottled and streaked with grey; on the outside of the first pair of claspers is a white stripe and a faint appear-

ance of a similar streak on the last pair. It feeds on the common ling, on which the egg is laid in June ; it hibernates early in the autumn and begins to feed again in the following April, grows rapidly, and is full fed about the 1st of May, when it spins a slight cocoon on the ground, and there changes to a chrysalis. The moth is not common, it occurs only on heaths and in the month of June ; it has been taken both in England and Scotland. (The scientific name is *Scodionia Belgiana*.)



212. The Bordered Grey (*Selidosema plumaria*).

212. THE BORDERED GREY.—All the wings plumbeous grey, a broad band along the hind margin being brown grey ; the fore wings have two transverse darker bars, the first near the base and the second near the middle, and on the costa ; between this and the broad marginal band is a short dark transverse line ; the female is very much less than the male, but in colour and markings the sexes are very similar, and the antennæ of the male are deeply fringed, those of the female are thread-like. The head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the wings. Occurs in the south of England, especially in the New Forest, but is rare. The moth flies in July. (The scientific name is *Selidosema plumaria*.)



213. The Netted Mountain Moth (*Fidonia carbonaria*).

213. THE NETTED MOUNTAIN MOTH.—All the wings white, freckled with black, the fore wings having four, the hind wings three, zigzag blackish transverse bars, in all the wings the bar nearest the base being very indistinct ; a central black spot between the second and third bar is often visible ; the extreme hind margin is also black, and the fringe alternately

black and white. The head, thorax, and body are nearly black, freckled with pale grey, and the body has also six pale grey rings. Found in the mountains of Yorkshire and Scotland in May. (The scientific name is *Fidonia carbonaria*.)



214. The Common Heath (*Fidonia atomaria*).

214. THE COMMON HEATH.—Male with the ground colour dingy orange brown ; female much smaller, with the ground colour of all the wings white ; the fore wings in both sexes are traversed by four transverse brown bands, of which the second and third unite at the inner margin ; the hind wings have three equidistant brown bars ; the pale spaces between these bands are sprinkled with dark dots ; the fringe is alternately brown and pale. The antennæ of the male are deeply fringed, those of the female threadlike. The head, thorax, and body are brown, sprinkled with pale scales. The moth is common in May, June, and July, especially on chalky soils. (The scientific name is *Fidonia atomaria*.)



215. The Bordered White (*Fidonia piniaria*). (M.)

215. THE BORDERED WHITE.—Male with a large triangular space at the apex of the fore wings occupying almost half the wing, brown-black ; the same colour occupies the inner and costal margins, but is mixed with yellowish markings, and therefore not of so dark a hue ; the rest of the wing is white or yellow-white, an elongate brown blotch extending from the base of the wing to the middle of this yellow space, and there emitting two divaricating lines, which join the brown apical space ; the

fringe is alternately brown and pale yellow ; the hind wings have the costal portion and the hind margin dark brown ; the middle of the wing is pale yellow with two transverse



The Bordered White, underside.

brown lines and numerous small and irregular-sprinkled brown spots ; the antennæ are deeply fringed ; the head, thorax, and body are marbled with brown and yellow-white. Female, orange-brown ; the costal margin of the fore wings brown and two faint transverse bars of the same colour, both of them obscure ; the first crosses the wing near the middle ; the second commences at the costa and crosses before the middle of the wing ; the fringe is alternately brown and grey-white ; the hind wings are of the same colour as the fore, and have two very indistinct transverse brown bands ; the fringe is white, slightly interrupted with white spots. Caterpillar whitish green ; dorsal line rather broad, white ; sub-dorsal line pale bluish-white ; spiracular line yellow ; spiracles orange ; belly streaked longitudinally with light and dark green ; head rather large in proportion to the body ; the segments are conspicuously marked with pale whitish-green. (The scientific name is *Fidonia pinetaria*.)

[Note.—Mr. Newman's descriptions end here.]



216. The Rannoch Looper (*Fidonia pinetaria*).

216. THE RANNOCH LOOPER. — All the wings ochreous-rusty, with four faint dusk-waved stripes, the last stripe only partly across the wing. A spot between the two middle stripes. The hind wing three stripes. The stripes in the female are darker and broader. Underside orange irrorated. The

moth appears in July, and has been taken "on heath, amongst the pine trees, in Blackwood, near the shores of Loch Raunoch." The caterpillar is described as "violet-red, with white lines on the back, the spiracular line yellow ; head flesh-colour," and is found in May on the bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtellus*). (The scientific name is *Fidonia pinetaria*.)



217. The Frosted Yellow (*Fidonia conspicuata*).

217. THE FROSTED YELLOW.—Front wings yellow, dusted with dark brown around the margins. The costal and hind margin broad and black. Hind wings thickly sprinkled with greyish-brown ; more so in the female. Underside of the front wings luteous, thickly sprinkled with greyish-brown : the hind wings with white stripes from the root of the wing. When the moth is at rest, its wings are erect, like a butterfly, and, like a butterfly, it also flies by day. It flies in June and September, being double brooded. The caterpillar is thin, smooth, and greenish-brown, with a yellow stripe along the side. Its food is the broom (*Spartium scoparium*). It lies at full length along the branch.

The Rev. C. R. Bree is confident about this moth. "I do not think," he says, "any subject in natural history is better known than the economy of *Fidonia conspicuata*. There are two broods—the first in May and the second in August—and in the proper locality the insect may be taken in abundance at these seasons of the year. After the May brood disappears the larvæ may be collected in any quantity ; they feed up and go in the pupa state by the beginning of July ; from this state they emerge towards the end of July, and continue on the wing most of August. The larvæ feed up and go in the pupa state into winter-quarters by the beginning of October, and reappear the following May."—"Zool." 6903.)

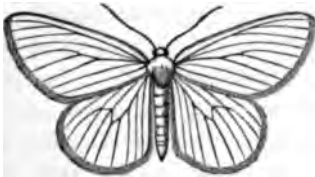
The Rev. H. Harpur Crewe has observed

that "the eggs hatch in about ten days;" that the moths were "flying in great plenty in a broom-field, and upon visiting the broom-field a few days afterwards" he "beat a number of very small larvæ." (The scientific name is *Fidonia conspicuata*.)



218. The Drab Looper (*Minoa euphorbiata*).

218. THE DRAB LOOPER.—All the wings drab. Without mark or spot. The eyes black. The moth is found in the neighbourhood of London in June. It flies in the day, and settles with its wings up, like a butterfly. The caterpillar is "yellowish-green, with white and black dots," with a black line on the back, and a black spot on the last division. It feeds on the several sorts of spurge (*Euphorbia*), from which the moth takes its name. The plant is acrid. It belongs to a group which is named from Euphorbus, physician to King Luba, of Mauritania. Pliny says it was discovered by the king as medicinal. (The scientific name is *Minoa euphorbiata*.)



219. The Black-Veined (*Scoria dealbata*).

219. THE BLACK-VEINED.—Wings white, without a spot, with black lines radiating from the roots of the wings, and then some of them branching. The blackish nerve lines on the underside distinguish it readily. It flies in June, and has been taken in Kent and on the Cotswold Hills, though it is rare.

We give a drawing of the underside of this beautiful moth, showing its most distinctive characteristic.



The Black-Veined, underside.

In the "Entomologist's Annual," 1861, at page 117, we have a letter from Mr. Alexander Russell, of Ashford, Kent, dated June 18th, in which he says: "On the 10th and 11th instant Mr. H. Forbe and myself succeeded in capturing over one hundred specimens of the above-named rare moth, in beautiful condition, several of which were found on the high grass, just come from the pupa, with the wings not then developed: since then Mr. Dowset and Mr. R. Down, of this place, have taken over fifty more."

Mr. Stainton adds: "In September Mr. Russell forwarded me a larva for description; he had obtained several larvæ from the eggs, feeding them on dock and *Polygonum aviculare*."

"The larva, which I received on the 24th September, was seven lines in length. It was greyish-ochreous; the dorsal line dark grey, only distinct on the three or four anterior and five posterior segments; the sixth to ninth segments have each an elongated dark spot in the place where the sub-dorsal line should be. On the underside is a whitish central line between two dark grey ones; and on each side there is a greyish-brown streak just above the legs. At that time the larva was apparently about to hibernate, not having increased in size for some weeks; probably they should feed up in April and May." (The scientific name is *Scoria dealbata*.)



220. The Pink Stripe (*Sterrhæ sacraria*).

220. THE PINK STRIPE.—Somewhat similar to the Straw Belle, but much smaller. Antennæ long and hair-like. Front wings a light straw colour, with a pink oblique stripe from the top to the inner margin. Hind wings lighter; no mark. The following scattered notices of this beautiful insect we have gleaned. Fore wings "sulphur yellow, with an oblique purple streak from the apex to the middle of the inner margin," and with the "hind wings quite white." ("Entomologist's Annual," 1857.)

"On the 28th of September my brother took, at a street gas-lamp in Plymouth, a *Geometra*, which I could not make out; and Mr. Reading informing me that he considered it a new species, I forwarded a drawing of it to Mr. Doubleday, from whom I learn that it is *Aspilates sacraria*." (Charles Rogers, 11, St. Andrew's Street, Plymouth, October 17. "Entomologist's Week Int.," 1857, p. 36.)

A specimen was taken a few years back near Torquay, and is in the collection of Dr. Battersby. ("Int.," 1857, p. 36.)

"I now send a few additional particulars of this capture. I was with my brother when he took it; it was at rest on the iron framework of the lamp, about 10 P.M., its wings meeting over its back, and forming a very inclined roof. I showed it to several friends before killing it, although I did not know it was anything rare. It certainly is a very singular time for its appearance, so many months after the proper time." (C. Rogers, October 27, 1857.)

"My brother has just captured a most beautiful specimen of this insect on the hill behind our house. I am off to search for more. I recognized the species from having seen Dr. Battersby's mutilated specimen, and my brother is satisfied of the correctness of the name we have given our captive by comparing it with the description given of the insect, with which it perfectly tallies. Male specimen. This specimen I took in a small fir plantation; the trees are young, not above two years old. The insect flew out of some rank grass growing between the trees; its flight was very slow, and it always settled head downwards." (Murray A. Mathews, Raleigh House, near Barnstaple, August 23, 1859.)

A specimen of this insect, recently captured on a gas lamp upon Clapham Common, was exhibited at the Haggerstone Entomological Society on the 18th inst. (H. W. Killingbach, Hon. Sec., September, 1859.)

One taken at Croydon on Oct. 5, 1859, which was sent to Mr. Newman. ("Zool." 6789.)

One was taken near Peckham. (Stainton, "Entomologist's Annual," 1860, p. 142.) (The scientific name is *Sterrha sacraria*.)



221. The Grass Wave (*Aspilates strigillaria*).

221. THE GRASS WAVE.—All the wings pale stone colour, dusted with brown, and with very brown stripes. Four stripes on the front wings and three stripes on the hind wing, two of them beautifully parallel to each other.

The moth flies in June, July, and, probably, in August.

Caterpillar green or grey, back brown (Stephens), pale line on the back (Stainton). Feeds on the oak, blackthorn, and bistort, according to Stephens, and on the broom, as stated by Stainton, in September and October.

"Rests in nearly a straight posture, but falls from its food, tucks in its head and feigns death when touched or disturbed. Head rather porrected, simple, not divided on the crown, rather less in circumference than the body: body uniformly cylindrical, emitting here and there throughout its short black bristles; it has two small dorsal warts on the eighth segment, two larger and nipple-shaped lumps on the ninth segment, and two smaller excrescences on the tenth segment, besides many other minute warts on different parts of the body; on the thirteenth segment, immediately above the anal claspers, and below the anal aperture, are two short points or processes directed backwards. The colours are very obscure, grey-brown of different shades, producing a somewhat mottled appearance, and the lighter colour assuming the form of longitudinal stripes. The egg is laid in summer or autumn on *Calluna vulgaris* (common ling), and the young larva hibernates. It feeds again throughout the month of April, and is full fed early in May. It then spins a slight web among the twigs of its food-plant, and therein changes to a pupa. It remains in the pupa state about three weeks. The moth appears about the 18th of June."

Mr. Newman says, "I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Hockett for this larva." (The scientific name is *Aspilates strigillaria*.)



222. The Yellow Belle (*Aspilates citraria*).

222. THE YELLOW BELLE.—Front wings yellow or paler, going off into a brighter colour on the outside, with a slight sprinkling of brown or grey; a curved stripe at the base of the wing, in the middle and near the front a dot, and beyond this dot a curved waved line—"the line of beauty"—from one side of the wing to the other. The hind wings with a spot, and outside a peculiar mark, formed by two brown crescent-like curves meeting at their inner ends; the result is the similitude of the two wings of a bird, just as represented by painters as flying in the distance.

This moth is extremely variable in size and colour, as well as in the distinctness and breadth of the stripes, which in some cases are altogether wanting.

The moth flies by day, and frequents clover

fields; it is not common. The caterpillar is unknown. (The scientific name is *Aspilates citraria*.)



223. The Straw Belle (*Aspilates gilvaria*).

223. THE STRAW BELLE.—The fore wings pale sulphur sprinkled with brownish-grey, with a spot and a stripe. The spot near the front of the wing, and the stripe stretching obliquely from the point to the inner margin. The hinder wings paler, also with a spot and a stripe, the spot placed similarly to that on the front wings, and the stripe reaching two-thirds across the wing.

The stripe in some cases is nearly indistinct, and in others becomes much broader than in the cut. The moth flies in August, and is not common.

Caterpillar light greenish, striped with rust colour. It is found in June on the millefoil or yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). (The scientific name is *Aspilates gilvaria*.)

FAMILY XII.—THE ZERENIDÆ.

224. The Large Magpie (*Abraxas grossulariata*).

225. The Clouded Magpie (*Abraxas ulmata*).

226. The Scorched Carpet (*Ligdia adustata*).

227. The Clouded Border (*Lomasipis marginata*).



224. The Large Magpie (*Abraxas grossulariata*).

224. THE LARGE MAGPIE, OR GOOSEBERRY MOTH.—This moth is so easily recognized when once its likeness has been seen that it scarcely needs description. The wings are orange, white, and black. The ground white,

an orange patch and band, and large black spots, some of them running into each other on the front wings. Fewer spots on the hind wings. The black spots are semicircular on the borders of both wings. The body of the moth is buff, yellow, or orange, spotted with black. It should be added, it is extremely variable. It flies in July and August, and is abundant, especially in the Midland Counties, and on to the North.

The caterpillar has the same colours as the perfect insect. It appears in May, and comes out to feed at dusk on the gooseberry, cur-

rant, sloe, and whitethorn. (The scientific name is *Abrazas grossulariata*).



225. The Clouded Magpie (*Abrazas ulmata*).

225. THE CLOUDED MAGPIE.—Front wings white, the base brownish with yellowish stripes. Near the front of the wing a lead-coloured eye-like spot; on the inner margin a brown and yellow blotch, running off in lead-coloured spots across the wing to the front of it. The hinder wings have also lead-coloured spots and a blotch on the inner margin similar to that on the inner margin of the front wings. The body is yellowish with black spots. It flies in June.

The insect is "extremely variable," the wings become "clouded throughout with lead colour," and the stripes are diffused and obscure.

The caterpillar has a bluish tinge mingling with the grey or green, with a yellow line at the sides, with the head and tail black. It feeds on elm, and may be taken in September.

"Robust. When disturbed drops immediately, and suspends itself by a thread. Head and legs deep black. Back creamy-yellow, forming a broad stripe. Down the middle runs a slender uninterrupted black line; this is succeeded by a broader, uneven, subdorsal stripe, also black; then follows a white line, another black, another white, and another black. Lateral stripe chrome-yellow, having two black spots in each segment. Anal legs black, bordered with yellow. Claspers dirty yellow. A yellow stripe also runs down the belly. The black markings are very intense, and the different stripes clearly defined. Length, an inch and a quarter. Feeds on the wych elm in woods and plantations throughout September and beginning of October. Like the perfect insect, it is a heavy, sluggish creature, and does not seem to thrive in confinement. It appears to have the power of

producing an almost unlimited quantity of silk. Wherever I have met with this insect it has been in boundless profusion. Give a tree a tap with your stick and down comes a whole shower of larvæ." (Rev. J. Green, October 3, 1862, "Zoologist," 8243.)

(The scientific name is *Abrazas ulmata*.)



226. The Scorched Carpet (*Ligdia adustata*).

226. THE SCORCHED CARPET. — Wings whitish or cream-coloured, purplish-brown or brown at the base. A broad band across the wings curved. The hind wings with a beautiful waved band. All the wings with a dot in the middle; some of the specimens have two dots together. The moth is out from the end of June till August in chalky districts.

The caterpillar is green with a white spot on the side dotted with red, and may be found on the spindle tree (*Euonymus Europæus*) in May. (The scientific name is *Ligdia adustata*.)



227. The Clouded Border (*Lomaspilis marginata*).

227. THE CLOUDED BORDER.—Very appropriately named, for all the wings, which are whitish, are deeply bordered by brown. The border in the front wings deeply indented and interrupted. The radiating lines of the nervures in the hind wings crossed, in some specimens, by a brown band; this band is so much interrupted in some of the individuals as to assume the appearance of distinct spots or blotches. The moth may be found almost anywhere from May to July.

The caterpillar is "dark green," and, Mr. Stainton says, feeds on the willow, &c., in June and September. (The scientific name is *Lomaspilis marginata*.)

FAMILY XIII.—THE LIGIDÆ.

228. The Horse-chestnut (*Pachynemina hippocastanaria*).

In this family we have as yet but one genus, and one species to be noted as found in Britain.

228. The Horse-chestnut (*Pachynemina hippocastanaria*).

228. THE HORSE-CHESTNUT.—Wings elliptical, darkish brownish-grey, with a silvery tinge; near the base two angular shades, forming a lozenge-like mark; near the margin two stripes looped, parallel to the outline of the wing. The hind wings are "whitish,

with a reddish tinge." "The female is smaller, with the wings narrower and darker." The moth flies in July; has been seen in numbers in the New Forest.

We are not able to supply any reliable account of the caterpillar.

Mr. Charles G. Barret says he took this insect in April at Haslemere, in Surrey, and that it was "excessively abundant on heaths; the swarms of this species were absolutely bewildering. When he had swept up half-a-dozen into his net at once, and was boxing them, others would perch on the heath-tops just by, as though watching the process."

(The scientific name is *Pachynemina hippocastanaria*.)

FAMILY XIV.—THE HYBERNIIDÆ.

229. The Early Moth (*Hybernia ruficaparia*).230. The Spring Usher (*Hybernia leucophaea*).231. The Scarce Umbre (*Hybernia aurantiaria*).232. The Dotted Border (*Hybernia progemmaria*).233. The Mottled Umbre (*Hybernia defoliaria*).234. The March Moth (*Anisopteryx nescularia*).229. The Early Moth (*Hybernia ruficaparia*).

229. THE EARLY MOTH.—This moth will be the more easily recognized because so few are out when it appears. The front wings are grisly-brown, with a waved line; the line is bordered by what reminds one of the "water-mark" in paper. A dark spot in the centre of the wing; the spot is not very distinct in

some species. The hind wings have a dot near the centre, and a curved stripe crossing the nervures parallel to the margin. The moth flies in January and February, and is generally distributed. The female has short wings, with two reddish stripes on the front wings, and one dark stripe on the hind wing.

The caterpillar is a heavy green, with white lines at the side, and white or light divisions; feeds on the sloe, &c., and may be found in May. The pupæ are very common at the roots of elm throughout summer and autumn. (The scientific name is *Hybernia ruficaparia*.)

230. THE SPRING USHER.—The fore wings are grey or grisly, with bands of a darker brown, but so varied in different individuals as almost to defy description. The

230. The Spring Usher (*Hybernia leucophearia*).

general and most common type is that which has a brown, almost triangular mark at the base of the wing, then a broad grisly band, and then a broader brown band filling up the remainder of the wing. The fringe of the wing is lighter brown. We therefore give two drawings of the most common varieties in the male.

The female has only the beginnings of wings.

The moth is abundant in the oak woods near London, and may be found in February and March: we have taken it in January under the leaves at the foot of oak-trees on their south side.

The caterpillar is "yellowish-green, marbled with whitish," and may be found on the oak-tree in May and June. The pupa has been taken by Mr. Greene at the foot of the sycamore. (The scientific name is *Hybernia leucophearia*.)

231. The Scarce Usher (*Hybernia aurantiaria*).

231. THE SCARCE UMBER.—Front wings

bright brown orange, sprinkled with purplish-brown. There are four stripes; the first, near the base, is narrow, and in some instances does not reach across the wing; the next is broader, oblique, and nearly direct (a spot intervenes here); the next is narrow, waved, broader towards the front; and the last, running parallel to the margin, is sometimes slightly interrupted.

The hind wings have a stripe rounded, and a spot nearly in the centre: they are paler than the fore wings.

The female has small elliptical wings, with two stripes on each. It is brown, "spotted with greyish-yellow." The moth flies in October and November.

The caterpillar is greenish, with a brown line at the side, edged with white. "The head and legs are pale orange." It feeds upon the oak, birch, horn-bean, and elm; the pupa may be found at the foot of elm-trees not later than September—sometimes in little "clusters" (see No. 233). (The scientific name is *Hybernia aurantiaria*.)

232. The Dotted Border (*Hybernia progemmaria*).

232. THE DOTTED BORDER.—The insects differ in their markings. The base of the front wing brown, with a tinge of reddish; then a broad, irregular, lighter band, with a spot in the middle (in those specimens where there is not a spot there is a dark stripe across the wing), and then a broader, darker band. The hind wings are lighter, with a faint line or stripe across. The margins of all the wings are ornamented with minute black dots, sometimes on the middle of a circular light brown small disk. February and March. The pupæ are very common at the roots of elm in summer and autumn. (The scientific name is *Hybernia progemmaria*.)

October are certainly a second brood. It occurs very sparingly in the south of England, and Mr. Birchall records the occurrence of one specimen in Ireland in 1864. I ought to add, that from the singular varieties of this moth bred from the egg by the Rev. John Hellins, I am inclined to think it comprises many of the so-called species described by continental entomologists as distinct, such, for instance, as *Sanguinaria* of Esper, *Labdaria* of Cramer, *Rosearia* of Treitschke, &c. &c. (The scientific name is *Sterrhia saccaria*.)



223. The Grass Wave (*Aspilates strigillaria*).

223. THE GRASS WAVE.—The antennæ of the male are pectinated throughout their length; those of the female are simple; the margin of the hind wing is slightly scalloped. All the wings are gray, sprinkled with innumerable dots, each consisting of a single scale, of a dark-brown colour; the fore wings have three pale, but distinct, very oblique brown bars; and the hind wings have three transverse bars of the same colour; the head, thorax, and body are gray.

The egg of this moth is laid in the autumn on the common ling (*Calluna vulgaris*), on which plant the CATERPILLAR feeds. This is very small at the approach of winter, and then hibernates at the roots of heath and grass; in the spring it feeds again, and when full fed, in April and May, it rests in nearly a straight posture, but falls from its food, and feigns death when touched or disturbed; the head is stretched forward, simple, and undivided on the crown, and is rather narrower than the body; the body is uniformly cylindrical, emitting here and there, throughout its length, short black bristles; it has two small dorsal warts on the eighth segment; two larger and nipple-shaped humps on the ninth segment, and two still smaller excrescences on the tenth

segment, besides many other minute warts on different parts of the body; on the thirteenth segment, immediately above the anal claspers and below the anal aperture, are two points directed backwards. The colours are very obscure gray-brown, of different shades, producing a somewhat mottled appearance, and the lighter colour assuming the form of narrow longitudinal stripes. It spins a slight web among the twigs of its food plant, and therein changes to a CHRYSLIS.

The MOTH, which is common on heaths in the south of England, appears on the wing about midsummer. It is very abundant in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Aspilates strigillaria*.)



224. The Yellow Belle (*Aspilates citraria*).

224. THE YELLOW BELLE.—The antennæ of the male are pectinated throughout their length; those of the female are simple; the fore wings are yellow, obscurely spotted with purplish brown, and having two transverse lines of the same colour; the first of these is short and somewhat scalloped, the second is somewhat bent and more oblique; between these transverse lines is a spot of the same colour; hind wings paler, almost white, with a transverse waved gray line extending from the costal margin two-thirds of the way to the inner margin; there is a round spot of the same pale colour in the middle of the wing; the shaft of the antennæ is white, the fringe black: the eyes are black, the head and thorax yellow, the body white.

The insect is double-brooded; the eggs of the first brood are laid about the 20th of August, and probably during the ensuing fortnight, and those of the second brood are deposited in May on the wild carrot, bird's-foot trefoil, and several other plants: the young caterpillar of this second brood emerges about the 17th of June, and is full-fed at the

end of July: it rests in a slightly bent posture, with the anterior extremity raised, and on being touched or annoyed it suddenly tucks in its head, and the anterior extremity assumes the form of an Ionic volute; in this posture it remains until the apprehended danger has passed. Head rather narrower than the body, slightly notched on the crown, body of uniform substance throughout, without humps, but having the skin delicately shagreened; the thirteenth segment has below the anal flap two long, conical, acute points directed backwards. Head and body putty-coloured, with numerous narrow, waved, longitudinal stripes of a darker tint; of these the more conspicuous are five in number and approximate; the middle one, double during a part of its course, is darker towards the head, where the others are less conspicuous and paler; the spiracles are dark brown. On or about the 1st of August it changes in a very slight cocoon among the leaves of its food-plant; the *CHRYsalis* is rather slender, and much attenuated at the anal extremity; it is beautifully variegated with two colours, wainscot-brown as the ground colour, and dark umber-brown, approaching to black, for the ornamentation; this is disposed in oblique stripes on the wing-cases, leg-cases, and antenna-cases; in rings on the abdominal segments, and in diversified markings on the thorax and body.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in the middle of May and middle of August at Plymouth, on the south coast of England, and at Powerscourt, in Ireland, but has not been taken in Scotland. (The scientific name is *Aspilates citraria*.)



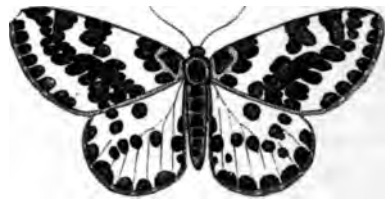
225. The Straw Belle (*Aspilates citraria*).

225. THE STRAW BELLE.—The antennæ of the male are strongly pectinated throughout their length; those of the female are simple;

the fore wings are pale yellow, with many brown dots, and an oblique transverse pale brown line between the point of the wing and the middle of the inner margin, but not quite reaching either; between this line and the costal margin is a spot of the same colour; the hind wings are paler than the fore wings, and almost without markings; the shaft of the antennæ is pale yellow, the fringe brown, the eyes are black; the head and thorax are pale yellow, the body nearly white.

The *CATERPILLAR* is putty-coloured, with a tendency to a rosy tint in some specimens; it has no well-marked medio-dorsal stripe, but two lateral stripes on each side, both of them reddish brown; the thirteenth segment has, below the anal flap, two long conical acute points directed backwards; it feeds on the common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) throughout June.

The *MOTH* appears in August in the southern counties of England and at Powerscourt and in the county Galway in Ireland, but has not been noticed in Scotland. (The scientific name is *Aspilates gilvaria*.)



226. The Currant Moth (*Abraxas grossulariata*).

226. THE CURRANT MOTH.—The antennæ of the male are very slightly pubescent, those of the female perfectly simple; the fore wings are white, with a yellow blotch at the base, and a yellow, bent, transverse band beyond the middle. There are numerous black blotches or markings on several parts of the wing. The situation, size, and number of these markings are so liable to variation, that it is impossible to frame a description that shall serve for every specimen; but I will describe their more general character. There are five black blotches on the costal margin, the first of which is enclosed in the yellow

blotch at the base of the wing; the second and third are oblong blotches; both the fourth and the fifth commence a transverse band of blotches, which border the yellow band already described, and on the hind margin itself are seven black spots, which extend into the white fringe, which is thus made alternately black and white; the hind wings are white, with two transverse bands of black spots, the first near the middle, the second on the hind margin; these are the principal markings, but there are always a few others; the head is black, the thorax is yellow, with a black spot in the middle, and another smaller one at the base of each wing; the body is yellow, with a row of black spots down the back, one row down each side, and two rows down the belly. This moth is so subject to vary, that it has been thought best to figure several remarkable varieties, which are in the rich cabinet of Mr. Gregson, of Liverpool, to whose great kindness I am indebted for the opportunity of enriching the work with these illustrations.



I have seen the females of this species busily engaged in oviposition, not only in the evening, but even in the middle of a warm summer's day, depositing a single egg on a leaf of gooseberry or black currant, and then flying off to another. I once counted ten females simultaneously occupied in this manner along a garden wall less than eighty yards in length.

Like the eggs of most diurnal Lepidoptera they remain but a short time before hatching; the young CATERPILLAR feeds for two, three, or four weeks, rarely longer, and then spins together the edges of a gooseberry-leaf, having first taken the precaution of making the leaf fast to its twig by numerous silken cables, which prevent the possibility of its falling

when dehiscence takes place in the autumn; in the little cradle thus fabricated, the infant caterpillar sleeps as securely and as fearlessly



as the sailor in his hammock; snow-storms and wintry winds are matters of indifference to him; but no sooner have the gooseberry-bushes begun to assume their livery of green in the spring, than instinct informs him that food is prepared to satisfy his appetite; so he cuts an opening in his pensile cradle, emerges, and begins to eat. The full-fed caterpillar commonly rests in a straight posture, lying parallel with the branch; but when annoyed he elevates his back, and tucks in his head until it is brought into contact with the abdominal claspers; if the annoyance be continued, he drops from his food, hanging by a thread, rarely falling to the ground; but when this is the case, he is bent double, and remains a long time in that posture. Head rather small, prone, partially retractile into the second segment, scarcely notched on the crown; body of uniform thickness, without excrescences. Head emitting a few strong black hairs, intensely black, with the exception of the clypeus and base of the antennal papillæ, which are white; body cream-coloured, with a reddish-orange lateral stripe below the spiracles; this is conspicuous on



the fifth, sixth, seventh, eight, and ninth segments, but less so at each extremity; the whole of the second segment, and the ventral

surface of the third, fourth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth segments, is of the same orange-red colour as the lateral stripe; along the middle of the back is a series of large, but irregular, black spots; these are generally three in number, two amorphous, transversely placed, and small, the third trapezoid, much larger, and quite as broad as the other two; they assume an altered form on the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth segments; below these is a series of small streak-like black spots, and again below those, but above the lateral orange stripe, is an irregular series of rather large amorphous black spots; below the orange stripe is an interrupted black stripe on each side, and on the belly are two distinct and continuous black stripes; legs black;



claspers blotched with black. Feeds in gardens on the gooseberry and black currant, and more rarely on the red currant, greatly preferring those trees of all three species when trained against a wall; in woods and hedges it may be found on black thorn, which I believe to be its natural food; it is full-fed in May, when it spins a very slight and perfectly transparent cocoon, in which it fastens itself by the tail and changes to a chrysalis, the web or cocoon in no way hiding the CHRYSALIS, which at first is entirely yellow, but soon becomes black and glabrous, with seven yellow bands, three of which, the first, second, and third are dorsal only; the others are complete circles; the tail terminates in three or more very distinct hooks, which constitute its means of attachment to the interior of the cocoon.

The MOTH appears on the wing about mid-summer, and is only too common in all our gardens both in England and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Abraxas grossulariata*.)



227. The Clouded Magpie (*Abraxas ulmata*).

227. THE CLOUDED MAGPIE.—The antennæ of the male are almost simple, having a very slight and almost imperceptible pubescence; those of the female are perfectly simple; the fore wings are white, with a large yellow-brown blotch at the base; and another similar blotch on the inner margin near the anal angle; in each of these large blotches is a silvery cloud, composed of scattered silvery scales; beside these principal markings there are other dark-gray spots and blotches, the largest of which is on the costal margin, and at two-thirds of the distance between the base and the tip; hind wings white, with a large yellow-brown blotch on the inner margin, having a silvery cloud in it like the blotches in the fore wings; there are several dark-gray spots on the wing, some of which form a transverse band across the middle; head and thorax brown; body yellow, with a row of black spots down the back, two rows down each side, and two rows down the belly.

The CATERPILLAR is beautifully figured by Sepp, and its life-history given with great minuteness and accuracy; its head is black, its body gray, inclining to blue on the sides, and covered with black dots, which are arranged in series; it has a yellow stripe on each side, in the region of the spiracles; it feeds on elm during the autumn.

The MOTH appears in June and July, and is very common in the south-west and some of the midland counties of England, and has been taken in the county Wicklow, in Ireland, by Mr. Bristow. (The scientific name is *Abraxas ulmata*; it is also the *Abraxas pantaria* of all British authors, but not of continental ones, who give that name to a totally different species.)



228. The Scorchéd Carpet (*Ligdia adustata*.)

228. THE SCORCHED CARPET.—Antennæ of the male almost simple; those of the female quite so; the fore wings are white, with a large blotch at the base, and a broad transverse band beyond the middle, of a rich purple-brown; the band is very much bent; half way between the blotch and the band are several short transverse marks of the same colour; and beyond the band, that is, nearer to the hind margin, are other similar markings; on the margin itself is a row of brown spots; the hind wings are white, with three waved scalloped brown bands, of a very pale brown colour, within which, that is, nearer the base, is a central brown spot; there are also a number of brown spots, more or less delicately marked, near the inner margin; the head and thorax are dark-brown, the body dingy white.

The CATERPILLAR is described by Guenée as being of a beautiful green colour, and having the head, the ventral claspers, and some lateral spots on the sixth and seventh segments, of a deep red, mixed with yellow; the tenth and eleventh segments have also yellow patches spotted with red. It feeds on the skewer-wood (*Euonymus europæus*) in May and June.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July, and is rather common in England, and in the counties of Wicklow and Galway in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Ligdia adustata*.)



229. The Clouded Border (*Lomasipis marginata*).

229. THE CLOUDED BORDER.—The antennæ of the male are almost simple; those of the

female quite so. All the wings are white, with smoky-black borders, the outer edge of which is bounded by the margin of the wing, but the inner edge is variously indented with



the white, which, in the fore wings, runs up in two places nearly to the costa; the hind wings have usually a median belt of black spots. The head, thorax, and abdomen are smoky-black. An extremely variable insect, scarcely two specimens being alike in the distribution of the black markings; four figures are given to show the extent and character of the variations. In the first of these there is a transverse black band crossing the



middle of every wing; in a second, this band is continuous only on the hind wings, and in the other two there is scarcely any black in the hind wings; indeed, it would be impossible, from an inspection of the hind wings only, to form any opinion as to the species to which these specimens belong.

The CATERPILLAR is of a dark-green colour, with slender medio-dorsal and lateral stripes, which are sometimes yellow and sometimes white; there is a broader pale stripe along the spiracles; the head is green, with two



black spots on the face; the legs and claspers are green. It feeds on many species of willow, more particularly on the common sallow (*Salix caprea*.)

The MOTH appears on the wing in May, June, July, and August, and is very abundant

in England and Ireland, but I have not seen Scotch specimens. (The scientific name is *Lomaspilis marginata*.)



230. The Horse-chestnut (*Pachytenemia hippocastanaria*).

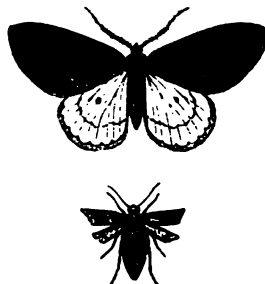
230. THE HORSE-CHESTNUT.—The antennæ are almost simple in the male as well as the female; the fore wings long and narrow, like those of the genus *Lithosia*; the hind wings are rounded; the fore wings are brown, with a very slight tendency to purple, and have two narrow transverse pale bars, both of them indistinct; the first of these bars is near the base of the wing, and of a crescentic form; the second is almost parallel with the hind margin; between these two bars is a central dark spot; the hind wings are pale smoky-brown; the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the abdomen of the same colour as the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR is sometimes found in great abundance by sweeping the heath in the heath-field at West Wickham. It has a very broad head, and a cylindrical body of a dingy olive-green colour. I had a large number of these caterpillars brought to me in 1857, but unfortunately lost them during a temporary absence from home.

The MOTH appears in May, on the heaths of Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, but I have not heard of its occurrence in the midland or northern counties of England, in Scotland, or in Ireland; in France, a second brood makes its appearance at the end of June. (The scientific name is *Pachytenemia hippocastanaria*.)

Obs. The natural position of this species among the Geometræ seems extremely doubtful; its nearest allies appear to me to be the species of *Chesias* hereafter to be described; but Guenée thinks it has no characters in common with them except the elongated form of its fore wings. Herrich-Schaeffer points

out its resemblance to the genera *Lithosia* and *Nola*, and even to *Sarrothripa Revayana*, a moth belonging to an entirely different section of the Lepidoptera. Both the English and scientific name are very inappropriate to an insect which in neither of its states has any connexion with the horse-chestnut.



231. The Early Moth (*Hibernia ruficaparia*).

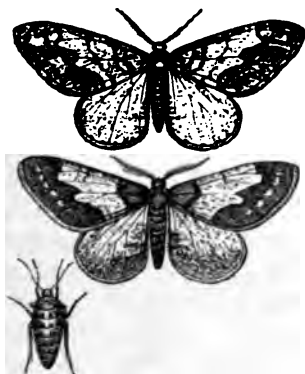
231. THE EARLY MOTH.—The antennæ of the males are slightly pectinated; those of the female simple; the fore wings of the male are ample, of a dark-brown colour, and having two transverse lines still darker; the outer and longer of these has a pale exterior margin; between these transverse lines is a conspicuous dark spot placed transversely between them; hind wings very pale, with a nearly median transverse line which is parallel to the semicircular margin; in the middle of the area enclosed by this line is a spot of similar tint. The wings of the female are very short, and cut off obliquely at the hind margin, as represented in the lower figure; these are palish brown, with a darker central band.

The EGGS are laid in February, on the trunks and twigs of whitethorn, blackthorn, and less commonly of oak.

The CATERPILLARS emerge in April, and, wandering among the twigs, are ready to begin eating as soon as the leaves expand: they grow rapidly, and have attained their full size by the end of May or beginning of June. The full-fed caterpillar generally rests with both feet and claspers attached to the food-plant, and the back arched. The head and body are of nearly equal width, the head not conspicuously notched on the crown; the body velvety and without humps or warts. In

colour the variation is extreme; the head usually semi-transparent apple-green; the more usual colour of the body glaucous green, approaching to white on the dorsal, and to apple-green on the ventral surface; the white appearance of the back is partially due to the presence of whitish stripes, of which the more conspicuous pair extend on each side from the head to the anal extremity, and divide the dorsal area into three nearly equal parts: the other white markings are irregularly arranged in waved linear series, often imparting a reticulated appearance to the surface; at each interstice of the segments adjoining the principal white stripes are blotches of darker or olive-green. It is full fed by the end of May, and then descends to the ground, and turns to a *CHRYSALIS* in a slight web on the surface.

The *MOTH* is very abundant in January and the first half of February; it seems to brave the coldest weather, and is common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hybernia rupicaprararia*.)



232. The Spring Usher (*Hybernia leucophearia*).

232. THE SPRING USHER.—The antennæ of the male are slightly pectinated, those of the female simple; the wings of the male are long and rather narrow; they are very variable, some being dark-brown with a central whitish bar, as represented in the lower figure, and having a row of roundish pale spots parallel with the hind margin; others are pale, with numerous dark transverse waved lines, as shown in the upper figure;

the hind wings are pale and sprinkled with dark dots. The female is almost without wings.

The eggs are laid by the female on the trunks and branches of oak in March.

The *CATERPILLARS* emerge towards the end of April or beginning of May, and as soon as the leaves expand fasten them loosely together, forming a little domicile for concealment from the prying eyes of birds, which at this season are constantly on the look-out for caterpillars with which to feed their young. They are full grown in June. Head narrower than the body, body obese, transversely wrinkled and verrucose, having also a manifest lateral skin-fold. Colour infinitely varied. They change to *CHRYSALIS* on the surface of the earth.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in February and March, and is common everywhere in England and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hybernia leucophearia*.)



233. The Scarce Usher (*Hybernia aurantiaria*).

233. THE SCARCE USHER.—The antennæ of the male are pectinated, the pectinations long, slender, and bent; those of the female are simple; the wings of the male are ample, the fore wings orange-ochreous, with three darker transverse lines, the first and second of which are near the base, oblique, direct, and short; the third is beyond the middle, oblique, and angled near the middle; there is a dark spot between the second and third line, and also an oblique transverse series of spots between the third line and the hind margin; the hind wings are paler, and have a slightly darker transverse line beyond the middle, and a central spot between this and the base. The female has mere stumps of wings, which are

darker coloured than those of the male, and have two brown transverse bars on each; the body is orange-brown with two dark brown spots on each segment.

The CATERPILLAR has been described by Mr. Hornby: when first hatched it is of a deep yellow colour, which grows gradually darker until it becomes nearly black, excepting a medio-dorsal yellow stripe; when full fed it is dusky greenish black, with a light-brown medio-dorsal stripe; it feeds chiefly by night on the leaves of the whitethorn, and also occasionally on birch and oak, and spins a slight cocoon on the surface of the earth before changing to a CHRYSALIS, which is of a reddish-brown colour, with a dark medio-dorsal stripe. It is to be found in May and June.

The MOTH appears on the wing in October and November, and is not uncommon in most of our English counties. Mr. Birchall says it is common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hybernia aurantiaria*.)



234. The Dotted Border (*Hybernia progemmaria*).

234. THE DOTTED BORDER.—The antennæ of the male are slightly pectinated, of the female quite simple; the wings of the male are ample, those of the female very short and incapable of flight; the fore wings of the male are pale reddish brown, with three transverse darker lines; the first and second of these are very short, and near the base of the wing; the third is much longer, more oblique, and bent towards the hind margin, at a third of the distance from the costa; beyond this the ground colour of the wing is darker, and between the second and third lines is a dark, transversely-linear spot; on the hind margin, but within the fringe, is a series of distinct dark dots; the hind wings are pale, with a dark central spot, and a waved line outside

the spot; the short wings of the female are pale brown, with two darker bars across the fore, and one across the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR is full grown in May, when it rests in nearly a straight position, generally holding to its food plant by both feet and claspers; the head is semi-porrect, and broader than the body; the body is of uniform substance throughout, without prominent warts or excrescences, but each segment bears a few scattered bristles, each bristle seated on an extremely minute wart: the colour of the head is generally brown, sometimes inclined to yellow; it has two indistinct paler bars across the face; the colour of the body is extremely various, but the prevailing shade always brown; the middle of the back generally paler, and forming a broad stripe; on each side is also a pale stripe, which includes the black and shining spiracles; this stripe is generally continuous, but sometimes divided, and then forms a series of pale spots. I have found these caterpillars in great abundance, feeding on hornbeam in Epping Forest. They turn to CHRYSALIS just below the surface of the earth between the 24th of May and 1st June; the chrysalis is brown and shining.

The MOTH does not appear on the wing until the following February and March. It is common in Great Britain and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hybernia progemmaria*).



235. The Mottled Umber (*Hybernia defoliaria*) male, variety of male, and female.

235. THE MOTTLED UMBER.—The antennæ are pectinated in the male, simple in the female; the wings are ample in the male, of a pale wainscot brown colour, with two dark brown bands; the first of these is short, crescent-shaped, and near the base; the second is

bent, angled, irregular, and beyond the middle; between them is a dark spot near the middle of the wing; the hind wings are rather paler, and have a brown spot near the middle; all the wings are more or less sprinkled with brown dots; this is the more common colouring of the insect, and is represented in the preceding column, but is very subject to vary, and is sometimes of a uniform reddish brown, freckled all over with minute dots, as represented in this column: the wings of the female are so short and small as to be almost invisible. The body is of a wainscot brown colour, with two very conspicuous dark spots on the back of each segment.



The CATERPILLAR, when full fed, rests in a curved position; does not tuck in its head, or feign death, but when disturbed by the entomologist or otherwise, falls from its leaf or twig, and hangs by a thread eighteen inches or two feet in length, and, thus suspended, will swing for hours in the gentle breezes we sometimes have, at the end of May, after the east winds have taken their departure. This suspension seems to be sometimes a voluntary and recreational performance, for in passing through the woods I have sometimes seen thousands upon thousands of these beautiful caterpillars thus dangling in mid-air, and not unfrequently swinging themselves into my mouth and eyes. The head is rather large, and not notched on the crown; the body is uniformly cylindrical, and without humps: the head is without gloss, and brown; the body has a broad dorsal area, of a clear brown colour; this area is bounded on each side by a very distinct, but narrow, waved, black stripe, and is also adorned with gray markings, which are particularly conspicuous at the interstices of the segments where they

approach the black boundary stripe; below the boundary stripe the body is bright yellow; the spiracles are white, and the region surrounding each spiracle brown; the belly is greenish-yellow; legs and claspers pale. A beautiful but very abundant caterpillar. It feeds on hornbeam, whitethorn, blackthorn, hazel, oak, and many other trees, and is full-fed at the middle of June, when it changes to a CHRYSALIS on the surface of the earth.

The MOTH appears in October, and is very common in England and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hybernia defoliaria*.)

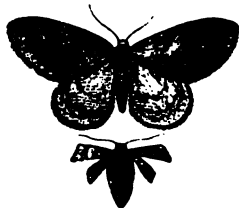


236. The March Moth (*Anisopteryx æscularia*).

236. The MARCH MOTH—The antennæ of the male are pectinated, but not strongly so; those of the female simple: the wings of the male are ample, those of the female wanting; the fore wings of the male are rather long and rather pointed, of a dingy brown colour, with a pale zigzag transverse line beyond the middle; on the inner margin of this line the ground colour of the wing is darker, and near the base of the wing is a shorter transverse line, the outer margin of which is bordered with a darker ground colour; there is a shorter, transverse, dark spot between these two lines; the hind wings are paler, with a dark central spot, and a faint zigzag line just beyond this spot. The wingless female is brown, and has a conspicuous tuft at the extremity of the abdomen.

The CATERPILLAR feeds on the elm, oak, lime, whitethorn and blackthorn; its head and body are of a pale clouded green colour, with a whitish stripe on each side, and a brighter and more distinct pale line in the region of the spiracles.

The MOTH appears on the wing in April, and is abundant in Great Britain and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Anisopteryx æscularia*.)



237. The Winter Moth (*Chimatobia brumata*).

237. The WINTER MOTH.—The antennæ in both sexes are nearly simple; the fore wings of the male are rounded, and of a grayish brown colour, tinged with ochreous, and having several narrow transverse waved bars, which in some specimens are associated in three pairs; the hind wings are pale, with scarcely any markings; the wings of the female are very short, are quite unadapted for flight; her locomotive power is restricted to running about on fences and trunks of trees, much in the manner of a spider.

This is one of our most injurious insects, and therefore requires a somewhat more elaborate and lengthened history than we can afford to give to others of less economical importance. The apterous female lays eggs in the crevices of the bark of various trees and shrubs during November and December; when laid the eggs are greenish white, but they become orange, and subsequently brown, before hatching, which takes place about the beginning of April.

The CATERPILLARS are extremely small at first, and suspend themselves by threads, and are blown about in all directions by the cold winds of spring; many must certainly perish, but multitudes escape, and find congenial homes; they commence their destructive career by eating into the young unexpanded buds: at this time of the year the bullfinches, sparrows, and titmice render the most important services to the gardener, by their activity in devouring the buds, and thus destroying this little garden pest. When the leaves have begun to expand, each caterpillar draws two or three together, and unites them by a silken web, coming partially out to feed, and retiring again within its domicile when satisfied. When full fed it rests with its head on one side, and

curled round so as to touch the middle of its body. The head is scarcely so wide as the body, and scarcely notched on the crown; the body is rather obese, decreasing in size towards each extremity. Head pale green, semi-transparent, the cheeks often blotched with smoky brown on each side, just in the region of the ocelli. The body is glaucous green, with a narrow median blackish stripe on the back, and three narrow white stripes, at equal intervals, on each side; the third or lowest on each side includes the spiracles. The legs and claspers are transparent green. It is a variable larva, the colour sometimes green, sometimes smoky brown, approaching to blackish; the stripes in different individuals differ greatly in distinctness; the medio-dorsal stripe is apparently in great measure due to the food in the alimentary canal being visible through a very transparent skin; it is sometimes bordered on each side by an obscure white stripe, thus making eight stripes in all. It is almost useless to specify any tree as the food-plant of this ubiquitous larva; I have beaten it by thousands from the hornbeam in Epping Forest, and I am unable to mention a tree the leaves of which it does not devour; it is especially destructive to plantations of filberts, to plums and bullace, quinces, medlars, and in a less degree to apples and pears.

The MOTH appears everywhere in October, November, and December; it is full fed in May, and then descends to the earth, and changes to a CHRYSALIS near the surface. (The scientific name is *Chimatobia brumata*.)

Obs. It may be assumed that so injurious an insect has excited considerable interest, and that many remedies have been prepared, and experiments tried to arrest its ravages. I have extracted a detailed account of these, published a few weeks back in the *Field* newspaper, and having more especial reference to the cider and perry orchards of Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

When the destruction of these insects on a large scale is to be effected, the operation should be divided into three campaigns, corresponding to the three stages of the enemy's existence—caterpillar, chrysalis, and moth.

1. When the caterpillar is still in the buds it must be left to the bullfinches and titmice, as human exertions fail to effect any considerable diminution of its numbers. It is not, however, to be supposed that bullfinches only pick off those buds which are infested with these caterpillars: the contrary is most assuredly the case, and a little company of these pretty birds—they travel in little companies of four, five, or six—will not unfrequently settle in a gooseberry bush, or plum tree, and not leave it until half the buds have been picked off. It is a remarkable fact, and one that I have repeatedly verified, that scarcely half of the buds thus destroyed are eaten; the remainder may be observed scattered on the ground beneath. When the caterpillars have emerged from the bud, fed for some fortnight or three weeks, and are nearly full grown, shaking or striking the trees with a stick will cause them to fall to the ground, or to hang by a thread. When on the ground they can be crushed under foot, or caught in cloths and burned. Before shaking the tree some persons daub the stem near the ground with a sticky mixture, or pour coal tar on the ground round the stem, to cut off their escape, as they retreat: a good plan where the trees stand alone, but of little service where there is an undergrowth of gooseberry or currant bushes, as the caterpillars will ascend them.

Little can be done against the insect in its chrysalis state. Digging the ground under the trees in August has theoretical advantages: it displaces the chrysalis from its self-selected habitation, and subjects it to the chance of more or less moisture than is congenial to its nature: and breaking up the soil exposes it to the attacks of beetles, earwigs, and birds, all of which feed upon it. Several years' experience has failed to show much practical benefit from the process. It can only be recommended as auxiliary to other means of destruction.

3. The third campaign is the most important. The female moth, having no wings, is compelled to climb the tree to deposit her eggs, and may be caught by a sticky composition placed in her path.

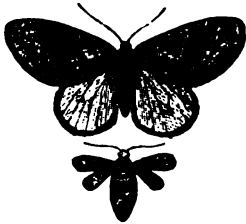
In Germany this is done by surrounding the stem with a four-sided box about twelve inches high, the lower end of which is fixed in the ground, and the upper end coped. Tar daubed every few days on the outside of the box, below the coping, catches the females in their ascent. This box plan was found to be expensive for thickly-planted orchards, so it became important to get a composition which might be applied directly to the stem without injury to the tree. Various things were tried, of which Stockholm tar and cart-grease mixed in equal proportions proved to be the best. This compound remains sticky four or five days, and the experience of eight years shows that it does no material injury to the trees if applied in November and December, the period when the moth is out; but applied in the warm weather of April and May it has proved destructive in many cases, probably from its greater fluidity in the latter case, allowing the tree to absorb it prior to drying.

The composition rather tightens the bark, which should therefore be slit the next summer, but in other respects does no injury that can be perceived, even when trees are cut down and split open; and the growing bark sliced off with a knife is the same colour where the daub is applied as in other parts. It may be employed without fear, but where fear does exist, a coat of whitewash made of whitening and glue size applied before the daub will afford additional safety, as thick grease will not penetrate glue.

From the 20th of October to the 20th of December, the gardener should examine his plantation every evening with candle and lantern, and destroy by hand all the moths within reach. The couples are mostly on the stem or within reach, and very visible. If he find the moths numerous—and sometimes they are (the men say) as thick as bees—he should the following day daub his trees with a ring of this composition round the stem or branches in the most convenient places, taking care to leave no other path to the tree, such as side shoots, or contact with the branches of other trees, for the ascent of the female. By this means hundreds, nay thousands, of females

have been destroyed on a single plantation in one night, and as each female is calculated to lay 200 eggs, the destruction of caterpillars for the following season is very great. The daub must be renewed every few days, and the trees should be well shaken when the daub is applied, to dislodge as far as possible any female moths that are in them. The composition loses its stickiness in frosty weather, but the moths do not then come from their hiding-places under the dead leaves and in the cracks of the ground and bark.

Where winter moths exist, the pruning of fruit trees should not be done till after Christmas, that a portion of the eggs may be carried away with the prunings, none of which should be dug in or allowed to remain on the ground, as the egg would hatch in the spring, and the young caterpillar ascend the nearest tree or shrub.



238. The Northern Winter Moth (*Chimatobia boreata*).

238. THE NORTHERN WINTER MOTH.—The antennæ are nearly simple in both sexes; the wings of the male fully developed; the fore wings are semi-transparent grayish brown, with an ochreous tint, and having several, generally seven, narrow transverse lines, three of which, near the base, are oblique and approximate; the others form two waved pairs; hind wings very pale brown, without markings, and almost transparent; female with very small undeveloped wings; quite incapable of flight; the fore wings pale brown with a darker bar in the middle.

The CATERPILLAR is very similar to that of the winter moth, but more transparent, and the stripes more indistinct, but it chiefly differs from that very common species in having a brown head, that of the winter moth

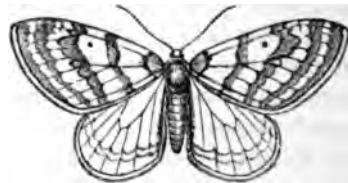
being pale green and semi-transparent: it feeds on birch.

The MOTH appears in October, and is not uncommon in the English counties, but has not been recorded for Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Chimatobia boreata*.)



239. The November Moth (*Oporabia dilutata*).

239. THE NOVEMBER MOTH.—Antennæ almost simple, and the wings ample in both sexes; fore wings pale smoky gray, with several transverse waved lines of a darker hue, somewhat smoke-coloured; but both the ground colour and the lines or bars are too subject to variation in tint to admit of any precise description; hind wings, paler and with several slender zigzag lines parallel with the hind margin.



The second figure represents a pale variety of this very common moth. It ought to be added that entomologists have given names to several of the varieties of this moth; *ventilata* of Fabricius, *impluviata*, *affinitata*, and *carpinata* of Borkhausen, *inscriptata* of Donovan, *fimbriata* of Haworth, and *neglectata* of Stephens, are all referred by Guenée to this species.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is rather narrower than the body, and not notched on the crown; the body is stout, velvety, and cylindrical; the colour of the head is dull green, the mouth tinged with purple; the body is apple green above, but liable to great variation, purple markings sometimes appearing on all the segments: the back of the second

segment, and a median line on the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth segments are often of this colour, and the thirteenth segment is generally tinged with purple; there is, moreover, a white stripe just below the spiracles; the body is glaucous or blue green; the legs are pale transparent green, the claspers of nearly the same colour, but often tinged or blotched with purple. It feeds on white-thorn, blackthorn, hornbeam, sloe, oak, and almost every forest tree, and is full fed in June.

The MOTH appears on the wing in November, and is common everywhere in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Oporabia dilutata*.)



240. The Autumnal Moth (*Oporabia filigrammaria*).

240. THE AUTUMNAL MOTH. — The antennæ are almost simple in both sexes; the fore wings are gray, with numerous darker transverse waved lines, and are subject to the same variations as those of the preceding species, from which, however, it appears constantly to differ, in being of less size, and in having the fore wings narrower and considerably more pointed.

The CATERPILLAR is described by Mr. Hellins as feeding on sallow; it is stout and smooth, the general colour rich velvety green, the belly pale whitish green; the head and second segment shining, and having a blackish



tinge; on each side of the dorsal vessel is a pale yellowish green stripe, and on each side are two sulphur yellow stripes; on the back of each segment tubercles appear as minute

yellow dots: the segmental divisions are orange yellow; the spiracles are yellow, and between them and the belly are a few speckles. The caterpillars bury themselves in the earth in April, to undergo their transformation.

The MOTHs are taken in August and September, and have only been found in the north of England and in Scotland, never in the south of England or in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Oporabia filigrammaria*.)



241. The Twin-spot Carpet (*Larentia didymata*).

241. THE TWIN-SPOT CARPET. — The antennæ of the male are slightly pectinated; those of the female simple; the fore wings of the male brown, with four irregular transverse waved pale gray bars; the first of these is short, narrow, and very near the base; the second broader, and double; the third, also broader and double, is beyond the middle of the wing; the fourth is narrow, interrupted and parallel with the hind margin; between the third and fourth of these bars, about its middle, is a double dark spot, which gives the insect its name; the hind wings are paler, with several



transverse waved markings. The female is altogether paler, that is, of a pale whitish gray, the markings of the male being perceptible, but not conspicuous.

The CATERPILLAR feeds on the common chervil (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), and may be obtained by shaking the leaves of that plant into an open umbrella in April and May; it is of a pale green colour, with a narrow green stripe on each side.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and is common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Larentia didymata*.)



242. The Mottled Gray (*Larentia multistrigata*).

242. THE MOTTTLED GRAY.—The antennæ are slightly pubescent in the male, quite simple in the female; male much larger than the female: the wings in both sexes ample; fore wings gray, transversely barred with darker gray; sometimes the ground colour has an ochreous tinge; the transverse markings are irregular, waved, and interrupted, and rather like series of dots than consecutive lines; the hind wings are pale gray, transversely marked with dark but indistinct waved lines towards the hind margin.

The egg is laid in April, on the different species of lady's bedstraw, but feeds freely on sweet woodroof in confinement; it rests in a nearly straight or slightly arched position, the feet as well as the claspers generally attached, and the head prone and tucked under. The head is as wide as the second segment, and not notched on the crown; the body is uniformly cylindrical, the segmental divisions well marked, and the lateral skinfold rather prominent. The colour of the head and body is gray-brown, occasionally tinted with pink or yellow; a narrow medio-dorsal clearly-defined darker stripe runs from the second segment to the tip of the anal flap; three broader, less regular, and less clearly-defined stripes run along the sides parallel with the medio-dorsal stripe, and between this and the spiracles; ventral surface paler than the dorsal surface, and having an extremely slender and delicate medio-ventral stripe; and between this and the spiracles are three other stripes, all of which are waved, and that nearest the medio-ventral is double; the spiracles are intensely black; in addition to the stripes are numerous extremely small warts, darker than the general surface, and each emitting a minute bristle.

The MOTH appears on the wing in early spring, and is found in most parts of England

and Scotland, and in the county Dublin, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Larentia multistrigata*.)



243. The Gray Mountain Carpet (*Larentia cassiata*).

243. THE GRAY MOUNTAIN CARPET.—The antennæ are almost simple; the fore wings gray with numerous darker transverse zigzag markings; across the middle of the wings these darker markings form a transverse median bar, the costal extremity of which is divided, and encloses a gray space, which contains an oblong central dark spot; the hind wings are very pale, with an oblong dark spot above the middle, and three transverse waved lines towards the hind margin.

The egg is laid on the slender stalks of the wort, whortleberry, or bilberry (*Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*), in July and August, and the young CATERPILLAR emerges in about twelve days, but soon hibernates on the surface of the earth, at the roots of the food-plant; it begins to feed again in April of the ensuing year, and is full-fed by the second week in May; it then rests on the stalk of its food-plant by day, generally with the head downwards, and in a perfectly straight position; on the approach of evening it turns round, re-ascends the stalk, and feeds on the leaves during the night. When full grown the head is prone, scarcely so wide as the second segment, and without any manifest notch on the crown; the body is of uniform substance throughout, and having a perceptible lateral skinfold along the region of the spiracles; each segment has a few small warts, and each wart emits a short and feeble bristle. The colour of the head is umber-brown, in some specimens inclining to red; the body is velvety red-brown, or velvety olive-green; in both varieties there is a series of medio-dorsal V-shaped markings of great beauty, these

occur on the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh segments; the apex of each mark points towards the head; the sides of these marks are not quite closed at this point, but allow the passage of a fawn-coloured stripe which expands immediately after entering the area enclosed by the V, and is again restricted to a mere line, where it approaches the boundary of the segment; the remainder of the area enclosed by the V is of a lovely rose-colour; each side of the V is bordered with rich brown; anterior to each V, that is, adjoining the anterior margin of each segment, are four short parallel lines, pale in the brown variety, perfectly white in the green one; the lateral skinfold in both varieties is almost white, and thrown up in bold relief by contrast with the ground colour immediately adjoining it; the belly is of the prevalent ground-colour; the legs are semi-transparent and pinkish; the claspers of the prevailing ground colour. It spins a slight cocoon amongst the leaves of its food-plant, and changes to a *CHRYSLIS* in May.

The MOTH appears on the wing about mid-summer, and is very abundant in the northern counties of England, as Durham, Lancashire, Cumberland, &c., and also in Scotland; it is generally distributed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Larentia cæsiata*.)



244. The Yellow-ringed Carpet (*Larentia ruficinctata*).

244. THE YELLOW-RINGED CARPET.—The antennæ are almost simple in both sexes; the fore wings are grayish lead-colour, with five transverse yellowish bars equidistant from each other, and also numerous dotted lines; the hind wings are paler lead-colour, with obscure darker bars towards the hind margin.

The CATERPILLAR, according to Freyer, feeds on the white meadow saxifrage, in May; it is of a tawny or olive-green ground colour, with

a medio-dorsal series of triangular red spots, each of the spots edged with white.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is confined to a few localities, in Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, and Perthshire; it has not yet been discovered in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Larentia ruficinctata*.)

Obs. In reference to the extreme difficulty experienced by southern entomologists in obtaining this and other northern species, I strongly recommend the collectors of our British lepidoptera to make their wants, as well as their superabundance, known through the pages of "The Entomologist;" by this means alone can anything approaching a perfect collection be formed. I have established that little Journal with this especial object, and also for the convenience of answering any questions as to names, &c. It only costs sixpence a month, and is a means of communication between all our principal entomologists; the miscellaneous information it contains would be out of place in a systematic work like the present.



245. The Striped Twin-spot Carpet (*Larentia salicatala*).

245. THE STRIPED TWIN-SPOT CARPET.—The antennæ are pubescent in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are grayish lead-colour, with numerous zigzag transverse markings, some of which unite in forming a transverse median bar, which is divided by a paler space, enclosing a dark dot near its costal extremity; the hind wings are pale lead colour, with darker waved markings near the hind margin.

The CATERPILLAR, in a state of nature, feeds on several species of bedstraw, and in confinement it not only feeds on bedstraw, but thrives equally well on sweet woodroof, a plant much to be recommended as growing luxuriantly in

London and country gardens, and as furnishing an acceptable food to nearly all those caterpillars which, in a state of nature, feed on the different species of bedstraw. The caterpillars of *Larentia salicata*, when full-fed, rest with the claspers attached tightly to the food-plant, and from the abdominal pair the body ascends at a right angle, the anterior segments being bent gracefully over; when annoyed the peculiarities of this posture become intensified, the anterior segments assuming the form of an Ionic volute, of which the tightly tucked-in head is the centre; this figure becomes more and more rigid as the annoyance continues, until the caterpillar abandons its hold on the food-plant, rolls itself in a compact ring, and, feigning death, falls to the ground. The head is rather small, semi-porrect, not notched on the crown, and beset with a few hairs; the body is of uniform thickness throughout, without humps or warts, but beset with scattered hairs, and having a rather remarkably conspicuous tuberculated double skinfold along each side below the spiracles. The head is pale, semi-transparent, and of an umber-brown colour, spotted with darker umber-brown; the body is umber-brown, with four narrow approximate parallel whitish stripes, extending the entire length of the back; on each side below the spiracles, and comprising the skinfold already noticed, is a broad pale somewhat flesh-coloured stripe; the ventral surface is rather pale along the middle, but darker on the sides, where it touches the pale lateral stripe; it also exhibits traces of four parallel narrow stripes, of which the inner pair are very obscure; the feet and claspers are similar in colour to the darker parts of the body. When full-grown, these caterpillars in my cages spun together the leaves of the wood-roof, incorporating particles of cocoa-nut husk, provided for their accommodation, and constructing tough cocoons.

The moth appears on the wing early in June and again in August, it is common in a few localities in the west and north of England, also in Scotland, and at Killarney and in the county Galway in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Larentia salicata*.)



246. The Beech-green Carpet (*Larentia olivata*).

246. THE BEECH-GREEN CARPET.—Antennæ very slightly pubescent in the male, quite simple in the female; fore wings olive-green, and having a nearly triangular blotch at the base, and a central serrated bar much darker; and beyond and immediately adjoining this bar is a double zigzag white line, and again beyond the double white line is a transverse series of three dark spots near the angle of the wing; the hind wings are brownish lead colour, without any conspicuous markings.

The eggs are laid at the end of August, on a species of bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*), and the CATERPILLARS are red when first hatched, but soon become rugose and dingy-coloured; they hibernate very early at the roots of the bedstraw.

The moth appears on the wing about midsummer, and is generally distributed, but is not common; it is occasionally taken in most of the English counties and also in Scotland and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Larentia olivata*.)



247. The Green Carpet (*Larentia pectinataria*).

247. THE GREEN CARPET.—The antennæ are very decidedly pectinated in the male, but simple in the female; the fore wings are rather pointed, and have a decided and very beautiful green tint; at the base they have a somewhat triangular blotch, which has black margins and a pale centre, and is bordered by a white line; across the middle of the wing is a transverse band, wide at the costal, and narrower

r margin; both sides of this
 very irregular and toothed, and
 by a delicate white line; and
 these white lines, both at the
 inner margin, is a black blotch,
 costal margin being large, distant,
 ous, those on the inner margin
 ; and almost united; there is also
 black spot at the apex of the
 hind wings are pale, with indis-
 lines; the eyes and feelers are
 the thorax pale green, with a
 ree line before the middle; the
 le green, with a medio-dorsal
 ick dots, and with white mar-
 segments.

in the "Entomologist's Weekly
 ;" who does not give his name,
 accuracy is unquestionable, says the
 s not being so well known as the
 f the perfect insect would lead
 t, need not be wondered at; it is
 ish creature, and so fond of hiding
 of its food-plant, that he would
 ly any one who had not taken the
 reed it can have seen it; some
 d in confinement remained motion-
 ead, for hours; in fact, he never
 em move, although he watched

When first hatched they are
 out soon become dingy; when full-
 are short, stout, and wrinkled,
 black tubercles emitting bristles;
 colour is a dingy olive-brown,
 interrupted dorsal line, from the
 tenth segment; a row of reddish
 s, having the apex of each pointing
 head, and the side-lines reaching
 re spiracles; from the tenth seg-
 e tail is a broad stone-coloured
 sub-dorsal line is light and waved;
 vn-colour, with dark patches above
 t feeds on two species of bedstraw
Lugo and *G. saxatile*).

r appears on the wing through-
 nd during part of July, and is
 ommon in England, Scotland, and
 The scientific name is *Larentia*
)



248. The Rivulet (*Emmelesia affinitata*).

248. THE RIVULET.—The antennæ are sim-
 ple in both sexes; the fore wings are dark
 dusky gray, with a number of transverse
 irregular waved lines, both darker and lighter;
 just beyond the middle of the wing is a very
 distinct double rivulet line, pure white; and
 half way between this double line and the
 hind margin, is an interrupted series of white
 spots, which in some specimens almost form a
 second line; the hind wings are paler, with a
 still paler bar across the middle.

The CATERPILLAR lives enclosed in the seed-
 capsules of various plants; according to Guenée,
 it is of a dirty-white colour, with black head,
 legs, and spiracles; it has also a black dorsal
 plate on the second segment.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and
 is not uncommon in several of the English
 counties, but has not been observed in Scotland
 or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Emmelesia*
affinitata.)



249. The Small Rivulet (*Emmelesia alchemillata*).

249. THE SMALL RIVULET.—The antennæ
 are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are
 dusky gray, with numerous transverse waved
 lines both darker and lighter; just beyond the
 middle of the wing is a very distinct double
 rivulet line, pure white, and half way between
 this and the hind margin, is a very conspicuous
 transverse white spot on the costal margin;
 the hind wings are paler, but still of the same
 dusky gray as the fore wings; there is gene-
 rally also a paler bar across the middle, but
 this is not very constant.

Mr. Crewe has described the CATERPILLAR as
 short, stout, and stumpy; the ground-colour
 is dull red, suffused with yellowish green, or
virescens; the central dorsal line is broad, and

of a yellowish green colour, with a slender dark green line in the centre. The sub-dorsal lines are red, edged with yellow. The head is flattened and of a dark reddish brown colour; the spiracular line greenish yellow; the belly is greenish yellow, with two darker green sub-ventral lines; the back and sides are studded with a few very short whitish hairs. Mr. Crewe found this caterpillar feeding somewhat abundantly in August and September, 1862, on the leaves, flowers, and unripe seeds of *Galeopsis tetrahit*, and more sparingly on those of *G. ladanum*. The CHRYSLIS is enclosed in a tightly-spun earthen cocoon; it is of a yellowish green colour, slightly tinged with red.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and occurs wherever its food-plants are found in England, Scotland, or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Emmelesia alchemillata*.)



250. The Grass Rivulet (*Emmelesia albulata*.)

250. THE GRASS RIVULET.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes; all the wings are pale gray, inclining to white, with numerous transverse waved lines quite white; the most conspicuous of these are two, close together, just beyond the middle of the fore wings, and a third half-way between these and the hind margin; the hind wings are almost without markings.

The CATERPILLAR of this moth has been found by the Rev. Hugh A. Stowell. The head is rounded, and narrower than the body; the body is rather stout, and transversely wrinkled, having a corneous shining plate on the back of the second and thirteenth segments. The head is intensely black and shining; the body is dingy white, tinged with green, and having a broad medio-dorsal stripe, and a narrower lateral stripe darker green; each segment has six, eight, or ten minute black dots; the plates on the second and thirteenth segments are smoke-coloured, and there is a similarly

coloured corneous plate on the outer side of each of the anal claspers; the legs and claspers are nearly concolorous with the body, but rather more dusky. It spins together the sepals of the yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*), feeding on the seeds, and is full-fed about the middle of August, when it changes to a CHRYSLIS within the domicile it has already formed.

The MOTH appears on the wing during the following June, and is very generally distributed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Emmelesia albulata*.)



251. The Sandy Carpet (*Emmelesia decolorata*).

251. THE SANDY CARPET.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are pale wainscot-brown, rather inclining to dull ochreous-yellow, and having numerous irregular waved transverse white lines; the most conspicuous of these are a pair almost close together across the middle of the wing, but these are interrupted in the middle by two tooth-like projections of the ochreous ground-colour; near the base of the wing are three of these waved white lines, all less conspicuous than the median pair; and half-way between the median pair and the hind margin is a single irregular and indistinct waved white line. The hind wings are dingy white, with few and inconspicuous markings.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and is of general occurrence in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but I have not found it very common. (The scientific name is *Emmelesia decolorata*.)



252. The Barred Carpet (*Emmelesia taniata*).

252. THE BARRED CARPET.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes. The fore wings have

a triangular blotch at the base, and a broad median transverse bar, very dark brown (in recent specimens in fine condition almost black); the space between these two conspicuous marks, and also the space between the bar and hind margin are pale reddish brown; the margins of both the dark markings are delicately bordered with white, and the outer white border of the median bar expands on the costa into a conspicuous white spot; the hind wings are pale dingy brown, with a paler waved transverse line below the middle, and a black spot above the middle.

The moth appears on the wing at the end of June and in July, and occurs in some abundance in the lake districts of England and Ireland, being particularly attached to the holly. Mr. Birchall and the late Mr. Bouchard obtained it abundantly by beating holly trees in the neighbourhood of Killarney; but Mr. Birchall thinks it resorts to the hollies for concealment only, and not as a food-plant. It is an extremely beautiful and distinct species. (The scientific name is *Emmelesia teniata*.)



253. Haworth's Carpet (*Emmelesia unifasciata*).

253. HAWORTH'S CARPET. — The antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are dull brown, with numerous transverse waved lines, and a distinct double rivulet line just beyond the middle; the inner section of this double rivulet line is white, the outer ferruginous; half way between this and the base, is a second double rivulet line, much more obscure; between these two double lines the area of the wing is darker than beyond them, and there is a very evident, although not conspicuous, discoidal spot; half way between the exterior rivulet line and the hind margin, is a transverse series of pale spots, interrupted in the middle; and near the apex of the wing are two short oblique black lines, or markings, almost fused into one, and also a double, or twin spot, as in *Larentia didymata*; the hind wings are pale, dingy brown, with a

few waved darker lines, and a central darker spot.

The moth appears on the wing in July, but is very rare; the most copious capture I have heard of is that of Mr. Hodgkinson, in 1865, in the lake district of the north of England; Mr. Doubleday has taken it at Epping, and Mr. M'Lachlan at Forest Hill.

1st Obs.—I have adopted the name from Doubleday's synonymic list and Guenée's *Species Général*, but, without wishing to imply that I agree with it: the insect before me corresponds with the description of *Phalæna bifasciata* of Haworth (p. 334), and figured by instruction of the late Mr. Stephens, by Wood, under that name (fig. 702); the figure of *unifasciata* in Wood (701), also from the same source, bears no resemblance whatever to the insect I have described. Herrich-Schäffer's description of *Aquilaria* (*Geometræ*, p. 163, No. 151, and figured pl. 55, fig. 336), is without doubt the insect under consideration. Seeing that our three English authors, Haworth, Stephens, and Wood, have made two species out of one, and that all later authors agree in combining them, and in dropping the first name, *bifasciata*, I should have preferred adopting Herrich-Schäffer's name, as combining the two others, and as admitting of no doubt.

2nd Obs.—This pretty moth closely resembles *Coremia ferrugata*, to be described further on; it appears quite out of place here.



254. The Heath Rivulet (*Emmelesia ericetata*).

254. THE HEATH RIVULET. — The antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are smoke colour, and are traversed by numerous white bars; the first of these is short, and very near the base, and generally single, but sometimes double; the second is nearer the middle of the wing, nearly straight, and always double; the third is situated beyond the middle of the wing, is bent and angled, and always double. In some specimens the

second and third bars approach, and are united near the middle; half way between the third bar and the hind margin is a single delicate white line, regularly serrated; the hind wings are pale smoke-coloured, with transverse lighter lines faintly indicated.

The **MOTH** appears on the wing in June and July; it is purely a heath insect, occurring in the lake district of the north of England, near Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland, and on the Mourne Mountains in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Emmelesia ericetata*).



255. The Pretty Pinion (*Emmelesia blandiata*).

255. THE PRETTY PINION. — The antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are whitish gray, with a nearly triangular blotch at the base, and a narrow, angled, transverse median band, dark smoke-coloured; this band contains a conspicuous black discoidal spot above the middle, but just below this black spot the band is obscure, and sometimes looks as though washed out; beyond this band are three transverse markings, all of them smoke-coloured; the first of these is a pale and narrow waved line—the second a broad waved bar—the third is marginal; the hind wings are light smoke-colour, with a dark discoidal spot, and several pale waved lines below it.

"The CATERPILLAR is green, with a dorsal row of reddish triangles; spiracular line, yellowish green."—*Freyer, as translated in Stainton's Manual*, vol. ii., p. 82. It feeds on eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*).

The **MOTH** appears on the wing in May and June, and again in July and August. I took it rather abundantly at the end of June in Argyleshire, between Loch Fyne head and Loch Goil, but the specimens, even of the early brood, are much wasted; Mr. Birchall took it in the county Galway, and Dr. Wallace at Killarney. (The scientific name is *Emmelesia blandiata*).

THE GENUS EUPITHECIA.

Before entering on the hitherto unattempted, and confessedly difficult, task of distinguishing from each other the little moths which constitute the Genus Eupithecia, or, as called by collectors, "Pugs," it is desirable to follow the course adopted by that eminent French entomologist, M. Guenée, in devoting a short space to general observations. A few years back, even so lately as 1859, when Mr. Stainton's Manual appeared, the caterpillars and life-histories of thirty-two British species had never been observed in this country, and those of eighteen species were absolutely unknown. It was probably this great deficiency of satisfactory and reliable information that induced the Rev. H. Harpur Crewe to investigate and make known the life-histories of most of our British species. This gentleman's invaluable researches were published from time to time in the *Zoologist*, and it is with feelings of gratitude that I now publicly announce that I have received Mr. Crewe's permission to transfer them to these pages. Free access to Mr. Doubleday's matchless collection of the perfect insects, has also been granted me, without any reserve, and with a generosity that only finds a parallel in the liberality of this distinguished entomologist on all previous occasions, to whomsoever has sought assistance and instruction at his hands. No one, therefore, could possibly have better materials for a labour of this kind than I have, and my readers will please accept the assurance, once for all, that while I express my deep gratitude for the assistance I have received, I by no means desire to remove the responsibility of errors from my own shoulders; and it must be obvious that in a work partaking so largely of the character of a compilation, errors are very likely to creep in.

The caterpillars of the Eupitheciæ are various, in food, economy, shape, and colour. A few feed on leaves, but the greater number revel in the flowers of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, devouring the petals, sepals, stamens, and pistils; and, in not a few instances, they penetrate the capsules, and feast

on the seeds themselves, making the seed-pod a dwelling place, in which they are effectually protected from all inclemencies of the weather. This propensity, or more properly speaking economy, is of course detrimental to the beauty of flowers, and, moreover, destructive to seeds and fruit. M. Guenée has devoted much time, thought, and attention to the investigation of these ravages, and has given a very complete account of them, as regards one of the more numerous species, an account to which I must again recur in a proper place.

When full fed, the caterpillars usually descend to the ground, and there each constructs a delicate little cell, composed of silk and particles of earth, polishing the interior, but leaving the exterior in a rough and unfinished state, looking merely like a little lump of earth, and thus eluding the researches of mice, birds, beetles, and cockroaches, all of which evince great affection—cupboard love, it may be called—for the delicate morsel contained in the interior. A few of the species construct their cocoons in the seed-pods themselves, after consuming all the provender laid up therein by a bounteous nature for the preservation of the plant from generation to generation.

The chrysalis in this genus is remarkable for the brightness and vividness of its colours; greens, brown, and reds, of every shade, are of almost constant occurrence—these colours are not unfrequently found on the same chrysalis—and some so abound in ornamentation as to become really beautiful objects, and to form rather a striking contrast to the somewhat plain coloured chrysalids of the majority of geometers.

The moths themselves are peculiar in appearance, and are to be recognised at a glance; they sit by day on walls, fences, and trunks of trees, with the wings expanded, and so closely appressed to the surface that they seem part and parcel of the object on which they are resting; the four wings are generally stretched out at right angles with the body, exposing almost the whole of the hind wings. Their antennæ are short, and those of the

males are very slightly fringed, or pectinated; in this respect I find them so uniform that I have thought it almost unnecessary to mention the antennæ at all in my descriptions of the numerous species. There is also a general similarity in the ornamentation of their wings, which consists of numerous transverse lines, of a different shade as to light or dark, but generally of the same colour, the difference being only in intensity. Longitudinal markings are of less common occurrence, but are sometimes present, and, intersecting the transverse markings, combine with them in covering the wing with the appearance of network. The transverse lines are not unfrequently confluent, and when two or three of them are thus united, I have described them as “bars,” but when four or five are thus united, I call them “bands”—terms which are somewhat arbitrary, but which will I trust convey my meaning to the English reader. A discoidal spot is also generally present on the fore wings, its length is almost invariably greater than its breadth, and its position transverse; it is situated about half-way between the base and tip of the wing, and two-fifths of the way between the costal margin and the anal angle. I have observed that the ornamentation of the fore wings, of whatever character it may be, is usually continued or repeated in the hind wings; all the markings combine together to constitute a pattern, which would be incomplete if either wing were absent; generally, however, there is an evident etiolation, or diminution of colour, in the hind wings, so that the ornamentation of the hind wings, when contrasted with that of the fore wings, is as an echo, or, as the second rainbow when compared with the first,—a repetition, with diminished intensity. The head, thorax, and body have the prevailing tint of the wings—generally some shade of brown, but it is not uncommon for the collar, scutellum, or a belt at the base of the body, to have a more conspicuous colour, as white, or bright rust-colour.

Owing to the small dimensions of these moths, their extreme similarity to each other, and the great number of species, the task

of distinguishing them, either by words or representations, is one of considerable difficulty; and a curious phenomenon observable, more or less, throughout the class Lepidoptera, finds an interesting illustration and exposition in this pretty genus; I allude to the existence of pairs of species, that is, that two species, of which the caterpillars are totally unlike in food, form, colour, and size, shall so closely resemble each other when arrived at the perfect state, that it is found impossible to distinguish them. Confused by these difficulties, entomologists have very frequently united, under one name, two species which are perfectly and permanently distinct; and, still more frequently, have described, under new names, species which have been imperfectly and unintelligibly described under previous names. Herrich-Schäffer, Guenée, and Doubleday have done their best to reduce into order the chaotic mass of names thus created, but it must be admitted that the synonymy of the species requires still more careful investigation before it can be permanently and satisfactorily settled.



256. The Netted Pug (*Eupithecia venosata*).

256. THE NETTED PUG.—The fore wings are smoky gray, with a tinge of wainscot brown; in some specimens this tinge prevails, in others the smoke-colour prevails; there are two transverse zigzag white bars, the first rather less than a third of the distance from the base towards the tip, the second rather more than two-thirds; both these bars are intersected throughout, and also bordered on each side by a black line; between these bars is a curved black line, unaccompanied by any white, and between the first bar and the base is a nearly straight black line, bordered outside with white; there are two longitudinal black lines connecting the two transverse bars, and five short black lines connecting the outer bar with as

many transverse black lines on the hind margin; the hind wings are nearly of the same colour as the fore wings, with several darker transverse zigzag lines; the head, thorax, and body are also of the same colour; the thorax has a round black spot, and the body a black belt.

The CATERPILLAR, as described by Mr. Crewe, is by no means uncommon. "It is very easy to rear; when young, it is quite black, but when full fed, it is short, thick, and stumpy; its back is dull leaden gray, sparingly studded with minute white spots and short hairs; the belly and sides are dirty greenish white; the head is black. It feeds inside the seed-capsules of the bladder campion (*Silene inflata*), and the common red Lychnis (*Lychnis dioica*), and is full fed from the middle to the end of July. When about to assume the CHRYSALIS state, it comes out of the capsule and enters the earth, where it spins a very alight cocoon, and turns to a bright red chrysalis."

The MOTH appears on the wing from the beginning to the end of May, and at the beginning of June, and has been taken in many of our English and Irish counties. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia venosata*).



257. The Pinion-Spotted Pug (*Eupithecia consignata*).

257. THE PINION-SPOTTED PUG.—The fore wings are gray, with a glaucous tint, and having several transverse, dark brown, waved lines, three of them terminating on the costal margin in large dark blotches, the middle one of which is united to the discoidal spot in a manner that eclipses the latter, and renders it inconspicuous; the hind wings are pale gray, with a dark discoidal spot, and certain waved, but very indistinct, lines parallel with the hind margin.

The CATERPILLAR, so far as I am aware, has not been found in this country, but is well known on the continent, and is described by several European entomologists. Guenée says

of it: "The caterpillar is as beautiful as the moth; is of an apple-green colour, the incisions of the segments being yellow; the dorsal area is brighter, and is ornamented at the anterior margin of every segment with a small triangular red spot. It feeds in June, on fruit trees."

The moth appears on the wing in May and June, and has been taken in Herefordshire, Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire, and Sussex, generally, if not exclusively, in apple orchards. It is extremely rare in collections, probably owing to its not having been sought at the proper times, and in the proper places; it settles on the trunks of apple trees, generally just below the first branching, and owing to its exact similarity to the colour of the bark, is difficult to find, but may be induced to fly by giving the trunk a sharp stroke with a thick stick. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia consignata*.)



258. The Toadflax Pug (*Eupithecia linariata*).

258. THE TOADFLAX PUG.—The fore wings are very variegated; at the base is a smoky-black spot on the costa, almost surrounded by a paler space; then follows a transverse chestnut-coloured band, paler on the outside; then a broad black band, having a transverse discoidal spot, deeper black; this is bordered on each side by a white line; beyond this white line is a pale wainscot bar, then a chestnut bar, then a white line, and, lastly, a darker but somewhat variegated bar, occupying the hind margin; the hind wings are smoky gray, paler across the middle; the head is smoky black, the thorax chestnut-brown; the body is black at the base, paler towards the extremity, with a medio-dorsal series of small black spots.

Mr. Crewe describes the CATERPILLAR as "short, stumpy, and slightly tapering towards the head; when young, it is bright yellow, with blackish dorsal spots; when full-fed, yellowish green, with a series of large dull olive, or rust-coloured, dorsal spots

or bars, running the whole length, and bordered on either side by a dusky olive line; the head is nearly black; the belly, dusky; the spiracles, black; the body is sprinkled with short whitish hairs, and here and there studded with black tubercles; the dorsal markings are frequently very indistinct, and sometimes wanting altogether, and the caterpillar is then of a uniform yellowish green. It feeds in August and September on the flowers and seeds of the common wild snap-dragon, or yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*). It is uncertain in its appearance, being one year exceedingly abundant and the next very scarce. The CHRYSLIS, which is enclosed in an earthen cocoon, has the abdomen reddish yellow; the tip blood-red; the thorax and wing-cases, olive."

The moth appears on the wing in June, and has been taken in most of our English counties, but not in Ireland; in very warm seasons it is double-brooded. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia linariata*.)



259. The Foxglove Pug (*Eupithecia pulchellata*).

259. THE FOXGLOVE PUG.—The fore wings are very variegated; at the base of the wing a portion of the area is divided from the remainder by a black line; the upper portion of this area is almost black, the lower portion generally pale; this is followed by a white zigzag bar; then follows a transverse chestnut-coloured band, paler on the outside; then follows a broad dark band, having a transverse discoidal black spot, and many other markings; this band is bordered on each side by a white line; beyond this is a pale wainscot bar, then a second chestnut bar, then a white line, and, lastly, a darker, but variegated bar, occupying the hind margin; the hind wings are smoky gray, paler across the middle, and having certain indistinct darker zigzag lines; the head is dark; the thorax, chestnut-brown; the body, black at the base, and paler towards

the extremity, with a medio-dorsal series of small black spots.

Four varieties of the CATERPILLAR are thus described by Mr. Crewe:—

“*Var. 1.*—The ground colour is dull yellowish green; the central dorsal line is broad, continuous, and of a dull, dingy purple colour; the sub-dorsal line is also dull, dingy purple—it is narrow and interrupted on the anal segments; the spiracular line is narrow, broken, and dingy purple colour, marked with lines, or spots, of a deeper shade; the belly is whitish green, with a whitish central line; the whole body is strewn thinly with whitish hairs, and occasionally suffused and clouded with dull, dingy purple; in shape it resembles the caterpillar of *E. linariata*, in markings that of *E. centaureata*.

“*Var. 2.*—The ground colour is dull yellowish, or whitish green; the central dorsal line, dusky green; the segmental divisions are yellowish; the spiracular line is very narrow, and faint, dull green; the belly is whitish, without lines or markings.

“*Var. 3.*—The ground colour is pale primrose-yellow, slightly suffused with green; the central dorsal line dull faint green, nearly evanescent on the posterior segments; the sub-dorsal lines are dull faint green, much broken, having more the appearance of detached spots; the spiracular line is very faint, pale yellow; the belly whitish.

“*Var. 4.*—The ground colour is bright, yellowish green; the central dorsal line, pale olive, rather broad; the sub-dorsal lines, pale olive, and narrow; the spaces between the central dorsal and sub-dorsal lines are bright yellow; the spiracular line is dusky green, faint and broken; the belly is sea-green.”

These caterpillars feed on the flowers of the common foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), and are full-fed from the middle of July to the beginning of August. They spin together the mouth of the corolla, and, in the habitation thus constructed, devour the stamens, pistils, unripe seeds, and capsules; those flowers which contain a caterpillar remain on the stem long after the others have fallen; the caterpillars appear to seek the surface of

the ground before undergoing their change, and the CHRYSALIS is found enclosed in a slight earthen cell; its thorax and wing cases are transparent yellowish-green, and its body reddish yellow; the divisions of the body and the tip are dark red.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and June, and occurs in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in almost every locality where the foxglove abounds. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia pulchellata*.)

Obs.—This beautiful little moth is so similar to the preceding, that many naturalists have declined to consider it distinct. Guenée hesitates to record it as a species, but is induced to do so from the fact of Mr. Doubleday's having bred a large number of *E. linariata*, without finding a single example of *E. pulchellata* amongst them. Our only English author on Lepidoptera, Haworth, appears to me to have described it as *linariata*; he certainly has not separated the two; still, from the difference of caterpillars, now distinctly ascertained, I cannot avoid the conclusion that the two species are perfectly distinct.



260. The Lime Speck (*Eupithecia centaureata*).

260. THE LIME SPECK.—The fore wings are almost white, with two delicate transverse zigzag black lines, and a crescentic black spot between them; the costal margin has twelve or fourteen short brown markings, three or four of which, uniting with the discoidal, black spot, form a dark and conspicuous blotch; very similar markings occur on the inner margin; the hind margin is occupied by a fawn-coloured band, intersected throughout by a white line; the hind wings are nearly white, with several transverse brown markings on the inner margin; the thorax is nearly white; the body variegated with white, brown, and black.

The CATERPILLAR is long, rather slender, and tapering towards the head; it has a slightly wrinkled appearance. In colour it is very

variable. The following varieties are described by Mr. Crewe:—

“*Var. 1.*—Bright yellowish or bluish green, with a number of dorsal or sub-dorsal spots and lines of a darker shade, the dorsal markings very often forming a series of disjointed lozenge-shaped spots.

“*Var. 2.*—Uniformly yellow, yellowish, or bluish-green, without any spots or markings whatever.

“*Var. 3.*—Greenish or pinkish-white, with a chain of deep red, trident-shaped dorsal spots, connected together by the central prong, and becoming confluent towards the head; belly whitish, with a short red line or spot in the centre of several of the segments. It feeds in August and September, upon the flowers of the ragwort (*Senecio jacobae* and *S. erucifolius*), of golden rod (*Solidago Virgaurea*), *Achillea Millefolium*, hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), *Pimpinella magna*, and *P. saxifraga*, *Silene pratensis*, *Campanula glomerata*, and *Scabiosa columbaria*. Vars. 1 and 2 I have almost invariably found upon the three first-named plants, whilst those on the other flowers were *Var. 3.*”

The CHRYSLIS is enclosed in an earthen cocoon. There are two varieties, one of which is of an uniform pale red colour. The perfect insect appears more or less from May to August.

The MOTH appears on the wing more or less abundantly from May to August; it is one of our common species of *Eupithecia*, and is to be seen on every fence or park paling early in the morning, resting with expanded wings; it certainly occurs more frequently in such situations, but also is to be found on trunks of trees, and stone walls; it occurs in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia centaureata*.)

261. THE BORDERED LIME SPECK.—The fore wings are white, clouded, and marked with smoky gray, and having a nearly circular discoidal spot, intensely black; the smoky markings occupy the entire costal margin, except a square white spot, situated at about two-thirds of its length; the hind margin is also occupied by a broad smoky band, and the

inner margin with a lighter smoky area, traversed throughout by delicate transverse white lines; half-way between the central black spot and the hind margin is a transverse series of black dots, in some specimens scarcely perceptible, in others very manifest; the hind wings are nearly white, clouded, and delicately barred with smoke-colour; the crown of the head is white; the collar brown; the disk of the thorax white; the body brown, except near the tip, where it is white, the extreme tip being brown.

Three varieties of the CATERPILLAR are thus described by Mr. Crewe:—

“*Var. 1.*—Dull, dark, reddish brown; the central dorsal line is dingy black, connecting a chain of dull black inverted, kite-shaped blotches, which become confluent on the anterior and posterior segments; sub-dorsal lines dusky, slender, waved, uninterrupted, darker between the dorsal blotches; median dorsal blotches at some distance from each other; the border generally pale, and the centre dusky; the spiracular line is dirty white, interrupted; the head is bordered by a reddish line; the belly is dusky at the edges, and pinkish white in the middle; the central ventral line blackish; the back and sides sprinkled with a few reddish hairs; the central area dingy.

“*Var. 2.*—Pale reddish brown; the central dorsal line and blotches being dingy olive; the sub-dorsal lines dusky, very indistinct. In other respects resembling *Var. 1.*

“*Var. 3.*—Ground colour dark, dingy olive. In other respects like *Var. 1.*”

The CHRYSLIS is enclosed in an earthen cocoon.

It feeds on the leaflets of the mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and occurs in some of our English counties, as also in Scotland and Ireland.

Obs. I possess a specimen of the male, in which the hind border has a series of eight ferruginous spots, and it differs also in several minor characters; this is the *Disparata* of Hübner, the *Eupithecia succenturiata*, *Var. disparata* of Guenée.

262. THE TAWNY SPECK.—The central disk of the fore wings is bright ferruginous, the base, costal margin and hind margin being smoky brown, and a nearly circular discoidal spot is quite black; the costal margin is interrupted by numerous short, transverse, waved, gray lines, and the hind marginal band is intersected by a zigzag whitish line; the hind wings are smoke-coloured; the head, thorax, and body are also smoke-coloured; the body has a bright ferruginous belt near the base.

Two varieties of the CATERPILLAR are thus described by Mr. Crewe:—

“*Var. 1.*—Reddish brown; the central dorsal line pale olive, connecting a series of perfectly oval, dusky olive blotches, which become confluent on the anterior and posterior segments; the sub-dorsal lines are blackish red, interrupted; they are dark opposite the dorsal blotches, and pale and almost, if not quite, evanescent between them; the median dorsal blotches are pale in the centre, very close together, and almost confluent; the spiracular line is white; the back is thickly studded with minute white tubercles, and less thickly with whitish hairs; the belly is whitish, with a purplish central line.

“*Var. 2.*—Ground colour pale yellowish brown. Markings similar to *Var. 1.*”

It feeds on the leaves, flowers, and seeds of the common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and occurs not unfrequently in most of our English counties, more especially in gardens, and Mr. Birchall reports it as common in the county Galway, in Ireland.



263. The Shaded Pug (*Eupithecia subumbrata*).

263. THE SHADED PUG.—The ground colour of the fore wings is white, intermixed, especially along the costal and hind margins, with smoke-colour; there is a very small discoidal spot, but so indistinct that in some

specimens it is scarcely to be perceived; the smoke-colour is arranged transversely, and interrupted by waved whitish transverse lines; the hind wings are almost white, with a smoke-coloured hind marginal band, but this band is also interrupted with whitish markings; the head, thorax, and body are mottled with white, and smoke-colour, and greatly resemble the fore wings.

Mr. Crewe describes two varieties of the CATERPILLAR as under:—

“*Var. 1.*—Very long and slender, tapering very much towards the head; ground-colour dull yellowish green; the central dorsal line is broad, dark green, narrower at the segmental divisions; the sub-dorsal lines are dusky, very narrow, and indistinct; the dorsal segmental divisions are orange; the ventral divisions yellow; the spiracular line is dusky green. On each side of the head and anal segment is a yellowish line.

“*Var. 2.*—The ground-colour is dirty greenish brown; the central dorsal line dusky olive; the sub-dorsal lines are of the same colour; and the narrow posterior segments are reddish. In other respects it resembles *Var. 1.*”

This singular long thin caterpillar I have been in the habit of taking at intervals for some years past in Buckinghamshire. It feeds in the open spaces between and near beech-woods, on the petals of almost any flower which happens to grow in such localities, for instance, *Centaurea nigra*, *Knautia arvensis*, *Gentiana amarella*, and *G. campestris*, *Apargia hispida*, *Origanum vulgare*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Galium mollugo*, &c., preferring, perhaps, *Apargia hispida* and *Crepis taraxicifolia*. It is full-fed at the end of August and throughout September.

The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in an earthen cocoon, and has the thorax and wing-cases dark green; the body is ochreous, with the tip dusky red.

The MOTH appears in June, and is not very uncommon in England; and Mr. Birchall informs us that it is common in the county Galway, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia subumbrata*.)



264. Guenée's Pug (*Eupithecia pernotata*).

264. GUENÉE'S PUG.—The fore wings are of a delicate pearly gray colour, with an ochreous tinge diffused uniformly over the entire surface, which is also traversed by numerous transverse lines, all of them more or less waved, and more or less oblique; these transverse lines are paler than the ground-colour, but not very conspicuously so, neither are they quite continuous; the wing-rays are spotted with dark brown; there is also a series of transverse dark markings between the costal and sub-costal rays, and a slender interrupted dark brown line on the hind margin; the hind wings are of a pearly gray colour, without the ochreous tint, but their markings are very nearly the same as those of the fore wings. I am unable to find the usual discoidal spot on either of the wings; the fringe is spotted; the head, thorax, and body are ochreous-brown, speckled with darker brown, and there is an evident darker belt at the junction of the thorax and body: it is a large and interesting species; although the colours are very subdued, and present no strong contrast, the pattern, so to speak, is very elegant; when fresh from the chrysalis the specimen described had a distinct reddish marginal band on all the wings.

The only specimen I have seen is in Mr. Doubleday's collection; it was bred from a caterpillar which was found by Mr. Machin, feeding on the flowers of the golden rod. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia pernotata*.)



265. The Lead-coloured Pug (*Eupithecia plumbeolata*).

265. THE LEAD-COLOURED PUG.—All the wings are lead-coloured, with slightly darker, delicate, transverse waved lines, but these are very indistinct, and tend rather to increase than diminish the plain lead-coloured appear-

ance of the insect; there is a slender interrupted black line on the hind margin, just within the fringe; the hind wings are rather paler than the fore wings. I am unable to find any trace of the discoidal spot on either of the wings. The head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the fore wings.

The CATERPILLAR is thus described by Mr. Crewe:—

"Somewhat short and stumpy; the ground-colour is pale yellowish green; the central dorsal line broad, continuous, dull purplish red, enlarged into a somewhat pear-shaped blotch on the centre of each segment; sub-dorsal lines narrower, sinuous, dull purplish red; dorsal and subdorsal lines sometimes merged into one, leaving the whole back and sides suffused with purplish red; a few slender yellowish hairs sprinkled over the dorsal and lateral segments; the belly is naked, pale, dull greenish yellow; central ventral line wanting; subventral lines narrow, purplish red. It feeds on the flowers of the common cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*); when quite young on the stamens only, afterwards on the whole corolla tube; it is full-fed from the middle of July to the middle of August. The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in a slight cocoon, either in a dry corolla tube, or in the surface of the earth; its general colour is golden yellow, with the abdominal divisions and tip red."

The MOTH appears on the wing at the end of May, and occurs in most of our English counties, also in Scotland; and Mr. Birchall informs us it is common at Killarney, in Ireland. (The scientific name of this homely little moth has been changed a great many times; it has been called *Plumbeolata*, *Pusillata*, *Scabiosata*, *Begrandaria*, and *Valerianata*, but I think the oldest intelligible description is Haworth's, under the name of *Eupithecia plumbeolata*.)



266. Haworth's Pug (*Eupithecia isogrammata*).

266. HAWORTH'S PUG.—All the wings are brownish gray, the colour being given by numerous waved and closely approximate

transverse lines, which are alternately dark and light; the hind wings are, as usual in the genus, less clearly marked than the fore wings; the discoidal spot is absent from all the wings; the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, but the body has a broad rust-coloured, or fulvous belt at the base, which always fades, and often entirely disappears, when the specimen has been some years in a cabinet.

Mr. Crewe says:—"The CATERPILLAR seems to be little known, and has not, I think, ever been described. I have, however, taken it in plenty wherever its food-plant occurs: it is very short and stumpy, the ground-colour pale blueish, or yellowish green, with three horizontal dorsal stripes of a darker shade; these stripes are often very indistinct, and sometimes altogether wanting; the head is dusky, spotted with olive, and the body sparingly studded with minute black dots: it is full fed from the middle of July to the middle of August. It feeds inside the unopened flower-buds of *Clematis vitalba*, commonly known as the Traveller's Joy. When nearly full fed it frequently feeds among the stamens of the expanded flower, and may then be beaten into an umbrella: it also feeds on the common white garden clematis. The presence of the caterpillar may generally be detected by the blackened appearance of the flower-buds. When it has eaten the inside of one bud, it comes out and bores into a fresh one: I have frequently seen it busily engaged in this operation. The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in a very tightly-constructed earthen cocoon; the thorax and wing cases are green, and the body red."

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and the beginning of July, and is abundant among *Clematis vitalba*: it flies about with extreme rapidity in the hot sunshine, and it is almost invariably wasted when caught. It occurs in many of our English counties, and Mr. Birchall says that it is common at Killarney, in Ireland. Of course the range of its food-plant rules the geographical distribution of the species. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia isogrammata*).

Obs. Haworth was the first author who characterised this species, but he considered it a variety of *E. plumbeolata*, the insect last described, and therefore did not name it. Mr. Doubleday very early saw that this was an error, and gave it the name of the distinguished entomologist who discovered it, namely, *E. Haworthiata*: it has, however, since been identified as the *E. isogrammata* of Treitschke, and, in accordance with the rule of priority, we must retain that name.



267. The Marsh Pug (*Eupithecia pygmaea*).

267. THE MARSH PUG.—The fore wings are brownish gray, with numerous paler and darker closely approximate waved transverse lines; and it is these which communicate the general tint to the wing; several of the pale lines become white in the costal margin, and are then more conspicuous, but this more conspicuous portion of the line is very short; there is a delicate black line on the extreme hind margin; very near the hind margin, and parallel therewith, is a waved but rather indistinct pale line, which terminates in a white spot at the anal angle; there is no distinct discoidal spot, and, indeed, scarcely a trace of one: the hind wings, head, thorax, and body are nearly of the same colour as the fore wings: it is altogether an extremely plain-looking insect.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, but is not very common; it has been taken in both the northern and southern English counties, also near Glasgow and Ardrossan, in Scotland, and in the counties Galway and Wicklow, and at Portmarnock, in Ireland: it flies by day. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia pygmaea*).

268. THE EDINBURGH PUG.—The fore wings are smoky gray inclining to brown, and adorned, especially in the female, with darker transverse markings in the disk, and a very conspicuous transverse discoidal spot; there are a number, generally eight, short transverse

markings both on the costal and inner margin, a white spot in the anal angle, and paler as well as darker markings on all the wing-rays; and, moreover, certain transverse gray markings which alternate with the darker markings on the costal as well as inner margin; there is a very perceptible but not large discoidal spot: the hind wings are brownish gray, with a small discoidal spot, and the hind margin is darker, which makes an extreme marginal pale line very conspicuous; the fringe is alternated with two shades of brown: the head, thorax, and body are gray-brown, the body having the margins of the segments much darker, and each terminating in a delicately white and very narrow belt; the contrast of the very dark brown and pure white makes this annular ornamentation the more conspicuous.

The CATERPILLAR is thus described by Mr. Crewe:—"Rather short and stumpy, altogether a most dumpy-looking caterpillar; of the same thickness from head to tail; the ground colour is grass-green; the central dorsal line is dark green and slender, the tip always purplish brown or purple; the subdorsal lines are broader, dark green, edged anteriorly with pale straw-colour, and posteriorly sometimes with purple; the spiracular line is waved, pale yellow or straw-colour; the head is slightly bifid, and when at rest, curved inwards; it is of a dusky purple colour, sometimes almost black; the segmental divisions are yellowish. It feeds on the common juniper (*Juniperus communis*), and is found full fed from the middle to the end of September."

The MOTH appears on the wing in May, and has been taken by Mr. Logan near Edinburgh, but I believe neither in England nor Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia helveticata*).

Obs. Mr. Crewe observes that this species is often a month or six weeks earlier than *Eupithecia arcuata*; also that the caterpillar is shorter and more stumpy, and its colour duller.

269. FRYER'S PUG.—The fore wings are brownish gray, with four pale waved bars; three of them are rather broad and double;

that is to say, they are intersected throughout by a slender dark line; the fourth, nearer to the hind margin, is single and zigzag; the extreme hind margin is pale, and the fringe is dark interiorly, and paler exteriorly; the boundary of the two tints being clearly defined; there is generally no very distinct discoidal spot, but there are two longitudinal series of white dots, extending from the base of the wing to the third double band; one of these is about midway between the costal and inner margin, the other is half-way between this first and the inner margin: the hind wings are brownish gray, with a short double transverse bar originating at the inner margin, and scarcely reaching the middle of the wing, and half-way between this and the hind margin in a single pale bar extending entirely across the wing; the extreme margin and fringe are as in the fore wings, and there is a discoidal spot slightly indicated; the head, thorax, and body are gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR is thus described by Mr. Crewe:—"Short and plump, of the same thickness from head to tail; the ground-colour is grass-green; the central dorsal line dark green; the subdorsal lines pale yellow, or yellowish white, posteriorly dark green; the spiracular line is white or yellowish; the segmental divisions yellow: the head is somewhat bifid, when at rest it is slightly curved inwards, and invariably of a uniform dull green colour; the belly is bright green; the central ventral line is yellow, and the tip of the central dorsal line always dark green; the spaces between the subdorsal and spiracular lines are darker green than the rest of the body. It feeds from the end of September to the middle of November, and is seldom full-fed before the middle of October: it will feed on cypress if reared from the egg in confinement, but in a state of nature it feeds on the common juniper (*Juniperus communis*). The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in a slight earthen cocoon: its wing-cases are transparent yellowish green; the thorax and body being rather paler; the tip of the body is dull red."

The MOTH appears on the wing in May: the caterpillar has been obtained in Buckingham-

shire. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia arceuthata*).

1st Obs.—Staudinger, in his catalogue of European Lepidoptera, unites *Eupithecia arceuthata* of Freyer with *E. helveticata* of Boisduval: this opinion is shared by many entomologists; but as the caterpillars seem so distinct, it is desirable to keep them separate.

2nd Obs.—It appears to be a most variable species—some specimens having the discoidal spot very large while in others it is scarcely perceptible.

270. THE SATYR PUG.—The fore wings are long and rather pointed; they are of a brownish smoky gray colour, with numerous paler waved transverse lines; one of these near the hind margin is paler and much more distinct, although less continuous than the rest, being broken up or divided into whitish spots, which sometimes form a zigzag series; one of these spots near the anal angle is larger and more conspicuous than the rest: there is an evident, but not very conspicuous, discoidal spot, and the wing-rays in perfect specimens are dotted with dark smoke-colour: the hind wings are obscure smoky gray, with indications of transverse waved lines, and are perceptibly darker towards the hind margin; the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the fore wings.

Var. 1.—Three varieties of the CATERPILLAR are thus described by Mr. Crewe:—"Ground-colour, pale yellowish green, with the segmental divisions yellow; the central dorsal line is dusky green. Down the centre of the back is a series of Y-shaped dusky green blotches, edged with purplish brown, and becoming confluent or merged in the central line, on the anterior and posterior segments; the subdorsal lines are very slender and indistinct, and of a dusky green colour; the spiracular line is yellow. Between the subdorsal and spiracular lines is a row of small slanting purplish blotches; the back is studded with very minute yellowish tubercles.

Var. 2.—The back is greenish white; the central dorsal line pinkish or rose-colour; the subdorsal lines the same. Down the centre of the back is a series of large rose-coloured and

rusty red goblet-shaped blotches, becoming faint or merged in the central line on the anterior and posterior segments; the spiracular line is waved and rose-coloured; the subdorsal and spiracular lines connected by a number of slanting rose-coloured streaks; the belly is pale sea-green, or greenish white, with a central white line; the back is studded with numerous small white tubercles.

Var. 3.—The whole of the back is suffused with rose-colour; the subdorsal lines are yellowish; the dorsal blotches are edged with yellow. The spiracular line is interrupted with yellow patches; the belly is greenish white; the ventral segmental divisions are white.

This caterpillar tapers considerably towards the head; it is very local, but occurs in plenty in some parts of Buckinghamshire, where, however, it is confined to the open spaces between and near the beech woods. It feeds upon the petals of almost any flower which happens to grow in the locality, e.g., *Centaurea nigra*, *Knautia arvensis*, *Gentiana amarella*, and *G. campestris*, *Apargia hispida*, *Origanum vulgare*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Galium mollugo*, &c., preferring the two first named. It is full-fed in September. The CHRYSALIS, which is enclosed in an earthen cocoon, has the thorax and wing-cases golden yellow suffused with red. The divisions of the segments and the tip of the body are red."

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and occurs plentifully in Buckinghamshire, and is said to have been found in the north of England and in Scotland. Mr. Birchall says, that it is generally distributed and common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia satyrata*.)

271. THE PAUPER PUG.—Fore wings lead-coloured, with darker transverse lines, four of these are equidistant, and near the base of the wing a fifth originates on the inner margin, and terminates in the discoidal spot, which is very distinct; beyond this is a double line twice elbowed, and again beyond this a single line; the hind-marginal area is intersected by a zigzag whitish line; the extreme margin of the wing is delicately edged with black, and the basal half of the fringe is

spotted: the hind wings are of nearly the same colour as the fore wings, with a crescentic discoidal spot; the hind margin and fringe are as in the fore wings; the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body has a medio-dorsal series of double black spots.

The **MOTH** appears on the wing at midsummer, and is said to have been taken in Wales. It seems to be *very* rare. I have never seen a specimen, but there is one in the cabinet of Mr. E. C. Buxton. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia egenata*).

Obs. In this instance, my description is not taken from the insect itself, but chiefly from Herrich-Schäffer's figures (Geom. Europ. 279, 280).



272. The Gray Pug (*Eupithecia castigata*.)

272. THE GRAY PUG.—The fore wings are smoky gray, with several paler gray waved transverse lines, three of which are double, that is, intersected throughout by a distinct darker line; the fourth line nearest the hind margin, is single and more interrupted, and zigzag; it is of the same gray colour as the rest, and has a very indistinct pale spot at the anal angle; there is a small and rather inconspicuous discoidal spot, and a slender interrupted black line on the hind margin; the fringe is smoky gray, and longitudinally, but indistinctly intersected by a darker line; the hind wings are paler at the base, darker towards the hind margin, and have a small, but distinct, discoidal spot; the head, thorax, and body are smoky gray.

The **CATERPILLAR** is thus described by Mr. Crewe:—"Long, slender and tapering; the ground-colour is pale or dusky olive, or reddish brown, with a chain of dusky lozenge-shaped dorsal spots, becoming confluent on the anterior and posterior segments; the segmental divisions are reddish; the body is thickly studded with minute white tubercles, and clothed more sparingly with short bristly hairs; the

belly has a central blackish or purple line running from tip to tail. It feeds indifferently on almost every tree, shrub and flower, in August and September. In almost every particular, it closely resembles the caterpillar of *E. vulgata*. The **CHRYSA LIS** is enclosed in an earthen cocoon; its body is slender, tapering, and of a reddish or greenish yellow; its thorax and wing-cases yellow; the latter more or less suffused with green."

The **MOTH** appears on the wing in May, and occurs in most of our English counties, and also in Scotland, and Mr. Birchall says, that in Ireland it is common and generally distributed. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia castigata*).



273. The Golden Rod Pug (*Eupithecia virgaureata*).

273. THE GOLDEN ROD PUG.—Fore wings brown-gray with a slight tendency to fulvous in the middle; on the costal margin are several, four to eight, short transverse black markings, which extend distinctly only as far as the subcostal ray, but are slightly indicated on the disk of the wing; there is a pale, irregular, and interrupted line parallel with the hind margin, and this terminates in a rather conspicuous gray mark; all the wing-rays are more or less dotted with black; there is also a slender interrupted black line on the hind margin, and the discoidal spot is dark and conspicuous; the hind wings are of much the same colour as the fore wings, but are paler on the costal margin, and have a number of short transverse lines on the inner margin.

The following description of the **CATERPILLAR** was written by Mr. Crewe:—

"Fulvous, with a series of black dorsal triangular spots; becoming confluent towards the head, and faint or altogether evanescent on the caudal segment. On either side is a row of conspicuous, slanting whitish or yellowish stripes, forming a sort of margin to the dorsal spots; the belly is dusky, reddish in

the centre, and having a dusky central line running the whole length; the body is studded with variously-sized white tubercles, and is thinly clothed with short hairs. It feeds upon the flowers of the golden rod (*Solidago virgaurea*), in August and September. I have found it by no means rare in the Kentish woods, where the underwood is of one or two years' growth, and the golden rod has room to grow and flower freely. In confinement this caterpillar will feed freely upon ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*) and *S. palustris*. The CHRYSALIS, which is enclosed in a slightly-spun earthen cocoon, is very distinct from all the rest of the family. The thorax is yellowish green, with a very accurately and distinctly defined border, and looks almost as if set in a frame. When examined with a glass, some singular dark spots and markings are seen, which give it very much the appearance of a skull. The body is a yellowish red, with two indistinct interrupted dorsal, and two more distinct sub-dorsal dusky lines; the wing-cases are yellowish olive, streaked with dusky markings, and having the wing-rays very prominent."

The caterpillar is rather slender, and tapers towards the head. In general appearance it resembles *E. castigata* and *E. vulgata*.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and the beginning of June, and has been taken by Mr. Doubleday at Epping: it has been reported from other southern localities, and is common near Liverpool, but has not occurred in Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia virgaureata*).

Obs. This insect has for many years stood under the name of *E. pimpinellata* in our cabinets, and under that name Mr. Crewe has described the caterpillar; but this gentleman was, I believe, the first to suspect and to point out the error, for he appends to his description the following judicious remarks:—"I am inclined to suspect that this insect has been wrongly named; I have constantly and most closely examined both the flowers and seeds of *Pimpinella magna* and *P. saxifraga*, but could never detect the slightest trace of the caterpillar, but I have repeatedly beaten it from the flowers of the golden rod, and from

that plant alone, although both species of *Pimpinella* are common in this locality." I may state that Mr. Doubleday entirely agrees with this change of name, which I trust will hereafter be generally adopted.

274. THE WHITE-SPOTTED PUG.—The fore wings are brown, minutely speckled with darker brown, and the wing-rays are spotted alternately dark and pale; near the middle of the wing is the usual discoidal dark spot very conspicuous, and almost round, and below the hind margin is an interrupted transverse series of white markings, three of which, situated towards the anal angle, are very conspicuous; between this series and the fringe the wing-rays are entirely dark; the hind wings are brown, and very minutely speckled with darker brown, and these have also a transverse and almost marginal series of white markings, terminating in a conspicuous white spot near the anal angle; the head, thorax, and body are brown; the thorax being marked with a white bar across the middle, and a white triangle where it joins the body.

Mr. Crewe has described two varieties of the caterpillar as under:

"*Var. 1.* Ground colour, pale lemon yellow, more or less suffused with rich brown. Down the centre of the back is a series of deep brown lily-shaped spots, bordered on either side by a slender sub-dorsal line of the same colour; on each side is a row of slanting bright yellow stripes and deep brown blotches; the belly is greenish yellow; the central ventral line deep brown; the sub-ventral line deep brown, much broader than the central one. Body studded with numerous white tubercles.

"*Var. 2.*—Ground colour pale yellowish green; down the centre of the back is a series of semi-lozenge-shaped dusky brown spots, connected by a central line of the same colour, and becoming indistinct on the posterior, and confluent on the anterior segments; sub-dorsal lines dusky, indistinct. On each side is a series of dusky blotches; the central ventral line dusky, interrupted; the whole body, especially the back, is studded with minute white tubercles, and a few short blackish

hairs. The dorsal, sub-dorsal, and lateral blotches, spots, and lines are sometimes almost or entirely wanting, leaving the caterpillar of a uniform pale yellowish green.

"This caterpillar tapers towards the head, and has a slightly wrinkled appearance. When full-fed and ready to spin it turns pink."

It feeds on the blossoms of the wild angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), and common hog-weed (*Heracleum sphondylium*). The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in a slight earthen cocoon; its thorax is yellowish green, and the wing-cases dark green, furrowed and wrinkled; the body is tapering, rough, and of a dull red colour; it has a slight ventral protuberance.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and June, and has been taken in Suffolk, Kent, and Derbyshire, but not in Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia albi-punctata*, under which it was first described by Haworth (*Lep. Brit.* 360), but Herrich-Schæffer (*Supp.* p. 77, fig. 461) has called it *E. tripunctaria*, and Guenée (*Uran. et Phal.* p. 315, No. 1,412) and Mr. Crewe (*Zool.* 7,567 and 7,762) have adopted that name; the older name must be restored.)

275. THE VALERIAN PUG.—"All the wings are ashy brown, with the ordinary discoidal spot in the centre of the fore wings, and a very indistinct pale waved line at the hind margin; the hind wings are pale brown, with very faint waved lines."

The CATERPILLAR is thus described by Mr. Crewe: "Rather short, but tapering very considerably towards the head; the ground colour is bright green, and very translucent; the central dorsal and sub-dorsal lines are dark green, but varying considerably in breadth, and in intensity of colour; the segmental divisions are yellow; the belly is generally destitute of markings, but is occasionally traversed longitudinally by two slender faint subventral lines, rather darker than the ground colour; the spiracular line is whitish green; when young, the ground colour is greenish white; it feeds on the flowers and seeds of the common valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*), in woods and osier beds, and is full-fed

from the middle of July to the middle of August.

The MOTH appears in May, and occurs in Buckinghamshire, Dorsetshire, Derbyshire, Devonshire, and Herefordshire. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia valerianata*.)

Obs.—This insect is the *Eupithecia viminata* of Mr. Doubleday formerly, but Hubner's is the prior name, and is very appropriate, as the caterpillar feeds on valerian. I have copied Mr. Doubleday's original description of the moth.

276. THE LARCH PUG.—The fore wings are long, rather pointed, and of a dark, smoky-gray colour, with several transverse pale gray markings, and a distinct transverse discoidal black spot; the principal pale markings are a vague band just outside the black discoidal spot, a waved bar beyond this, which is double, or intersected throughout by a slender dark smoke-coloured line, and a single slender line, half-way between this and the hind margin; there is a delicate interrupted black line on the hind margin itself, and the fringe is very indistinctly spotted with two shades of gray; the hind wings are much the same colour as the fore wings, but paler at the base; they have a rather indistinct crescentic discoidal spot, and a double series of gray dots parallel with the hind margin; there is the same interrupted black line on the margin as in the fore wings, and the fringe is indistinctly spotted; the head, thorax, and body are sprinkled over with the two shades of gray, the dark smoky-gray greatly prevailing; at the base of the thorax is a semi-circular whitish spot.

Mr. Crewe has described two varieties of the caterpillar as under:—

"*Var.* 1.—The ground colour is bright grass-green, somewhat darker on the centre of the back; the central dorsal line is dark green; the anal tip of the central dorsal line reddish; the sub-dorsal lines are wanting, or so faint as to be scarcely visible; the spiracular line is whitish, or pale straw-colour; the segmental divisions are yellowish; the belly is whitish, with a dark green central line; it is a long slender caterpillar, tapering towards

the head, and a good deal resembles in appearance the caterpillar of *E. frazinata*.

"*Var. 2.*—The ground colour is yellowish red, or reddish buff; the central dorsal line brownish olive; the sub-dorsal lines brownish olive, occasionally very faint; the spiracular line is pale greenish yellow; the anal tip of the central dorsal line reddish; the belly is whitish, with a dusky central and two broad lateral lines. It feeds on larch and spruce fir, and is full-fed at the end of July.

"The CHRYsalis is enclosed in a slight earthen cocoon; it is rather long and slender; the thorax is yellowish olive; the wing-cases deep green; and the body yellowish green, tinged with red; the abdominal divisions and tip red."

The moth appears on the wing at the end of May; it was discovered by Mr. Eedle, in Surrey, only a few years ago, and its name ascertained by Mr. Doubleday; it is now found to be very abundant in fir plantations in the south of England, but has not yet been recorded from the north of England, from Scotland, or from Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia lariciata*.)



277. The Triple-Spot Pug (*Eupithecia trisignata*).

277. THE TRIPLE-SPOT PUG. — The fore wings are gray, tinged with ochreous, and having a number of transverse bent lines of a darker colour; three of these originate about the middle of the costal margin, in as many black spots, and below these is situated the usual discoidal spot which is nearly round, and very conspicuous; the hind wings are slightly paler, but very similar; the under side of this little moth has a discoidal spot, rather conspicuously placed near the centre of each wing.

The CATERPILLAR is thus described by Mr. Crewe: "Rather short and stout, tapering but slightly towards the head; the ground colour is pale green; the central dorsal and

sub-dorsal lines dark green, the latter broader than the former; the spiracular line is waved, and of a whitish or yellowish colour; the segmental divisions are yellowish; the head is black, and, when at rest, curved considerably inwards; the anal tip of the central dorsal line is purplish; the back is wrinkled, and sprinkled with a very few short bristly hairs; the belly is green, with a central yellowish line. The CHRYsalis is enclosed in an earthen cocoon; its thorax is pale olive; its wing-cases are pale olive, and very transparent; its body tapering, and of a reddish yellow colour; its tip and segmental divisions blood-red." It feeds on the flowers of the wild angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*).

The moth appears in June and July, and occurs in Buckinghamshire and Derbyshire, but has not been recorded from Scotland; Mr. Birchall obtained it at Howth, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia trisignata*.)

278. THE DWARF PUG. — The fore wings are very strongly marked; the ground colour is pale gray, and there are numerous transverse, irregular, interrupted bars of a dark brown colour; the first of these is more conspicuous than the rest; the second is interrupted in the middle; the third includes the usual discoidal spot; and there is also a series of distinct black lines on the hind margin, just within the fringe, which is alternately dark and pale; the hind wings are gray, with waved darker bars and a discoidal spot; they have also a marginal series of dark lines; the head, thorax, and body are grayish brown, and speckled; the body has a black belt near the base.

The CATERPILLAR is thus described by Mr. Crewe: "Long, slender, and tapering considerably towards the head; ground colour orange red, or dull ochreous green; central dorsal line dusky olive, often apparent on the anterior segments; sub-dorsal line of the same colour; spiracular line yellow; segmental divisions orange; central ventral line yellowish. It feeds on spruce fir (*Pinus abies*), and is full-fed the first week in July. The CHRYsalis is enclosed in a slight earthen cocoon; it is slender and delicate, of a pale ochreous

yellow colour, with black and prominent eyes; the upper edge of the wing-cases is bordered with two black spots, and the lower edge by a slender blackish line."

The moth appears on the wing in May, and is then very common at West Wickham Wood, in Surrey, and has been taken in Devonshire, but I think not in the north of England, Scotland, or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia pusillata*.)



279. The Marbled Pug (*Eupithecia irriguata*).

279. THE MARBLED PUG.—The fore wings are pale gray, almost white, with several dark brown markings; these are, *first*, a small triangular blotch at the base of the wing; *secondly*, an elbowed bar near the base; *thirdly*, a triangle on the middle of the costal margin; the apex of this brown triangle joins the black discoidal spot; and *fourthly*, a broad marginal band intersected by a pale gray zigzag line, which is tolerably perfect on the costal margin, but broken up towards the anal angle; the hind wings are whitish gray, with a few darker markings, but nothing resembling those on the fore wings. The thorax and body are prettily variegated with the two shades of colour prevalent on the wings.

The moth appears on the wing in April and June, in the New Forest, in Hampshire, but seems to be rare. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia irriguata*.)

280. THE PIMPINEL PUG.—The fore wings are elongated, but less lanceolate than those of *E. innotata*, and the hind wings are much more rounded than in that species; they are bright gray, with a slight tint of reddish brown or clay-colour, especially on the lower part of the wing, and before the subterminal line, where it forms almost a band; the discoidal spot is large and very black, and the usual lines, which are more or less distinct, originate in black costal spots; the subterminal line is indistinct and irregular, and

there is no white spot at the anal angle; the hind wings are light, with rudiments of lines and a band, especially on the inner margin, and the second and third wing-rays are intersected with black and white; the discoidal spot is very distinct; the body has a red band on the second segment.

Mr. Crewe thus describes the CATERPILLAR:

"It is long, rather slender, and tapering towards the head. There are two varieties:

"*Var. 1.*—Is green, with three purple dorsal lines, the central one of which is broad and distinct, expanding considerably on the anal segment; the two side ones are very indistinct; the head and prolegs are purple; the segmental divisions and spiracular lines yellowish; the belly is green; the back studded with a few minute white tubercles, interspersed here and there with a black one.

"*Var. 2.*—Is of a uniform purple, with two lines of a deeper shade on each side of the back. It feeds, as far as my experience goes, exclusively on the flowers and seeds of the lesser Burnet saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*), and is full-fed throughout the month of September, and occasionally at the beginning of October. It prefers the hedge sides and banks. It is fearfully infested with ichneumons, not above one in ten escaping. The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in an earthen cocoon; there are two varieties, the one yellowish green, the other red. This caterpillar is by no means rare in the eastern counties. I have also taken it in Derbyshire."

The moth appears on the wing twice in the year, in April and August. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia pimpinellata*.)

Obs.—Mr. Crewe has described this larva under the name of *E. denotata*, and M. Guenée has described the perfect insect under the same name; but Mr. Doubleday believes this species to be the *Pimpinellata* of Hubner, and the food-plant as well as the characters of the perfect insect which I have copied from Guenée, go to prove the justice of this conclusion.

281. THE ASH-TREE PUG.—Fore wings very long, narrow, and rather pointed; smoky-brown, with a distinct, although very narrow

crescentic discoidal spot; between the costal and sub-costal wing-rays there are a number of short transverse markings, which are elbowed when they reach the latter, and then are directed for a short distance only towards the tip of the wing; the wing-rays are spotted with brown and pale gray; those six which run parallel with each other to the hind margin, are very dark, and each is interrupted by a pale gray spot, which six spots form an oblique series from the costal margin near its tip, to the inner margin; near the anal angle there is a slender interrupted black line on the extreme hind margin, with which the dark wing-rays are united: the hind wings are pale brown, with a small circular discoidal spot, and a number of very indistinct transverse waved lines near the hind margin; there is a very slender black line on the margin itself; the fringe is dark and intersected by a slender pale line; the head, thorax, and body are dark brown, and somewhat spotted.

The CATERPILLAR is thus described by Mr. Crewe: "Long, smooth, rather slender, and tapering towards the head; the ground colour is uniform dark green; the central dorsal line faint purplish, and enlarged into a very distinct purple spot on the anal appendage; the segmental divisions are yellow; the spiracular line is waved and yellowish; the belly is wrinkled and whitish; the central ventral line, dark green. A variety occurs, in which the central dorsal line is supplied by a series of dusky triangular blotches, very faint, or altogether evanescent, on the anterior and posterior segments; on each side is a row of slanting faint yellow stripes, tinged with pink. It feeds upon ash, and is full-fed at the end of August and beginning of September. The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in a slight cocoon, under moss, on the trunks of ash-trees; it is long, slender, and tapering, with the thorax and wing-cases dark olive; the body is still darker, and almost black, tinged posteriorly with red."

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia frazinata*.)

1st Obs.—The caterpillars, in confinement, will feed on the flowers of *Laurustinus*.

2nd Obs.—Mr. Crewe at first supposed this to be the caterpillar of *Eupithecia innotata*, and described it as such in the "Zoologist."

282. THE OCHREOUS PUG.—The fore wings are rather pointed, and of a pale wainscot brown colour, with a distinct oblong discoidal spot, a slender interrupted black line on the hind margin, and seven or eight faintly indicated waved, oblique transverse dark lines, all of which originate in dark transverse spots, which connect the costal and sub-costal rays: the hind wings are very pale, with a gray discoidal spot, and a delicate dark line on the hind margin; the fringe of all the wings is very pale; the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the wings. It is altogether a faded or bleached looking insect.

The CATERPILLAR is thus described by Mr. Crewe: "Long, slender, and tapering considerably towards the head; the ground colour is pale greenish yellow, or yellowish red; the central dorsal line, dusky reddish brown or olive, frequently very indistinct or wholly evanescent, except on the capital segments; the sub-dorsal lines, pale yellow; the belly is greenish yellow; the central ventral line, yellow; the sub-ventral line, reddish brown."

The EGGS from which the caterpillars above described were reared, were laid upon the wild juniper and cypress, and the caterpillars were full-fed from the middle to the end of July.

The species is double-brooded, the moth appearing on the wing in May and August; it is by no means uncommon in Yorkshire, and has occurred also in Scotland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia indigata*.)

283. THE WILD THYME PUG.—The fore wings are rather short, and rather rounded at the tips; all the wings are slightly scalloped at the hind margin; the fore wings are gray, with a long black discoidal spot, and nine or ten zigzag or waved darker transverse lines, some of which are distinct on the costal margin, but vanish towards the centre of the disk, re-appearing on the inner margin, where ten may be counted without difficulty; the

hind wings are precisely the same colour as the fore wings, and have a slender crescentic discoidal spot, but no distinct transverse lines, except the slender interrupted marginal line, which is common to all four wings; the head, thorax, and body are gray, and scarcely at all spotted.

The CATERPILLAR is thus described by Mr. Crewe, under the name of *Eupithecia distinctata*: "Rather long and slender, tapering considerably towards the head; the ground colour is dark green; the central dorsal line, broad, and purplish red; the spiracular line, indistinct greenish yellow; the skin is wrinkled, and the back studded with numerous very short stiff bristly hairs; down the centre of the belly is a whitish line; the ventral segmental divisions are yellowish." It feeds on the flowers of the wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*.) The CHRYSALIS is yellowish green and olive, and changes on the ground, in a slight earthen cocoon.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July and August. It has been taken in Scotland, and is common and generally distributed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia constrictata*.)

284. THE CAMPANULA PUG.—The fore wings are pale dingy brown, with a clearly defined, oblong, discoidal spot, and scarcely any other distinct markings; there are a few very indistinct dark marks between the costal and sub-costal rays, and a few dark dots here and there on the wing-rays, the wing-rays themselves being evidently darker towards the hind margin, and this dark portion being intersected by a slender white zigzag line, which in some specimens terminates in a small white spot at the anal angle of the wing; on the hind margin, just within the fringe, is a slender interrupted dark line; the fringe itself is dingy brown, interrupted by a few wedge-shaped white spots, very feebly marked; the hind wings are slightly paler, with a small discoidal spot, a few dark spots on the wing-rays, and a slender interrupted marginal line; the head, thorax and body are of the same colour as the fore wings, and indistinctly dotted with darker brown.

Mr. Crewe thus describes the CATERPILLAR: "Rather short and stumpy; the ground colour light ochreous brown; the central dorsal line very deep brown or black, intersecting and uniting a chain of very strongly defined black or deep brown lozenge-shaped spots, placed in the centre of each segment; sub-dorsal lines very slender and faint, blackish or deep brown; head, dingy brown or black; spiracular and central ventral lines, dingy black or brown; central dorsal spots becoming confluent, and merged in the central line on the anterior and posterior segments; both spots and ground colour varying considerably in intensity of colouring. The skin is rough and wrinkled, and sprinkled with a few whitish hairs. It feeds upon the unripe seeds and seed-capsules of the nettle-leaved campanula (*Campanula trachelium*). Until nearly full-grown it lives either in the dry corolla-tube, or just at the crown of the capsule. In confinement it will feed upon the garden species of campanula. It is full-fed at the end of August and beginning of September. The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in a slight earthen cocoon; its thorax and wing cases are golden yellow; its body reddish; the abdominal divisions and tips are red."

The MOTH appears on the wing in July. The caterpillar has been found by Mr. Crewe, who says: "A few weeks since, whilst walking in a beech wood near Tring, I found a number of caterpillars of some species of *Eupithecia* unknown to me, feeding on the seed-capsules of *Campanula trachelium*." Mr. Crewe sent them to Dr. Breyer, who at once pronounced them to be the species described above. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia campanulata*.)

Obs.—Mr. Doubleday seems to have no doubt that this species is the *Denotata* of Hubner; but as this problem can scarcely be solved now, it seems desirable to continue Herrich-Schäffer's very appropriate name of *Campanulata*, as there can be no doubt as to the species intended by that eminent lepidopterist.

285. THE NARROW-WINGED PUG.—The fore wings are rather elongated, rather narrow, and

rather pointed at the apex; they are dark smoke-coloured, with a number of white markings, which are disposed in four irregular transverse bars; the first, second, and third of these are double, that is, are severally intersected by a delicate dark line; the first and third extend from the costal to the inner margin; the second ceases about the middle of the wing; the fourth, parallel with the hind margin, is single and strongly dentate; the discoidal spot is very small, nearly circular, quite black, and adjoins the second or abbreviated double bar; the hind wings are light gray, with three smoke-coloured transverse bars, the outer of which is marginal; the fringe of all the wings is dark smoke-coloured, spotted with pale gray; the head is gray, the thorax and body gray, with smoky markings.

The CATERPILLAR is thus described by Mr. Crewe: "Long and slender, tapering towards the head; the ground colour white or greenish white, with a chain of pear-shaped red dorsal spots, bordered on either side by an interrupted line of the same colour, and becoming confluent on the capital and anal segments; the sides are spotted with red; the belly has a central red line, running the whole length; the body is clothed with a few very short hairs. A very pretty variety of this caterpillar has the ground colour bright green, with a series of tooth or pear-shaped white dorsal spots, intersected by a central horizontal dark green line, becoming purple at the anal tip; the spiracular line is white and broken; the back is sprinkled with a few short black hairs. It feeds on the flowers of the common ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) in August and September. The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in an earthen cocoon; its thorax and wing-cases are yellow; its body deeply suffused with red; and its thorax considerably elevated. The chrysalis of the green variety is suffused all over with green."

The MOTH appears on the wing in May, and has been taken in Suffolk and the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland; it is by no means uncommon. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia nanata*.)



286. The Plain Pug (*Eupithecia subnotata*).

286. THE PLAIN PUG.—The fore wings are very broad, and of an ochreous tint, with a small brown circular and inconspicuous discoidal spot; there are indications of four white bars, three of which are double, that is, intersected with delicate darker lines; the first is double, very short, and very indistinct; the second, double, and sharply angled in the middle, the angle pointing to the discoidal spot; the third is double, oblique, but more direct, and acutely dentate along the margin, near to the base of the wing; each tooth is tipped with black; the fourth bar is single and very decided, it is bordered by a bright ochreous band towards the base of the wing; the fringe is gray; the hind wings are ochreous gray, with whitish dentated transverse lines; the head, thorax, and body are pale ochreous.

Mr. Crewe thus describes the CATERPILLAR: "Ground colour dull yellowish green, pale green, or reddish gray, with a chain of dull olive lozenge-shaped dorsal spots, becoming confluent towards the head and tail, and often bordered by an indistinct olive line; the spots and lines are sometimes very faint; the segmental divisions are yellowish or reddish; the spiracular line yellowish; the whole body very rough, and thickly studded with minute white tubercles and white spots, and sprinkled here and there with short stumpy hairs; the belly is pale green, with an interrupted line running the whole length. It feeds on the seeds and flowers of various species of *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium*, in August and September. It seems to prefer the banks of tidal rivers. I have taken it in profusion on the banks of the Orwell and the Stour, near Ipswich, but have also met with it in some plenty in waste ground near Bexley. It is not so easy to rear as others of the family, and often pines in confinement. The CHRYSALIS, which is enclosed in an earthen cocoon, has the wing-cases dark

green, and the thorax and body yellowish; the latter is not so tapering as many of the other *Eupithecia*."

The moth appears in June and July, and is not uncommon in the south of England. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia subnotata*.)

287. THE COMMON PUG.—The fore wings are rather long, rather pointed, and of a dull red brown, with an indistinct discoidal spot which is sometimes entirely black, sometimes entirely white, but more frequently black, with a white surrounding or a white margin; nearly parallel with the hind margin is a transverse series of white crescents, terminating in a white spot near the anal angle; there are six or eight dark transverse bars along the costal margin, but these scarcely reach the middle of the wing, or are very faintly indicated beyond; the wing-rays are dotted with black; there is a slender interrupted black line on the hind margin, and this is immediately followed by a pale marginal line of the fringe; then comes a dark line, then a second pale line, and lastly a dark line. The hind wings are plain brown, with scarcely any markings, except the usual slender interrupted dark marginal line. The head, thorax, and body are brown. The markings of the under side are more distinct than on the upper; the discoidal spot is much more strongly developed.

Mr. Crewe writes thus of the CATERPILLAR: "Common as this insect is everywhere, the caterpillar seems to be but little known. I have never myself beaten it, but have several times reared it from the egg; it so closely resembles that of *E. castigata* that it requires a very practised eye to distinguish them. It is slender, and tapers towards the head; its general colour is reddish brown or dusky olive; along the centre of the back there is a chain of dirty greenish, lozenge-shaped spots, becoming confluent at the capital and anal segments; the spiracular line is waved yellowish, and occasionally interrupted with black; the segmental divisions are orange; the whole body is studded with minute white tubercles, and sparingly clothed with short whitish hairs. It feeds on white thorn

(*Cratægus oxyacantha*), and is full-fed in the middle of July. The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in an earthen cocoon; it is slender and delicate; its head, thorax, and wing-cases olive. The body is reddish, and sharply pointed."

The moth appears on the wing in May and June, in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia vulgata*.)



288. The Bleached Pug (*Eupithecia expallidata*).

288. THE BLEACHED PUG.—The fore wings are rather broad, rather rounded at the tip, and of a uniform testaceous gray colour, with a large and most distinct discoidal spot, which is all the more apparent from the extremely pale and bleached appearance of the area around it; there are six or eight dark transverse markings between the costal and sub-costal rays, and these seem to indicate the commencement of as many transverse lines, which, however, I fail to trace; there is a waved and interrupted white line, parallel with the hind margin; the hind wings are of the same colour as the fore wings, with scarcely any darker markings, except an indistinct discoidal spot; the head and thorax are pale; the body is pale, with a black back and black sides.

Mr. Crewe has described four varieties of the CATERPILLAR as under:—

"Var. 1.—Ground colour, pale canary yellow; central dorsal line, pale brown; down the centre of the back there is a chain of large, deep, rich brown, tooth-shaped spots, united at the points, and bordered on either side by an almost black sub-dorsal line; dorsal spots becoming faint and confluent in the central dorsal line, on the anterior and posterior segments, almost obliterated on the latter; below the sub-dorsal lines is a narrow rich brown line and a row of slanting stripes of the same colour; the spiracular line is yellowish; the belly is suffused on either side

with brown, and having a central line of the same colour, running the whole length; the body is minutely studded with tubercles and very short hairs; it has a wrinkled appearance.

"*Var. 2.*—The ground colour is grass or yellowish green. The dorsal spots are brown, and perfectly lozenge-shaped, ceasing on the posterior segments; the sub-dorsal lines are deeper brown than the dorsal spots, and are interrupted at the segmental divisions; the spiracular line is yellowish, and bordered on the lower side with brown.

"*Var. 3.*—Ground colour various shades of green. All the markings, except the sub-dorsal lines, faint or altogether wanting.

"*Var. 4.*—Whole body, with the exception of the posterior dorsal segments, suffused with a deep rich chocolate brown; the posterior dorsal segments are canary-yellow, with a central pale brown line. On every other dorsal segment are two yellow spots; on each side are two yellow waved lines, enclosing a brown line. It feeds in September and throughout October on the flowers of the golden rod (*Solidago virgaurea*).

"In confinement it will eat various species of Michaelmas daisy. It has also, I believe, been beaten from the flowers of ragwort; but I have not myself met with it on anything but *Solidago virgaurea*. The CHRYSLIS, which is enclosed in an earthen cocoon, is large and thick, and has the thorax and abdomen yellow, the latter deeply suffused with blood red. The wing-cases are more or less tinged with green."

The MOTH appears in July and August, and has been taken in Wales and in the county Wicklow in Ireland, but I know of no recent captures. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia expallidata*.)

Obs.—M. Guenée seems to doubt whether it is distinct from the next species, but I confess I am unable to see any great similarity between them, and the discovery of the caterpillar so carefully characterised by Mr. Crewe seems to settle the question.

289. THE WORMWOOD PUG.—The fore wings are brown gray, the middle of the wing being

suffused with a most delicate tinge of mother-of-pearl, which is due to the presence of numberless minute opalescent scales; between the costal and the sub-costal wing-rays are several transverse dark brown markings; the most conspicuous of these is situated beyond the discoidal spot (which is transverse and very conspicuous), and is bordered on the outside by a gray, almost white marking, of nearly the same size and shape; intervening between the other dark costal markings are less distinct pale gray markings; between the base of the wing and the discoidal spot is a transverse series of three double black spots, all of them on the wing-rays; beyond the discoidal spot is an oblique transverse series of compound spots, also on the wing-rays, each of them is gray in the middle and black on the outsides, and though the series of compound spots is transverse, each individual spot is longitudinal; between this series and the hind margin is a series of white spots, for the most part imperfect and obscure, but the one nearest the anal angle is always larger and more conspicuous than the others, and always double or nearly double; there is a pale line on the extreme hind margin, and another along the middle of the fringe; the hind wings are paler, and have a darker hind margin and discoidal spot, and a still darker marginal line; the head, thorax, and body are brown; the collar pale; the base of the body also pale, but immediately followed by a dark belt; there is a medio-dorsal series of minute crests on the body, all of which are tipped with white.

Mr. Crewe has written thus of the CATERPILLAR: "It would be impossible to give an accurate description of the almost endless varieties of this most variable caterpillar; they run so closely into each other that it would be an almost Herculean task to separate them. The ground colour is either deep rose colour, or dirty reddish brown, with a series of reddish lozenge-shaped spots down the centre of the back, generally becoming faint or confluent towards the head or tail; in the green variety these spots are often entirely wanting; on each side is a number of narrow slanting

yellow stripes, forming a sort of border to the dorsal spots; spiracular line waved, yellow; body wrinkled, thickly studded with minute white tubercles, and somewhat more sparingly with short white hairs; segmental divisions yellow: it is thick and stumpy, tapering but little. It feeds from the end of August to the beginning of November on the flowers of the common yellow and hoary-leaved ragwort (*Senecio jacobææ* and *S. erucifolius*), on the hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), the mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), the yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), the golden rod (*Solidago virgaurea*), and other plants. The CHRYSALIS, which is enclosed in a tightly-spun earthen cocoon, has the wing-cases bright green, the rays very prominent; the thorax yellowish green, and the body reddish yellow, with a dark green dorsal line."

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July, and is common in most of the English counties, and occurs also in Scotland and Ireland.

290. THE LING PUG.—The fore wings are rather long, narrow and pointed; they have a reddish brown tinge, with a distinct but not very large discoidal spot; between the costal and sub-costal rays are several transverse markings of a dark brown colour, and on the inner margin are other somewhat similar markings; these form, as it were, the two extremities of transverse lines, the presence of which is slightly indicated on the disk of the wing; parallel with the hind margin is an interrupted series of white spots, most of them linear and very obscure; but there is one more distinct and larger at the anal angle; the hind wings are pale dingy brown, with a whitish spot at the anal angle; the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the fore wings; the sides of the body are dark brown.

The CATERPILLAR is described by Mr. Crewe as, "Short, thick, and stumpy; the ground colour is dull pink or flesh-tint, with a series of dusky Y-shaped dorsal spots, connected by a central pink line, and becoming faint on the anterior, and almost obliterated on the posterior segments; each dorsal segment is

studded with four yellowish tubercles; the spiracular line is yellowish, interrupted at intervals by dusky blotches. The head is dusky olive, marked with black; the belly is dusky or pinkish white; the back thickly studded with small white, and a few black, tubercles, and sprinkled here and there with short hairs. It feeds on the flowers of the common ling (*Calluna vulgaris*), in August and September. The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in an earthen cocoon; it is short and thick, with the thorax and wing-cases golden yellow; the body yellow, generally suffused with red; the wing-cases very transparent, and the tips of the body blood-red."

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been taken at West Wickham, in Surrey, at Glasgow, in Scotland, and is common in Ireland. Mr. Crewe believes it to be common wherever its food-plant occurs. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia minutata*.)

Obs.—M. Guenée confesses himself unable to define any essential difference between *E. absynthiata* and *E. minutata*; he had united them in his "Species Général," until Mr. Doubleday, who has reared both species from the caterpillar, carefully keeping them separate, induced him to alter his opinion; in examining long series of both species obligingly sent to him by Mr. Doubleday, he finds the prevailing colour of *Absynthiata* more of an isabelline brown, and less liver-coloured than in *E. minutata*; the costal markings darker the discoidal spot blacker, oblong and well-defined; the series of white markings near the hind margin is more or less interrupted, but is always continued to the anal angle, where it terminates in a large semi-double white spot. Of the present species, *E. minutata*, M. Guenée says it only differs from *E. absynthiata* in its smaller size, its more cinereous tint of colour, and its markings being more distinct. My own impression, with Mr. Doubleday's specimens before me, is that *E. minutata* is a less insect; the fore wings, measured from the costal margin to the anal angle, are decidedly narrower; relatively, but not actually, longer; and certainly more pointed; of the difference in colour, I am not

prepared to express an opinion, as varieties occur in the series of both insects in this respect.

291. THE CURRANT PUG.—The fore wings are broad and rather short, they are rounded at the apex; their colour is dusky grayish brown, with scarcely a tinge of red or ferruginous brown; the discoidal spot is very black and distinct, and transversely elongate; between the costal and sub-costal rays are several transverse dark markings, and from these, obscure indications of waved transverse lines descend to the inner margin; parallel with the hind margin is an interrupted series of white markings, terminating in a double white spot, which is very conspicuous; the hind wings are scarcely paler than the fore wings, and have a decided discoidal spot, and several narrow transverse waved lines, and a white spot at the anal angle; the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body has a medio-dorsal row of dark brown spots, and dark brown sides.

THE CATERPILLAR is described by Mr. Crewe as "slender, and tapering slightly towards the head, and about three-quarters of an inch in length. The ground colour is yellowish green; segments of rings yellow; the central dorsal line dark green; the two side ones of the same colour, but very indistinct; these latter are studded, in some instances, at intervals with black dots. The whole body is thickly sprinkled with small yellowish green tubercles, and very sparingly strewed with short whitish hairs. It strongly resembles a young larva of *E. cervinaria*. It turns pinkish when ready to spin up; the CHRYSALIS is greenish brown, and enclosed in an earthen cocoon. The caterpillar feeds, towards the middle of October, on the under side of the leaves of the black currant; mine were taken in October, from the 13th to the 15th. I am inclined to think it is double-brooded. It eats oblong holes in the leaves, by which its presence may be generally detected. In repose it mostly lies along the mid-rib of the leaf.

"Var. 1.—Of a uniform pale green colour until the last moult; afterwards it has a chain

of rusty brown dorsal spots running from tip to tail, and these are intersected and united by a central dorsal line; the ground colour is dirty yellowish green; the dorsal spots are confluent on the anterior and posterior segments, and bordered on each side by a dusky line; the sides are suffused with dusky reddish brown, and streaked with waved lines of the same colour; the belly is greenish; the body is covered with small white tubercles, and studded with a few short white hairs; the segmental divisions are orange; the head is greenish, marked with black; it feeds on the black currant and wild hops in September and October.

"Var. 2.—The ground colour is pinkish; the back and belly are tinged with green; the central dorsal line is dark green, having on each of the middle segments a black dot on either side; the segmental divisions are reddish; the body is thickly studded with minute white tubercles, and less thickly with short whitish hairs. Head green, transparent, marked with black. I found this caterpillar on the black currant in September, 1859; and this spring, as I expected, it produced *E. assimilata*."

THE MOTH appears on the wing in May and August; its geographical range in this country has not been ascertained. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia assimilata*.)

Obs.—I am quite unable to write any character of this little moth, by which I can satisfactorily distinguish it from *Eupithecia absynthiata*, but I think Guenée is right in stating that the fore wings are generally broader and more rounded at the tip; the discoidal spot is very long and very dark, and is followed by five or six very delicate gray marks, which, however, are not entirely absent in *E. Absynthiata*. The series of white spots near the hind margin is more clearly defined and distinct, and the double transverse white spot at the anal angle more conspicuous; the hind wings have a similar white spot at the anal angle; the fringe is slightly interrupted: in all other characters the moth resembles *E. absynthiata*.

292. THE SLENDER PUG.—The fore wings

are short, broad, and rounded at the tip; they are gray, with smoky-brown markings, which are numerous and conspicuous on the costal margin; the discoidal spot is intensely black, but not very large; there are numerous closely approximate transverse markings between the costal and sub-costal wing-rays; the continuity of this series is broken at two-thirds of the distance between the base and tip, by two pale gray markings of similar shape; the disk of the wing is traversed by narrow waved lines, most of which originate in the costal markings already noticed, but two differ from the rest in originating on the inner margin, and not reaching the costal margin, but uniting before they reach the sub-costal ray, form a loop which touches and encloses the discoidal spot; there is a pale zigzag line parallel to the hind margin, and a slender interrupted black line on the margin itself: the hind wings are gray, with transverse markings: the head, thorax, and body are gray; the last with the penultimate segment darker, especially on the sides.

The CATERPILLAR is thus described by Mr. Crewe:—

“Short and stumpy; the ground colour is dirty yellowish green. The sides and centre of back slightly tinged with rose-colour; down the centre of the back is a row of very indistinct dusky spots, becoming confluent in a black line at the anal segment, and bordered by an interrupted black line. On each side is a row of slanting tubercular flesh-coloured stripes; the head and fore feet are black; it feeds on the catkins of willow in spring, and is full-fed by the end of March and beginning of April. In appearance it much resembles the caterpillar of *Eupithecia isogrammata*. When full-fed, it comes out of the willow catkins, and spins a slight cocoon among earth, roots of grass, and moss. The CHRYSALIS is pale golden yellow; the abdominal divisions dusky; the thorax and wing-cases have a slight greenish tinge; the eyes are prominent and blackish; the body short and curtailed.”

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been found both in the north and west of England, and by Mr. Birchall at

Killarney, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia tenuiata*.)



293. The Maple Pug (*Eupithecia subciliata*).

293. THE MAPLE PUG.—The antennæ of the male are very slightly pectinated, or rather ciliated, in this respect differing from all the other British species of the genus; it is a very small species, the wings scarcely pointed, and the markings very indistinct; the fore wings are pale grayish brown; there is an indistinct discoidal spot, and the other markings are transverse, waved and interrupted, and, with the exception of the slender interrupted black marginal line, none of them present characters to describe; the area near the hind margin is the darkest, and is traversed by a pale zigzag line, which commences on the costal margin, and descends to the anal angle; the hind wings are paler at the base than the fore wings, but otherwise of the same colour, and the markings, such as they are, are rather more distinct than on the fore wings.

The MOTH appears on the wing at the end of July, and was discovered by Mr. Doubleday, in Cambridgeshire, and subsequently by Dr. Knaggs, among maple trees, at Saltwood, near Hythe. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia subciliata*.)

Obs. Mr. Doubleday says, he believes this insect to be the *Dositheia circuitaria* of Stainton's "Annual," but it bears no resemblance to the figures in Hubner's and Herrich-Schæffer's works. Mr. Stainton has an *Eupithecia subciliata* also (*Manual*, vol. ii. p. 90), but I am uncertain whether the present species is intended; and the reference in the Index to *E. subumbrata* as a synonyme makes the matter still more obscure.

294. THE OAK-TREE PUG.—The fore wings are neither long and pointed, nor broad and rounded; they are of a pale gray colour, with the slightest possible tint of olive green on

recent and very perfect specimens; there is a transverse discoidal spot, but so closely united with one of the transverse bands, that it is very inconspicuous; there are a number of transverse dark lines, and some of them, crowded between the discoidal spot and the base, communicate to the triangular basal area of the wing a darker tint, which in some specimens is very decided; beyond the discoidal spot, yet absolutely touching it, is a pale double bar; and again beyond this, a darker area, which encloses two pale waved lines; the inner of these has a tendency to be double, the outer is single and very zigzag; the hind wings are nearly of the same colour as the fore wings, and both have a slender interrupted black marginal line, the divisions of which are slightly crescentic, giving a somewhat scalloped appearance to the margin; all the markings are indistinct, and must not be regarded as fully described in this brief definition; the head and thorax are gray, the body olive brown, and a little variegated.

Mr. Crewe has described three varieties of the CATERPILLAR as under:—

“*Var. 1.*—Ground colour ochreous red; central dorsal line very dusky olive, almost black, interrupted. Down the centre of the back is a series of blackish or dusky olive arrow-shaped blotches, reduced in size on the posterior, and merged in the central line on the anterior segments; the sub-dorsal lines are slender, dusky, bordered with dull yellow; the spiracular line alternating between dull yellow and dusky olive. Between the sub-dorsal and spiracular lines is a row of slanting bright yellow stripes, interspersed with dusky blotches; the segmental divisions are orange red. The body is thickly studded with minute black tubercles, and thinly clothed with whitish hairs. In appearance it strongly resembles the larva of *Eupithecia virgaureata*.

“*Var. 2.*—The ground colour is pale yellowish green, the central dorsal line and blotches being similar to those of *Var. 1*, but much paler olive; the spiracular segmental divisions and lateral stripes are greenish yellow.

“*Var. 3.*—The ground colour is orange red. The back tinged and suffused with dull yellowish green; the dorsal blotches are wanting; the central dorsal line reddish brown or olive, enlarged in the centre of each median segment; the sub-dorsal lines are the same colour, and slender; the spiracular line and lateral stripes greenish yellow, the latter indistinct. It strongly resembles the larva of *Eupithecia abbreviata*.”

These caterpillars under Mr. Crewe's care fed on oak, and he has been in the habit of beating them from the same tree for some years. In confinement many of them died when full-fed, a misfortune which he attributes to the difficulty of supplying them regularly with the youngest and most succulent leaves, which they always seemed to prefer; but I have been so accustomed to see full-grown caterpillars die, and hang like bags of water from their food-plant, that I think there must be some hitherto undiscovered cause for this mortality. The CHRYSALIS is either enclosed in a slight earthen cocoon, or secreted under bark of oak and white thorn; it is of a dark dusky red colour, the upper edges of the wing-cases being of a brighter red than the rest; it has a rough wrinkled appearance.

The MOTHS appear on the wing in May and June, and have been taken in several English counties. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia dodoneata*.)



295. The Brindled Pug (*Eupithecia abbreviata*).

295. THE BRINDLED PUG.—The fore wings are broad, and rather prolonged at the apex; their colour and ornamentation are happily described by the word “brindled,” a peculiar coloration formerly seen on cows and some varieties of dog, but now extremely uncommon; the prevailing tint is ochreous brown; the discoidal spot is narrow, transverse, and very inconspicuous; the gray transverse bars as well as the dark brown ones are irregular,

waved, and interrupted; the principal gray bar is beyond the middle of the wing, and is very distinctly double, that is, intersected throughout by a delicate zigzag dark line; the wing-rays before entering this gray band are intensely black; there is a pale gray space near the base of the wing, and another smaller one immediately adjoining the discoidal spot; there is also a broken zigzag gray line parallel with the hind margin; on the hind margin itself is a slender black line, interrupted where intersected by the wing-rays; the fringe is pale gray at the base, spotted in the middle, smoky on the outside; the hind wings are paler, especially at the base, and are intersected by transverse series of black spots, which always occur on the wing-rays; the head is gray, the collar dark brown, the thorax ochreous brown, the body variegated, the dorsal surface is principally umber brown; there is an interrupted black line on each side, and the tip is pale gray.

The CATERPILLAR is thus described by Mr. Crewe: "Slender, hairy, tapering towards the head; the ground colour is pale yellowish red; the central dorsal line is pale olive; down the centre of the back is a series of pale olive V-shaped spots, sometimes bordered with yellow; the spiracular line is yellowish; the segmental divisions are red; the central ventral line is yellowish, and sometimes altogether wanting; the dorsal spots are frequently merged in a broad central line. The whole of the markings on this caterpillar vary much in intensity of colouring, but are usually faint and indistinct. It feeds on oak, and it is full-fed at the beginning of July. The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in a slight earthen cocoon; it is bright red; the thorax and wing-cases are paler than the body; the base of wing-cases is dusky; the abdominal divisions and tips are deep red."

The MOTH appears on the wing in March and April, and is of common occurrence in many of the English counties; it is also common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia abbreviata*.)



296. The Mottled Pug (*Eupithecia exiguata*).

296. THE MOTTLLED PUG.—The fore wings are rather long and pointed; they are of a dingy grayish brown colour, with darker transverse lines; the discoidal spot is oblong and very black, and being unconnected with other dark markings, stands out conspicuously; there is a double pale transverse line between the discoidal spot and the hind margin, and a single pale line still nearer the margin; this, however, is very indistinct; the hind wings are pale, with a distinct oblique discoidal spot, and a few short transverse lines on the inner margin; the slender black marginal line is very distinct; the head, thorax, and body are brown and somewhat variegated.

Mr. Crewe says that the CATERPILLAR "somewhat resembles that of the little blue emerald (*Iodis lactearia*), and appears at the same time. It is long, slender, and tapering; the ground colour is dark green, with a central row of small dull red lozenge-shaped dorsal spots, connected by a central dorsal line of the same colour; the spiracular line is red, bordered with yellow; the segmental divisions yellowish; the dorsal blotches are often wanting on the anterior segments, and their place is supplied by a greenish line; in the centre of each dorsal blotch is a small yellow spot; it feeds in September and October on barberry, whitethorn, black currant, ash, alder, and willow. The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in an earthen cocoon; it is long, slender, and tapering; its wing-cases are dark olive green; its thorax and body dusky olive; the abdominal divisions being gray and very conspicuous."

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and June, and is rather common in England and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia exiguata*.)



297. The Juniper Pug (*Eupithecia sobrinata*).

297. THE JUNIPER PUG.—The fore wings are rather long and pointed; they are of a dull brown colour, with numerous darker lines; the discoidal spot is dark, but so united with an oblique band of the same colour that it is very inconspicuous; the wing-rays are conspicuously variegated with black, and between the sub-costal ray, which is almost entirely black, and the costal margin, are several transverse dark brown spots; there is the usual slender interrupted black line on the hind margin; the fringe is pale next the margin, then darker, then paler, and then again darker on the extreme outside; the hind wings are of the same brown tint as the fore wings, and are adorned with several series of black dots, none of which can be properly called lines, from the absence of continuity; the head, thorax, and body are brown; the latter has a darker belt near the base.

The EGGS are deposited in July, on the twigs of juniper; when first laid they are yellow, but shortly turn to a leaden blue; they do not hatch until the end of January, when the young caterpillars immediately begin feeding on the needles of the juniper.

Mr. Crewe says this CATERPILLAR "is rather variable in appearance; the ground colour is either dark green or yellowish red, with a series of rust-coloured dorsal blotches, intersected by a central dorsal dark green horizontal line, and bordered on either side by a yellowish one; these blotches generally disappear on the posterior segments, and are sometimes wanting altogether; the spiracular line is waved, and of a pale yellow or whitish colour; the belly has a whitish central horizontal line. It feeds only on the juniper. I have found it tolerably common on the old trees in gardens and shrubberies in Derbyshire. It is full fed at the end of May and beginning of June. The CHRYSALIS is enclosed

in an earthen cocoon or a slight web, among the stalks; its head, thorax, and wing-cases are dark green; its body yellowish."

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is by no means of uncommon occurrence in England, Scotland, or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia sobrinata*.)



298. The Cloaked Pug (*Eupithecia togata*).

298. THE CLOAKED PUG.—This is the largest of our English species of *Eupithecia*, sometimes exceeding an inch in the expanse of its spread wings. The colour is pale brown, with a variety of waved transverse lines; two of the most conspicuous of these are dark brown, nearly black; the first commences at the costa of the fore wing, at about a third of the distance between its base and apex; it is very irregular, and has several teeth or projections directed outwards or towards the hind margin; the second also commences at the costa of the fore wing, and at about two-thirds of the distance between its base and apex; this also is very irregular, and has several teeth or projections directed inwards; this second line is continued through the centre of the hind wings; between these two lines on the fore wings, but much nearer to the first or inner one, is a conspicuous transversely oblong discoidal dark spot; there are seven inner marks of the same dark colour, arranged along the outer margin of the fore wings, and six along that of the hind wings; midway between the exterior transverse line and the marginal inner mark, is a waved dentated band, extending through both wings, and this, in the living insect, has a beautiful pink tinge; this however fades after death; at the base of the fore wings is a short dark brown line, elbowed outwards.

Several specimens of the MOTH were taken by Mr. Stevens, Mr. Bond, and others, in June, 1845, at Black Park, in Buckinghamshire. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia togata*.)

I first described this magnificent *Eupithecia* as British, in the "Zoologist" for at p. 1086, and have copied my original opinion here; but it appears to be an insect of excessive rarity.

THE DOUBLE-STRIPED PUG.—The fore wings are very varied and distinctly marked, but the markings are broken up, or interrupted, along the costa; they have a vinous or some specimens, almost rosy; there are three pairs of whitish transverse lines, and single ones; the first single line is very near the base, the other single line parallel with the hind margin, and zigzag; three pairs are intermediate between the space between the second and third pale transverse lines is grayish brown, six, and sometimes seven, dark brown adnate wedge-shaped streaks, the bases of which rest on the third pair of transverse lines and the apices point towards the base of the wing; the other interspaces are all of a dusky red colour; the hind wings are gray, with transverse zigzag markings, both paler towards the margin; the body is also variegated.

THE CATERPILLAR is thus described by Mr. Crewe: "Short and stumpy, tapering slightly towards the head; ground colour pale yellowish olive, reddish olive, or rusty red; the dorsal line dusky olive, almost black; the centre of the back is a chain of arrow-shaped spots, more or less distinct and becoming merged in the dorsal line on the anterior and posterior segments; on each side is a broad ribbon-like stripe, yellow in the middle, dusky at the edges; the spots are bordered uninterruptedly with red; the spiracular line is yellowish. The caterpillars from which the foregoing description was taken, were reared from eggs deposited by Mr. Hellins, at the end of May, and fed on flowers of *Anthriscus sylvestris*. They were full-fed at the end of June, and the first perfect insect appeared on the 16th of July. Mr. Hellins tells me he has reared caterpillars on flowers of Clematis. The cocoon, which is enclosed in a slight silken cocoon, has the thorax and wing-pale yellow; the body is short and

yellow, with a red tip, and its divisions slightly so."

The moth appears in April and May, and again in July and August, flying about the furze bushes in the sunshine; it occurs commonly in most of our English counties, also in Scotland, and is common and generally distributed throughout Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia pumilata*.)



300. The V Pug (*Eupithecia coronata*).

300. THE V PUG.—The fore wings are green, with numerous black and pale markings; of these the most conspicuous is a V-shaped black mark, the apex of which points towards the hind margin; one of the arms of this V, which, however, is rather irregular, and touches the costa at about two-thirds of its length, the other vanishes in the middle of the wing; and between this V and the inner margin are four small black longitudinal streaks; the extreme hind margin has an interrupted black line just within the fringe; there are also three pairs of transverse zigzag silvery lines; the first pair near the base of the wing, the second just within the V mark, the third outside of the V mark; the hind wings are very pale towards the base, but clouded with smoke-colour towards the hind margin; the extreme hind margin, as in the fore wings, has an interrupted black line just within the fringe; the head, thorax, and body are greenish, and adorned with several black markings.

Mr. Crewe describes the caterpillar as under: "I think this caterpillar the prettiest of all the genus. It is excessively variable in colour—so much so, that it was not until I had repeatedly bred the insect, that I could believe that such different-looking caterpillars could produce the same moth. The following are some of the principal varieties:—

"*Var. 1.*—Ground colour yellowish green, with three reddish dorsal lines; the centre

one interrupted, and sometimes enlarged into a chain of lozenge-shaped spots; the two side ones very indistinct; the body, when closely examined, is very slightly hairy.

"*Var. 2.*—Ground colour uniform sea-green. The dorsal lines and spots wholly or almost entirely wanting.

"*Var. 3.*—Ground colour greenish yellow, with a series of rusty lozenge-shaped dorsal spots or bars; the sides and belly are, more or less, suffused with rust-colour; the segmental divisions bright yellow.

"*Var. 4.*—Ground colour bright yellow, with a series of broad dull red dorsal bars, intersected and bordered by lines of the same colour; the sides and belly are thickly clouded with red. This caterpillar is somewhat different in gait and shape from those of all the other *Eupithecia*, and resembles that of *Hybernia rupicaprararia*. Its favourite food is the petals of the traveller's joy (*Clematis vitalba*), from which plant it may be beaten in some plenty from the middle of July to the middle of August. I have also beaten it from the flowers of the hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), the golden rod (*Solidago virgaurea*), and the wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*). The CHRYSLIS, which is enclosed in a rather closely-spun earthen cocoon, has the body very much curtailed, and sharply pointed; the eyes black and very prominent; the thorax and wing-cases spotted with black, the latter much ribbed; the spots do not appear for a week or two after the caterpillar has turned, and until then the chrysalis is of a uniform pale yellowish red colour.

The MOTH appears on the wing in April and May, and a second brood appears in August; it occurs in many of our English counties, and also in the counties Dublin and Wicklow, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia coronata*.)

301. THE GREEN PUG.—The fore wings are green, with a transverse elongate discoidal black spot, and numerous transverse waved black linear markings; there is usually a broad darker band across the middle of the wing, bordered on both sides by one of the black linear markings, and there is a pale, almost

white, transverse waved line within, and parallel to, the hind margin; the hind wings are green, very distinctly marked with transverse black lines, one of which, crossing the middle of the wings, has a V-shaped angle pointed towards the hind margin; the head, thorax, and body are greenish; the body having a blackish belt near the base, and many other black markings.

Mr. Crewe describes the CATERPILLAR as under:—

"Short, thick, and stumpy; ground colour very pale yellowish green, darker when young; central dorsal line varying very much in breadth and intensity of colouring, sometimes rusty-red, sometimes dark green, frequently very indistinct, and sometimes wanting altogether; segmental divisions reddish; spiracular lines rather darker than the ground colour. Whole body very transparent; the circulation is very visible under the central dorsal line; the back is sprinkled with a few very short hairs; the dorsal stripe, when young, is broad, distinct, and rusty-red. It feeds in April and May, on the blossoms of apple and wild crab, and is full-fed the middle of the latter month. I noticed that those which fed upon the wild crab were much brighter and darker coloured than those which fed upon the blossoms in the gardens. The CHRYSLIS is enclosed in a slight earthen cocoon; its thorax and wing-cases are yellow, suffused with olive; its body tapering; the lower divisions and tip blood-red. It remains in the chrysalis state about a fortnight."

The insect is excessively abundant in the apple and pear orchards in the south of France, as discovered and described by M. Guenée. It is well known to farmers and gardeners that out of every bunch of ten or a dozen blossoms, since two or three only expand their petals and drop them at the proper time, the others often retain their petals, even although fully developed, in an arched or globular form over the young fruit, and from being of a pure white colour in the case of pears, or a lively pink in that of apples, will become brown, and lose all their vitality. The caterpillar of the Green Pug

unites with a little beetle called the "apple weevil," which I have described elsewhere, in causing this singular appearance; the egg is laid on the flower-bud, and the young caterpillar emerging at the time that the flowers begin to prepare for expansion, enters the little chamber formed by the still united petals, and feeds in the interior of this choice domicile; begins by eating the still imperfect stamens, then devours the pistils, and, lastly, the fruit itself, hollowing it out and leaving only the rind, which forms a kind of cup; but before it has proceeded thus far, it has spun together the petals, and has fastened them to the calyx by threads so minute as to escape observation, although their presence is sufficiently obvious from the manner in which the petals, calyx, and what remains of the fruit, still adhere together. No sooner has the caterpillar attained its full size, than it spins a little cocoon within its dwelling-place, and therein changes to a chrysalis, and the purpose at first required by the continued adhesion of the fruit being fulfilled, it now falls to the ground, and in due time the moth emerges. Now the question arises, and it has been well put by M. Guenée, "Does this insect thus feeding on the future fruit, cause any real or important diminution of the crop?" I certainly think not. Nature produces flowers in such lavish abundance, that the trees would scarcely bear a tithe of the fruit if it all came to maturity; and every one must have observed, that when the green pug and apple weevil are altogether absent, the little pears will frequently fall to the ground by thousands and hundreds of thousands, simply because the tree cannot supply them with nutriment sufficient to bring them to perfection. But this subject has to be looked at from another point of view; nature, or rather a beneficent Providence, has provided for the preservation and continuance of every created being, and has appointed certain natural police to prevent each species from encroaching on the rights of its neighbours. The titmice and other small birds are the police appointed in the case of this little caterpillar; Providence wills that the little birds should

check its too great increase; but our French neighbours have willed the destruction of these little birds; they suppose that they know best, and have slain, as far as they can, every feathered inhabitant of field or forest, garden or orchard. They are now profiting by experience, and are talking of laws which shall protect birds, because the birds protect the apples and pears; they begin to perceive that by destroying the one, they destroy the other also.

The moth appears on the wing in June, and is very common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia rectangulata*.)

Obs.—The moth is excessively variable, some being almost black in tint, others approaching to ochreous; I have described the more usual colour.

302. THE BILBERRY PUG.—The fore wings are gray, with a very slight, almost imperceptible tinge of green; they have a distinct, but inconspicuous discoidal spot, almost round, and numerous transverse smoky-gray markings; the basal portion of the wing is pale; then follows a broad band of a rather darker colour, which includes the discoidal spot; and then a pale waved bar, separated from the broad band by a series of black dots; near the hind margin is a pale zigzag line: the hind wings are pale, with darker transverse markings, similar to those on the fore wings. This species, to my perception, always conveys the idea of having possessed brighter and more distinct colours, which have faded or been washed out.

Mr. Crewe describes the CATERPILLAR as under: "Rather short and stout, the ground colour dull yellowish green; the whole body is rather transparent, and more or less suffused with yellow; the central dorsal line is rather darker than the rest of the body; the sub-dorsal lines are wanting; the spiracular lines are dull yellow; the head, dusky brown or blackish; the belly is destitute of markings. It feeds on the leaves of the whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), and is full-fed the beginning of May, when it spins a slight earthen cocoon." It has been observed by Dr. Breyer,

of Brussels, that it spins the leaves of the whortleberry together, and resides in the domicile thus formed, after the manner of so many of the *Tortrices*.

The moth appears on the wing in June, but is confined, as far as my information extends, to one English county, Devonshire, and to the neighbourhood of Killarney, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eupithecia debiliata*.)



303. The Dentated Pug (*Collix sparsata*).

303. THE DENTATED PUG.—The antennæ are slightly pubescent in the male, quite simple in the female; the fore wings are ample, slightly falcate, and pointed towards the tip, and they have a sinuous hind margin; their colour is dingy grayish brown, with a distinct discoidal spot, and a dark costal margin, forming almost a costal stripe, but having its inferior edge very irregular; this costal stripe is interrupted at two-thirds of its length by a double pale gray spot; beyond this pale gray marking is a transverse series of black spots or dots, all of them seated on wing-rays, and more especially on that particular ray nearest the inner margin; there is a pale, but in some specimens extremely indistinct, zigzag line, parallel to the hind margin, and this terminates in a gray spot near the anal angle; the hind wings have five of their seven parallel rays produced into angles on the hind margin; the exceptions are the fifth and seventh, counting from the anal angle; this structure gives a scalloped appearance to the margin of the wing; the tint is exactly the same as that of the fore wings, but there are a number of pale gray, as well as darker markings, above the anal angle, and extending considerably into the disk of the wing.

“The CATERPILLAR is pale green, with five white dorsal lines, and a broad yellow spiracular line (Treitschke); it feeds on *Lysimachia vulgaris*.”—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. ii., p. 93.

The moth appears on the wing in June;

my specimens came from the Cambridge collectors, but I am not sure of the exact locality; I have not heard of its occurrence in Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Collix sparsata*.)



304. The Small Seraphim (*Lobophora secalisata*).

304. THE SMALL SERAPHIM.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are brownish gray, with four paler transverse bars; the first of these is very short and very indistinct; it is situated near the base of the wing; the second bar is placed rather before, and the third rather beyond the middle of the wing; both of these are oblique, bent, and double, that is, intersected throughout by a slender waved ochreous line; the fourth is slender waved and single, and should, perhaps, be more properly called a line than a bar; the space between the two double bars is smoky-gray towards the costal, pale gray towards the inner margin, and just beyond the first double bar is the discoidal spot, distinct, oblong, black, and surrounded by a white margin; the space between the second double bar and the hind margin is smoky-gray: the hind wings are gray, with an indistinct darker bar across the middle, and a gradually darker hind margin.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a nearly straight position, generally stretched at full length on the mid-rib of the leaf of its food-plant, the head being tucked in and the mouth concealed between the first pair of legs. It does not fall from its food, or feign death, on being disturbed. The head is rather narrower than the body, and distinctly divided into two rounded lobes on the crown; the body is uniformly cylindrical, without excrescences, but a good deal wrinkled, and the thirteenth segment terminates in two divaricating points directed backwards. The colour of the head is opaque yellowish green; of the body, apple-green, with three indistinct whitish stripes

he tips of the anal points are as in the common sawfly (*Salix*), full-fed about the middle of it spins a slight oval cocoon on leaves. The CHRYSALIS is brown, and shining; it remains throughout the winter.

Appears on the wing in May and is often found in some of our both northern and southern, but heard of its occurrence in Scotland records it from Ireland of Dr. Bull, but no locality or scientific name is *Lobophora*



him (*Lobophora hexapterata*).

APHID.—The fore wings are ample, and of a pale gray colour, the base of the wing is gray, the rest of ochreous in some specimens a number of transverse bars, some of which form linear spaces, but are too irregular to determine base of the wing is gray, the rest and narrow curved smoky bars, of which are darker, then a pale line, then a broader smoky bar, then a pale line, then an indistinct one, then a pale transverse line, then a small linear black discoid spot, beyond this the tints and lines are confused and broken, and mixed with black arrow-heads. The hind wings are small, the male each of them has a small linear black discoid spot at the base, extending nearly to the apex of the wing, and delicately edged, so as to have the appearance of a single series of double black spots: the hind wings are very pale dingy brown, with the slightest possible trace of a discoid spot, and a transverse line below it.

wings have a slender black line on the margin itself, and an obscure series of dots just within the margin.

"CATERPILLAR, beautiful green; a sulphur line on each side, and two sulphur points project from the anal segment; head with two yellow points (Treitschke). On saw and aspen, June."—*Stainton's Manual*, ii. 94.

"Although this species is the commonest of the genus, its caterpillar is not very clearly known; Lyonet has given a very clumsy figure of it, and Treitschke a very brief description. The first-named of these authors does not mention its food-plant, the second at first makes it feed on beech, and afterwards on saw and poplar."—*Guenée, Uran. et Phal.*, ii. 368.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and occurs in many of our English counties, but I do not recollect seeing it recorded from Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Lobophora hexapterata*.)

Obs.—I regret my inability to describe the caterpillar of this common moth, but shall be much gratified if the brief extracts given above afford a clue to its discovery.



306. The Yellow-barred Brindle (*Lobophora viretata*).

306. THE YELLOW-BARRED BRINDLE.—The fore wings are ample, but not elongate; they are of a delicate ochreous green colour, which is traversed by slender waved white lines, and decorated with transverse series of black spots; several of these combine in forming a broad band across the middle of the wing, but this, again, is interrupted by a pale median space, in which a slender linear discoid spot may sometimes be traced; beyond the band is a double series of black spots, and on the hind margin is a single series of double black spots: the hind wings are very pale dingy brown, with the slightest possible trace of a discoid spot, and a transverse line below it.

The CATERPILLAR is full-fed at the end of June, when it rests in a somewhat arched posture, the anterior part of the body being held quite free of the food-plant, and bent outwards and upwards from the fourth segment, and the head slightly porrected; when touched, or otherwise annoyed, the head is tucked in a little, but the caterpillar will not readily fall from its food-plant, or relinquish the hold by its claspers; if compelled to relinquish this hold, it drops, hanging by a thread. Head not notched on the crown, decidedly narrower than the second segment, into which it is occasionally partially withdrawn; body almost cylindrical, but narrowest towards the anterior extremity; the second segment is narrower than the third, the third narrower than the fourth; the skin is folded transversely, but not conspicuously so; there are no humps or conspicuous warts on any part of the body, but the thirteenth segment terminates beneath the anal flap, in two very short approximate, obtusely conical points, directed backwards; each of these points emits a slender bristle, and there are several other small and inconspicuous bristles on various parts of the body. The colour of the head is purplish brown; the body beautifully variegated with purple-brown, and apple-green; the brown is mostly dorsal, the green mostly ventral, but not entirely so; on the second and third segments, the brown is confined to an amorphous dorsal blotch; on the fourth segment, it descends to the insertion of the legs; on the fifth and sixth segments, it descends to the ventral surface, forming a complete band round the body; this band is, however, interrupted on the back by two transversely placed lunulate green marks; on the ninth segment, it appears on the dorsal surface only; on the tenth, it is confined to three parallel stripes on the dorsal, and a large patch on the ventral surface; on the eleventh, there is a medio-dorsal purple stripe, and a lateral amorphous purple patch; on the twelfth and thirteenth, the purple predominates almost exclusively; the legs are purple-brown; the ventral claspers green and very small; the anal claspers almost entirely

purple. It is scarcely to be supposed that this distribution of colour obtains in every individual, but it was very constant in those I have had the opportunity of examining. It feeds on the privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), and on the 1st of July, the caterpillars in my possession connected the leaves of the privet together by silken threads, and underwent pupation in the domicile thus formed.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and June, and has been taken in several of our English counties, both northern and southern, but I do not recollect seeing it from Scotland. Mr. Birchall says it is common at Killarney, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Lobophora viretata*.)



307. The Early Tooth-striped (*Lobophora lobu'ata*).

307. THE EARLY TOOTH-STRIPED. — The fore wings are long and rather pointed, of a pale ochreous gray colour, with five transverse smoke-coloured markings; the first of these is single, very near the base, and elbowed outwards; the second is single and nearly direct; the third is double and waved; the fourth is double, waved and much interrupted; and the fifth, single and interrupted; these markings vary greatly in intensity, they are never very strongly developed, and often nearly imperceptible; there is a series of black dots on the hind margin; the discoidal spot is long, narrow, transverse, and inconspicuous; it is contiguous to the inner edge of the middle double marking or bar: the hind wings of the male have a small lobe at the base; they are gray, with two transverse series of obscure spots, and an interrupted marginal line. This species is sometimes of a beautiful light green when fresh from the chrysalis.

The egg is laid in the spring, on the honey-suckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*), and perhaps also on the willow (*Salix caprea*), on which shrubs, as well as on other species of willow,

the CATERPILLAR feeds freely in confinement. When full-fed, which is towards the end of June, the caterpillar rests in a nearly straight position, the anterior extremity being slightly raised, and the middle of the back slightly arched. The head is prone, hidden from above by the anterior margin of the second segment; it is not perceptibly notched on the crown; the body is rather obese, rather depressed, and has a conspicuous dilated skinfold on each side, just below the spiracles, and two short points directed backwards, below the anal flap; the colour of the head is dull green, with intensely black ocelli; the body is dull, opaque green above, and has a narrow white stripe on each side, including the dilated skinfold; this white stripe extends from the head to the apex of the anal flap; the anal points are slightly tinged with pink; the belly has a broad median glaucous stripe, between which and the white lateral stripe the belly is nearly concolorous with the back; the legs are semi-transparent and pale green; the claspers are green, slightly tipped with pink. It spins a slight web on the surface of the ground, and, changing to a CHRYSALIS, remains in that state throughout the winter.

The MOTH appears on the wing in April, and occurs in England as well as Scotland, but is not recorded from Ireland. (The scientific name is *Lobophora lobulata*.)



308. The Barred Tooth-striped (*Lobophora polymnata*).

308. THE BARRED TOOTH-STRIPED. — The antennæ are almost simple in the male, quite so in the female; the fore wings are long and rather narrow; their colour is pale wainscot-brown, with various umber-brown markings; the principal of these are, first, a brown spot at the extreme base of the wing; then a short transverse angled line; then a broad and

well-marked band of a very rich brown; this band is interrupted at the costal extremity by a large wainscot-brown blotch, contiguous to the outer border of which is the discoidal spot, not very apparent; at its lower extremity this band is interrupted by a small wainscot-brown blotch; beyond the band is a double waved bar, interrupted in several parts, but more particular near its costal extremity, by a pale space; and this is immediately followed by a double darker blotch, which has two acute angles pointing towards the hind margin; there is a narrower band of brown contiguous to the hind margin; and on the margin itself is a series of minute black spots, arranged in pairs; the hind wings are pale, with a discoidal spot, a beautifully scalloped transverse line below the middle, and a dark interrupted line on the hind margin.

The EGG is laid in April or May, on honeysuckle or ash, on both of which the CATERPILLAR feeds in confinement; it is full-fed about the middle of June, and then rests in a nearly straight position, the head is prone, indeed, bent completely under, and the mouth closely pressed against the legs, which are crowded together, and directed forwards as if purposely to meet the head. Head decidedly smaller and narrower than either of the following segments; second segment slightly dilated at its anterior margin, thus forming a kind of shallow cup, into which the head is partially received; body obese, of uniform substance, and cylindrical, with the exception of a dilated lateral skinfold; its surface both above and below most delicately shagreened; the thirteenth segment terminating in two pointed processes directed backwards. The colour of the head is dull but pale green; the dorsal surface of the body is dull green, with a narrow medio-dorsal stripe slightly darker; this is sometimes so faint as to escape observation; indeed, it may possibly arise at all times from the presence of food in the alimentary canal; ventral surface with a broad median stripe of glaucous green, having within it a narrow medio-ventral stripe of a still paler and almost white-green; but this, like the medio-dorsal stripe, is very obscurely

defined; the dilated skinfold, exactly intermediate between the dorsal and ventral surface, is whitish yellow, and forms a conspicuous lateral stripe continued from the head to the extremity of the anal flap; the series of spiracles is just above the lateral stripe, and of the same pale colour.

The MOTH appears on the wing in April, and has been taken in the southern and northern counties of England, more particularly about Windermere. (The scientific name is *Lobophora polycommata*.)

Obs.—The caterpillar of this moth is so like that of the *Lobophora lobulata*, that it is difficult to express the difference in words, but through the unceasing kindness of Mr. Doubleday, I have been enabled to place side by side specimens of both species reared from the egg, and a careful comparison shows that the caterpillar of *L. polycommata* is the more robust of the two. It changes to a chrysalis just below the surface of the earth, and remains in that state throughout the winter.



309. The Juniper Carpet (*Thera juniperata*).

309. THE JUNIPER CARPET.—The fore wings are rather narrow and rather pointed; they are of a delicate gray colour, with a basal blotch and a median band rather darker; the basal blotch has a blackish exterior margin; the median band is broad at the costal, narrow at the inner margin; it is bounded on both sides by a black margin, which is the more conspicuous from the paler ground colour with which it comes in contact; this black margin is irregular, and so indented, that it frequently divides the band into four compartments, of which the costal compartment is much the largest, and contains the discoidal spot; the second is small and pear-shaped; the third and fourth are somewhat heart-shaped, with a very deep median notch, sometimes so deep as to divide the compartment into two; the appearance of this band reminds one of

the Cheese-ring, the compartments being piled on each other like the stones of that celebrated object of curiosity; between the tip of the wing and the principal projection of the band is an oblique dark streak, and there is a series of double black spots on the hind margin, just within the fringe: the hind wings are pale gray, with the slightest possible indication of two darker transverse bars.

The CATERPILLAR rests with the head slightly bent under, the mouth meeting the legs; the head is of about the same width as the second segment, the body stout and uniformly cylindrical, except in having a lateral skinfold; the thirteenth segment terminates in two distinct points directed backwards. The colour of the head is green; of the body, also green, inclining to glaucous on the dorsal, to apple-green on the ventral area; on each side is a broadish stripe of a lemon-yellow, and below this, in the region of the spiracles, is a double stripe, the upper portion being purple-brown, the lower portion white; the spiracles are yellow, the legs reddish brown, the claspers green. It feeds throughout the late summer and autumn on the common juniper, and is sometimes very abundant where that shrub occurs. The CHRYSALIS is green, and is either suspended among the twigs of the juniper, or changes on the surface of the ground; the caterpillar spins a slight web.

The MOTH appears on the wing in October, and is very abundant on the downs about Croydon and Mickleham, in Surrey; it is to be obtained by searching the stems of the juniper bushes with a lantern. Mr. Stainton also reports it "near Glasgow," but I have not seen specimens either from Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Thera juniperata*.)



310. The Chestnut-coloured Carpet (*Thera simulata*).

310. THE CHESTNUT-COLOURED CARPET.—The fore wings are rich umber-brown, with a basal

a median band rather darker; both wings are bounded by very dark margins in contact with a bleached porphyry ground colour, so conspicuous as to appear absolutely white; the discoidal spot; in many species is a zigzag white line between the median band and hind margin: the hind wings are smoky-gray.

Joseph Greene thus describes the moth: "When full-grown it is short and stout, extremely like the caterpillars of the pug. The head is pale brown, the colour of the body grass-green. The wings are broad, pure bluish white; this is marked on each side by a slender stripe of dark blue; spiracular line the same. The veins are all very clear, and well defined; segmental divisions yellow, claspers are all very clear, and well defined. It is most sluggish creatures I ever saw, it takes hours—even days—in the same position stretching itself to get at the food. It remained a long time in the chrysalis, as it was hatched the third week and did not spin up till June 6th. It changes between moss and the lichen, on which it was feeding, so that it was even then to move. The colour is dark grass-green; abdominal segments darker."

The moth-coloured Carpet is double-banded. The moth appears on the wing in May, and again in August, and has been reported from Newcastle, Keswick, Darlington, Glasgow; and Mr. Birchall reports it as common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Thera simulata*.)



Shaded Broad Bar (*Thera obeliscata*).

SHADED BROAD BAR.—The fore wings are brownish gray, with a basal median band darker, and yet

brighter, having a decided tinge of chestnut; these markings are not bounded by dark margins, but have several dark wing-rays and a dark inner margin; there is a smoke-coloured tinge towards the hind margin: the hind wings are pale brownish gray, with a slight indication of a discoidal spot, and a smoky tinge on the hind margin.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a nearly straight position, lying along one of the needles of the Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*), on which it feeds, its claspers being always attached, but its legs free; it will not roll the anterior part of the body into a volute, nor will it fall from its food-plant on being annoyed; the head is exerted, and of slightly less circumference than the body, and has scarcely any indication of a notch on the crown; its position is prone, the mouth being tucked under and brought into close proximity with the legs; the body is of uniform thickness throughout, and has a lateral skinfold; it is otherwise uniformly cylindrical and quite smooth; the thirteenth segment terminates beneath the anal flap in two short points directed backwards. The colour of the head is pale opaque green, of the body dull green, with three white dorsal stripes, each of which is somewhat double, that is, it has a narrow darker median stripe vaguely defined; of the three double stripes, the middle one is less distinct and less conspicuous than the others; on the lower or ventral margin of the lateral skinfold is a narrow but clearly defined white stripe, and there is also a narrow but clearly defined medio-ventral white stripe; the legs and mouth are pink, the claspers green.

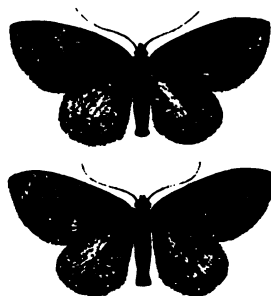
The moth appears on the wing during the summer months, and is common in many English counties, but is not reported from Ireland. (The scientific name is *Thera obeliscata*: it is considered by most of the recent continental authors to be a variety of *Thera variata* of the Vienna Catalogue; but as the true *Thera variata* has never occurred in England, the two are probably distinct species.)

312. The Pine Carpet (*Thera firmata*).

312. THE PINE CARPET.—The antennæ of the male are strongly pectinated; the fore wings are chesnut-gray, very pale. There is a basal blotch and a median band of a rather brighter chesnut, but these are scarcely distinguishable from the general ground colour of the wing, and they have neither dark margins nor rays, but the inner margin of the wings is slightly bordered with dark smoky-brown; the hind wings are pale wainscot-brown, without markings.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a nearly straight position on the needles of the fir, but with the head slightly bent under, so that the mouth is closely approximate to the legs, but does not assume the involute form. The head is distinctly exserted, and yet slightly narrower than the second segment; there is scarcely any indication of a notch on the crown; the body is uniformly cylindrical, with the exception of a lateral skinfold, and is quite smooth; the thirteenth segment terminates beneath the anal flap, in two points directed backwards. The colour of the head is ferruginous red, with a darker line on each cheek near the crown; the dorsal area of the body is dull grass-green, with a slightly darker medio-dorsal stripe; on each side is a slender stripe of a dingy white, and below the spiracles is another slender line, also whitish, but becoming yellow from the ninth to the terminal segment; the ventral area is brighter green, with three pale slender stripes which extend from the third pair of legs to the ventral claspers; these are tinged with brown, and have a reddish line on the outside. It feeds on the common fir.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and occurs not uncommonly in England and Scotland, but is not reported from Ireland. (The scientific name is *Thera firmata*.)

313. The Ruddy Highflyer (*Ypsipetes ruberata*).

313. THE RUDDY HIGHFLYER.—The palpi are porrected in front of the head and very long; the antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are gray, confused and marbled with numerous transverse markings; at the base of the wing there is usually a triangular space, rather pale; this is followed by a broad darker band which contains a median bar still darker, and on each side of this, but separated by a bar of the usual gray ground colour, is an interrupted waved ferruginous bar, rather indistinct; then follows a pale gray bar, which includes the discoidal spot, which is long, narrow, and black; and again beyond this pale gray bar are two interrupted waved ferruginous bars, separated by a gray bar. There is an oblique black mark at the apical angle of the wing, and many markings not described; but all the markings are so obscure and ill-defined that it is difficult to find words which will render them intelligible. The hind wings are pale brownish gray, with a faint discoidal spot and two faint transverse bars.

The CATERPILLAR is described by Mr. Machin as rather hairy, and of a dirty-white or grayish colour. Mr. Doubleday informs me that it changes to a shining black CHRYSALIS in the autumn, and remains in that state through the winter.

The MOTH appears in May, and has a wide range in England, having been taken at Cambridge in the east, Barnstaple in the west, and Birkenhead in the north; but I have no account of its occurrence in Scotland or

(The scientific name is *Ypsipetes*.)



The May Highflyer (*Ypsipetes impluriata*).

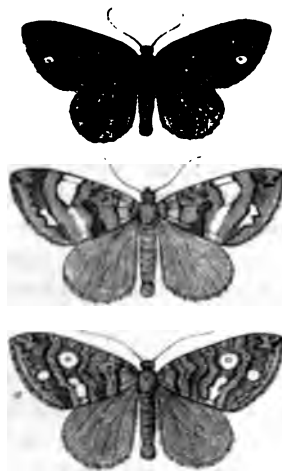
THE MAY HIGHFLYER.—The palpi are very long; the antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are grayish green, with a broad median band of a pale gray; the hind wings contain the discoidal spot, which is very narrow, black, and rather indistinct. The basal portion of the wing is of three tints, all of them bordered by zigzag lines, and on the apical portion of the hind wing there is between the median band and the outer margin, there are also different tints transversely arranged, and each tint is bordered by zigzag lines. The hind wings are pale brownish gray, with a faint discoidal spot and two transverse bars.

CATERPILLAR is stout and obese; it conceals itself during the day in a rolled-up leaf under, on which it feeds exclusively by its mouth. Its colour is dingy yellow, with a dorsal and two lateral lines of a glaucous green.

MOOTH appears on the wing in May, and according to Guenée, also in July and August. It is not means common, but has been taken in several of the English counties, in Scotland, and in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Ypsipetes impluriata*.)



Varieties of the July Highflyer.



315. The July Highflyer (*Ypsipetes elutata*).

315. THE JULY HIGHFLYER.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes, and the palpi moderately long. The fore wings are dull olive-green, with a small basal smoke-coloured blotch, and five transverse smoke-coloured bars, of which the second is very much bent, the third and fourth broken off in the middle; there is no discoidal spot, but near the hind wing margin, and exactly half-way between the costal margin and the anal angle, is a nearly circular pale gray or whitish blotch; the hind wings are pale brownish gray, with a faint discoidal spot and two extremely obscure transverse bars.

The eggs are laid in July, on several species of willow, *Salix caprea* and *S. cinerea* being preferred. The young CATERPILLARS emerge in twelve days, and feed on the willow leaves until half-grown, when they hibernate. In the spring they begin to feed again, as soon as the leaf-buds of the willow expand. They then grow very rapidly, and are frequently full-fed by the 1st of June. The full-fed caterpillar has a singular habit of secreting itself in the seed-down of the willow during the day, and of spinning this together in masses; it seems to feed principally during the night. When full-fed it is an obese and lethargic caterpillar, which doubles itself up, and falls from its food-plant if shaken or annoyed. The head is narrower than the body,

scarcely notched on the crown; it is porrected in crawling; the body is rather depressed, and slightly attenuated anteriorly. The colour of the head is clear brown, rather glabrous, the cheeks are reticulated with black, the lip is entirely black; the dorsal surface of the second segment brown and shining, that of the following segments pale brown or smoky-black, of very varied tint in different individuals, but in each individual the tint of the dorsal area is pretty uniform as far as the spiracles; it is, however, intersected throughout by two distinct pairs of white stripes, the inner stripe of each pair being the broader and more distinct; both are irregular and interrupted, and just below the spiracles is a third white stripe, still more obscure and interrupted. This third stripe serves as a boundary between the dorsal and ventral area. The ventral area, anal flap, and claspers are testaceous brown; the legs testaceous brown, spotted with black. These caterpillars construct themselves cells in the down of the fallow seed, and therein change to bright brown and very glabrous CHRYSALIDS in the beginning of June. The caudal extremity of the chrysalis terminates in two setiform processes, which are approximate at the base, but divergent at the tip.

This extremely variable moth appears in July, and occurs in almost every English county, and also in Scotland. Mr. Birchall reports it as common and generally distributed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Ypsipetes elutata*.)

Obs.—In the genus *Ypsipetes* the species have a decided resemblance to each other, both in the economy of the caterpillars, and in the size and general colour of the moths. They are liable to infinite variation, but the variations are too numerous to describe, and too confused to be expressed by representations, except in the third or common species *Y. elutata*. It will be seen that I have figured five specimens of this insect, selecting such as I considered particularly interesting. As a general observation, *Y. ruberata* may be distinguished by its longer palpi, and its ferruginous bars, which, however indistinct,

seem to be always present; *Y. impluviata* by its median gray bar containing the discoidal spot; and *Y. elutata* by its decided green tint, and the round whitish spot near the hind margin. With these exceptions, no markings possess any decided constancy.



316. The Blue-bordered Carpet (*Melanthia rubiginosa*).

316. THE BLUE-BORDERED CARPET.—The palpi are rather short, the antennæ of the male slightly fringed, of the female simple. The fore wings are white, with a dark and almost triangular blotch at the base, and another larger one on the costal margin; both of these are smoky-black, and the latter includes the discoidal spot, which is intensely black; between this costal blotch and the inner margin is a series of smaller blotches, which are rarely similar in two specimens; sometimes they are entirely wanting, and sometimes they are united so as to form with the costal blotch a continuous band across the middle of the wing. Between these extremes every conceivable variation occurs. There are two smoky-blue bars parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are white, excepting a faint discoidal spot, and two smoky-blue bars parallel to the hind margin, and similar to those on the fore wings; the head and thorax are smoky-brown, with some small white markings; the body is white.

The CATERPILLAR is full-grown about the beginning of June, and then rests with the claspers tightly attached to a twig of the food-plant, and all the body anterior to the ventral pair porrected in a straight line, at an angle of 45 degrees. When annoyed, the anterior part of the body is waved backwards and forwards in the air. The head is prone, as about equal in width to the second segment. The body is long, slender, and smooth, entire without humps; the thirteenth segment terminates beneath the anal flap, in two rat long parallel points, directed backwa

The colour of the head and body is apple-green, the latter with a rather broad medio-dorsal stripe, considerably darker than the ground colour; on each side is a yellowish or whitish green stripe, but all the colours must be characterized as green. It feeds on blackthorn and bullace, and occasionally in gardens on the cultivated damson. It spins a very loose and shapeless web, and therein changes to a smooth brown CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears in July in most of our English counties, in several Scotch localities, and in the counties Dublin and Wicklow in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Melanthia rubiginata*.)

Obs.—I possess specimens in which the smoky-blue colour of the hind margin is more



Melanthia rubiginata, var. *Plumbata*.

or less spread over the wing, and one in which the wings are entirely of this colour. This is represented in the second figure, and is the variety *Plumbata* of Mr. Doubleday's list.



317. The Purple Bar (*Melanthia ocellata*).

317. THE PURPLE-BAR. — The palpi are rather long and porrected in the similitude of a beak; the fore wings are creamy-white, with a triangular blotch at the base, and a broad median band, both of a rich dark brown glossed with purple; the band has a rather sharp angle on its outer margin, and is considerably indented on its inner margin; it includes the discoidal spot, which is very large and of unusual form, somewhat like an arrow-head or a fleur-de-lis, and pointing towards the hind margin; between the basal blotch and median band are a few smoke-coloured

markings, and there are some similar ones between the median band and the tip of the wing; the hind margin is clouded with similar brown, and there is a slender very dark line on the hind margin, which is continued also on the hind wings; these are white with a discoidal spot; the head, thorax, and base of the body are black; the remainder of the body creamy-white, with two nearly square black spots placed transversely on each segment.

The EGGS are laid on lady's bedstraw (*Galium verum*) in June, and the CATERPILLAR is full-fed by the middle of July, when it rests in a somewhat bent position on its food-plant; the head is pointed, the back slightly arched, and the legs directed forwards; on being annoyed, the head is altered into a prone position, and bent under, the back increasingly arched, and the caterpillar falls to the ground as though lifeless, and frequently remains as much as an hour perfectly motionless; the head is about the same width as the second segment, perhaps rather narrower, and there is no apparent notch on the crown; the body is almost uniformly cylindrical, but slightly increases in size towards the anal extremity; it is wrinkled transversely, and has numerous small warts, each of which is surmounted by a bristle. The colour of the head and body is yellowish brown, with a slight tinge of olive-green; the head has three parallel longitudinal stripes almost white, and the spaces between these are dotted with darker brown; the body has numerous and very distinct white markings; there is a pair of white and closely approximate medio-dorsal stripes on the second, third, and fourth segments; and the slender darker stripe which separates them is continued to the anal extremity, passing through the points of five very distinct white V-shaped markings, whose points are directed backwards; these V's are bordered by a darker ground colour, which renders them very conspicuous; the dorsal area is bordered by a very distinct white stripe, which, commencing at the mouth, extends to the extremity of the anal claspers, emits a branch into the ventral claspers, and touches,

but does not include, the jet black spiracles; the ventral is paler than the dorsal area, but is thickly sprinkled with yellow-brown dots, some of which form a narrow medio-ventral stripe, while others form oblique lines, one on each segment. About the 20th, or from that to the end of July, these caterpillars spin together the little stems of the bedstraw close to the ground, and, forming the slightest covering, they change to brown and shining CHRYSALIDS.

The MOTH appears in June, in England Scotland and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Melanthia ocellata*.)



318. The Beautiful Carpet (*Melanthia albicillata*).

318. THE BEAUTIFUL CARPET. — The fore wings are creamy-white, with a large brown blotch at the base, and a triangular brown blotch on the costal margin, near the tip of the wing; from the lower extremity of the blotch, two delicate waved lines extend side by side to the inner margin, both of them clearly defined, but the inner is much the more distinct of the two; beyond these is a series of somewhat semicircular smoke-coloured markings, and the hind margin and fringe are also smoke-coloured; the hind wings are creamy-white, with a broad smoke-coloured hind margin, and two delicate lines occupying a similar position to those on the fore wings; the discoidal spot is faintly indicated on all four wings; the head, thorax, and base of the body are dark brown; the rest of the body is mottled with various shades of brown.

Writing the life-history of this species, Mr. Beauchamp says: "Some eggs sent me from the North hatched about the end of June, and some that I procured in Sussex hatched about a week later. I had no bramble or raspberry at hand, so I tried them with

several other plants, of which they took readily to wild strawberry. I soon, however, transferred them to bramble, on which they fed up very fast, being full-grown by the end of July. I should describe them thus: Velvety deep green, with a few short and rather bristly hairs; head greenish brown, with three pale vertical stripes; the interstices of the segments yellowish, especially on the sides; on the back, at the posterior part of each of the segments from the fourth to the tenth inclusive, there is a triangular rather bright yellowish brown spot (looking red by contrast with the green ground colour), the apex towards the head bordered with dark brown, and having a dark brown tapering streak up the centre; the surface of these spots appears corrugated. Claspers and posterior part of anal segment brown, spiracular line whitish, edged beneath on the first four and on the tenth and eleventh segments with brown; the belly is green, with numerous whitish lines and dots. The usual position of the larva is that of a bow, but it has a trick, especially when changing its skin, of hanging down with the body bent backwards almost at a right angle behind the fourth, and again behind the ninth segment, so as to resemble the outline of a very lanky letter E. The back is round, and the belly very flat; the body tapers rapidly from the fifth segment to the head."

The MOTH makes its appearance in June, it has been taken in many English counties, and in the Irish counties Wicklow, Kerry, and Galway, but I do not recollect having seen Scotch specimens. (The scientific name is *Melanthia albicillata*.)

Ob.—Mr. Beauchamp adds the following note respecting this species: "Its vivid colour and velvety texture render this a very beautiful larva; but the perfect insect, when bred, seems to me almost without a rival for purity and exquisite delicacy of design. I should doubt whether, in the range of natural objects, a more beautiful line is to be found than that exquisite cool gray streak upon the rich creamy ground of the fore wing."



The Argent and Sable (*Melanippe hastata*).

THE ARGENT AND SABLE.—All the ground white, with a broad black marginal band each wing having a distinct white band running into this marginal band in the middle; the black is also inter-broken by a short zigzag white line near the apex of each wing, and a white spot at the base of each wing; there are also several black markings at the base of the wings, a black spot, sometimes double, on the middle of the costal margin, several black spots out the middle of the inner margin, and again, in the centre of the wing; there are also black markings at the base, and on the margin of the hind wings; the fringe of the wings is alternately black and white; the antennæ are black, with white rings; the body is black, with four transverse white spots; the body is gray, with two black spots, a white margin to each segment.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is of moderate size, the body, when at rest, almost straight; not tucked in, and hence the anterior part of the body not involute; the second segment is covered with a shining plate; the segments regularly and transversely marked, and of a texture like leather; the third segment is rather the largest, and from the larva tapers slightly to both extremities. The colour of the head is black and white; the body is generally black, but sometimes rich black-brown; on each side is a narrow series of minute black dots, which form a slender lateral stripe along all the segments except the second and thirteenth; the stripe is above the spiracles; the spiracles are black, and each is enclosed in a white spot, above each white spot is a crescentic white line, the convexity of which is towards the front, the cusps towards the back; above the slender lateral stripe already described

there is sometimes an interrupted sub-dorsal stripe; all these markings vary occasionally from white to brick-dust red. It feeds on birch (*Betula alba*) and sweet gale (*Myrica gale*). The economy, habit, structure, and distribution of colour in the caterpillar of *Melanippe hastata* are entirely different from those of any other of the genus *Melanippe*. It spins together the leaves of its food-plant, and feeds from the inside of the chamber thus formed, sometimes eating through the substance of the leaf, at others eating only the upper surface; it is full-fed towards the end of August, and soon afterwards becomes a CHRYSALIS, in which state it passes the winter.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and appears to be generally distributed, occurring in both northern and southern English counties, in Scotland, and in Ireland, in which island Mr. Birchall says it is common at Killarney. (The scientific name is *Melanippe hastata*.)

Obs. 1.—A variety of great beauty and distinctness occurs in the north of England and in Scotland, in which the black greatly predominates, and the white is consequently



Variety of *Melanippe hastata*.

less; it nearly agrees with the *Melanippe hastulata* of Guenée, but Mr. Doubleday informs me it is not that insect.

Obs. 2.—I have to acknowledge my great obligation to the Rev. John Hellins, for the free use of his valuable notes in describing the caterpillars of the genus *Melanippe*, and also of a most beautiful series of exquisitely coloured drawings of each species, by Mr. Buckler.



320. The Small Argent and Sable (*Melanippe tristata*).

320. THE SMALL ARGENT AND SABLE.—The

fore wings are smoky-black, with two white bars; the first of these, situated near the base, is short and rather narrow; the second is beyond the middle, angled and interrupted by a median series of black dots; the black area between these bands is slightly marbled with gray, and includes an intensely black and rather large discoidal spot; the broad dark area on the hind margin is tinged with brown, and marbled with gray: the hind wings are smoky-black, with a broad median white bar, interrupted as in the fore wings with a series of black dots; the dark basal area includes two transverse white lines, and the marginal area, a median white arrow-head; the fringe is alternately black and white; the head, thorax, and body are smoky-gray; the body has a white margin, and two black spots placed transversely on each segment.

The CATERPILLAR is cylindrical, slightly attenuated in front, and rests in nearly a straight posture, but when disturbed, tucks in its head, and the anterior part of the body is then slightly involute. The head is brown, dotted with black; the body brown, with a dark, nearly black, narrow median stripe; on each side of this are two white dots on each segment; and on each side of the body are two narrow, pale, slightly undulating stripes, the lower of which is immediately above the spiracles; these two stripes are most delicately margined with black. This caterpillar is extremely constant in colour; it feeds on the hedge bedstraw, and is full-fed at the beginning of August; it spins a slight cocoon on the surface of the earth, and remains in the CHRY-SALIS state throughout the winter.

The MOTH appears in June; nearly all the localities given for this insect are northern ones; but it has been taken at Stowmarket, in the east, and in Gloucestershire, in the west; it also occurs in Scotland, and Mr. Birchall says it is widely distributed and common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Melanippe tristata*.)

Obs.—I possess recently disclosed specimens in which all the parts which are usually black, have a smoky-gray appearance.



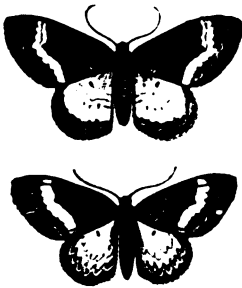
321. The Chalk Carpet (*Melanippe procellata*).

321. THE CHALK CARPET.—The fore wings are white, with various dark markings, the ground colour of which is smoky-brown, varied with red-brown; the sub-costal ray is red-brown, and the extremities of the parallel rays are of that colour; the dark markings are, first, a triangular blotch at the base of the wing; secondly, a large shapeless blotch on the middle of the costa; and thirdly, a broad hind-marginal band, interrupted in the middle by a large white blotch; there are a few brown spots on the costa, and a few rivulet markings on the disk: the hind wings are white, with a few transverse dark lines, especially towards the hind margin, with which they are parallel. The head and thorax are dark brown, the body white.

The EGGS are laid towards the end of July, and are hatched in a very few days. When full-grown the CATERPILLAR is cylindrical and elongate. It rests in nearly a straight position, which it retains when disturbed. The head is rather small, brown, dotted with black, and having two divaricating darker stripes nearest together on the crown, and most distant at the mouth. The body is wainscot-brown, lighter from the tenth to the thirteenth segments, both inclusive. There is a medio-dorsal varied stripe, commencing indistinctly on the third segment, and dilating into a conspicuous dark blotch at the commencement of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth segments; before and after each of these blotches the medio-dorsal stripe assumes a reddish hue, and again assumes a deep black immediately after the red; on each side of this varied medio-dorsal stripe is a paler stripe, also slender, and beyond these are three smoke-coloured stripes, rather diffuse and ill-defined; the first of these on each side passes into the head, and terminates on each side of the mouth, as already

ibed. On the back of each segment are or four black dots; the sixth, seventh, h and ninth segments are slightly darker the rest; the spiracles are black. It on the traveller's joy (*Clematis vitalba*), s full-fed about the middle of September, it spins a slight web, and remains in the SALIS state throughout the winter.

the MOTH appears on the wing in May, , and July, principally in June; it occurs e southern counties of England, but not e north, nor have I seen specimens from and or Ireland. (The scientific name is *nippe procellata*.)



The Sharp-angled Carpet (*Melanippe unangulata*).

2. THE SHARP-ANGLED CARPET.—The portion of the fore wings is smoky-n, marbled with paler brown and gray, bounded by a zigzag white line; the le of the wings is occupied by a broad which includes the discoidal spot, and is ly angled on its outer, and concave on its : margin; beyond the dark band is a e bar, bent in the middle, and double or sected throughout by a faint brown line; hind margin of the wing is occupied by oky-brown band, which has a median g white line, a pale oblique streak at the nd a pale and vague blotch in the middle: hind wings are grayish white, with a discoidal spot and a double smoke-ured bar on the hind margin. The head, x, and body are marbled with gray and n.

ie CATERPILLAR is stout, rather attenuated th ends, and rests with the head tucked he anterior part of the body, when dis-

turbed, being curled in, or curved in the manner of the Ionic volute. The head is brown, beautifully dotted and marked with black. The body is smoky-brown, delicately mottled and varied; the back may be said to have seven smoke-coloured stripes, alternating with paler stripes; the medio-dorsal stripe is not perceptible on either the second or thirteenth segments, but is distinct and uninterrupted on the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth segments; it is suddenly dilated anteriorly, and more gradually posteriorly, and is extremely attenuated and scarcely perceptible on the remaining segments. On each of the interstices between the segments commencing between the fourth and fifth is a short transverse reddish band, terminated at each extremity by a longitudinal black spot; the remaining smoke-coloured stripes, three in number, on each side of the median stripe, are scarcely susceptible of verbal definition. Each segment of the belly after the fourth has a cluster of black dots, which are not present in any other British species of the genus; but Mr. Hellins informs me that markings of the same colour and character occur in *Cidaria picata*. It feeds on the common chickweed (*Alsine media*), and is full-fed at the beginning of August. It spins its cocoon on or just under the surface of the earth, and remains in the CHRYSALIS state all the winter. In captivity it is sometimes double-brooded, but not in a state of nature.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June; it occurs in many of our English counties, but not yet observed in Scotland. Mr. Bristow has taken it near Belfast in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Melanippe unangulata*.)



323. The Wood Carpet (*Melanippe rivata*).

323. THE WOOD CARPET.—The basal portion of the fore wing is smoky-gray, bounded by a slender curved white line, and beyond is

a slender gray bar; then a double white bar, that is, a white bar intersected by a slender smoke-coloured line; immediately following this is a broad smoky-brown band, which includes the discoidal spot, and is traversed by several slender waved lines, both lighter and darker; beyond the dark band is a curved white bar, intersected by a faint gray line, which is often interrupted or broken up into dots; beyond this is a broad marginal band of a blue-gray or lead-colour, and intersected by a slender zigzag white line; on the extreme margin is a series of black spots; the fringe is brown-gray, interrupted with pale gray, and having a conspicuous white spot at the apical angle: the hind wings are pale gray, rather darker at the base, and having three darker waved lines before the middle of the wing; on the first of these the discoidal spot is situated; there is a broad marginal blue-gray or lead-coloured band, intersected by a slender zigzag white line; the extreme margin and fringe are as in the fore wings. The head and thorax are brown-gray, the body smoky-gray, with two nearly black spots placed transversely on the back of each segment.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is of nearly the same width as the body, which is uniformly cylindrical; it rests generally in a slightly bent posture, but when disturbed tucks in the head, thus giving to the anterior portion of the body the figure of the Ionic volute. The colour of the head is dusky brown, with two darker brown lines meeting on the crown; the colour of the body red-brown or dingy brown, beautifully variegated and mottled; the second and third segments have a median black line, and on each side of this is a direct white line, which extends into the fourth segment; on each of the four succeeding segments is a somewhat horse-shoe shaped median white mark; these marks might be called lozenge-shaped, but they are open at the posterior extremity; on the tenth segment, and extending thence to the extreme tip of the thirteenth, is a broad median dark brown stripe, and separated from this by a space equal to its own diameter, is a white stripe of corresponding length, terminated at its anterior

extremity by a somewhat comma-shaped jet black mark, which has a white dot in the head of the comma; on each side of the median markings is a series of white dots; the third and fourth segments have two dots each, the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth have four each, the ninth and following ones have two each; there are several indistinct stripes and dots on each side of the body. It feeds on the great hedge bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*), and is full-fed about the 22nd of July, when it spins a cocoon on the surface of the earth.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is common in most of the southern counties of England, and also occurs at Manchester, in the lake district, and near Durham. It is reported by Mr. Birchall from Cork, on the authority of Mr. Clear, and I think not from Scotland. (The scientific name is *Melanippe rivata*.)

Obs.—The species is sometimes double-brooded in captivity, but never in a state of nature.



324. The Common Carpet (*Melanippe subtristata*).

324. THE COMMON CARPET.—The basal portion of the wing is smoky-gray, bounded by a slender waved white line, and beyond this is a broadish gray-brown bar; then a double white bar, and then a broad smoky-brown band, which includes the discoidal spot, and is traversed by darker and whiter slender lines; beyond this dark band is a curved white bar, intersected by a distinct and continuous dark gray line; beyond this is a broad marginal band of a brown-gray tint, intersected by a slender zigzag white line; on the extreme margin is a series of narrow linear black spots, not always very distinct; the fringe is brown-gray, interrupted with pale gray: the hind wings are pale gray, darker at the base, the darker basal portion including the discoidal spot; the white bar following this is intersected by a slender darker line; there is a

ay marginal band intersected by a zigzag white line; the extreme ad fringe are as in the fore wings:

and thorax are brown-gray, the ky-gray, with two nearly black spots nsversely on each segment.

ad of the CATERPILLAR is nearly of the aeter as the body, which is uniformly l; the caterpillar generally rests in straight position, but when disturbed, its head very tightly, thus giving to or portion of the body the figure of : volute. The colour of the head is moky-brown, dotted with black, and o darker brown lines which meet on n; the body is brown, beautifully l, and mottled; the second, third, h segments have a median black line, ch of the six succeeding segments is hat horse-shoe shaped median white he last of these terminates in a rowwn stripe, which extends through nth and twelfth segments, and to eme tip of the thirteenth; these ight be called lozenge-shaped, but open at the posterior extremity; sed space in each is brick-red, with transverse black bar; there are our white dots on the back of each and numerous waved markings of shapes on the sides. It feeds on the ge bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*), and is bout the 30th of June, when it spins ocoon on the earth, and changes to a 3.

OTH appears in May, and again in vards the end of the month: it is of occurrence in all parts of the United , whence a report has been obtained. entific name is *Melanippe subtris-*

This species is double-brooded, both e of nature and in captivity. The whether the two species of *Melanippe*, and *M. subtristata*, are indentical or is one which has often occupied the of our most acute lepidopterists; I yself unable to appreciate the reasons e been assigned for considering them

identical, and have, therefore, always kept them separate; this opinion, however, has been formed almost entirely on superficial grounds, and without that minute attention to distinctive characters, on which alone such a conclusion should be grounded. It is, therefore, with extreme pleasure that I now cite from the memoranda of Mr. Hellins the following excellent observations:—"Between the caterpillars of *Melanippe rivata* and *M. subtristata*, there is, at first sight, as great a similarity as exists between the same insects in the perfect state; the ground colour of both is the same, varying from a pale fawn-colour, through a greenish brown, to a dull green, and even sometimes to a bright green, the lines and borders of the markings being of a deeper tint of the ground colour, and often tinged with a good deal of red; in both, the segmental divisions are light red, though this, indeed, may be observed in a very great number of gray and brown caterpillars, and in both the dorsal markings are of the same shape, namely, dark longitudinal lines, bordered with light on the front and hind segments, and on the intermediate ones are blunt white arrow-heads,* pointing forwards and placed at the segmental divisions, the white being clearest and brightest at the point, enclosing a diamond-shaped spot of a dark tint of the ground colour, which at its hinder end runs indistinctly into the broken dorsal line, and themselves enclosed on the front edge by a dark suffused V-shaped mark, the apex of which runs into the dorsal line, and the sides appear to reach down to the spiracles, but become indistinct when examined with a lens.

"So far these species are alike, but a careful examination of a number of specimens during the past two or three years has led to the conclusion that they differ as follows: The caterpillar of *M. rivata*, as might be expected from the relative size of the two perfect insects, is invariably the larger; it is also

* Perhaps lozenges would be a better word, but the other was chosen on account of the opening of the hinder end, which seems to admit the shaft of the arrow.

more delicately tinted, and has the lines better defined; its dorsal arrow-heads, moreover, are but four in number, being placed on the divisions between the fifth and ninth segments; the seeming arrow-head between the fourth and fifth segments, on examination with a lens, shows no white, and barely an interruption of the dorsal line; and the dorsal line, which recommences between the ninth and tenth segments, is not preceded by any clear white. In *M. subtristata*, the whole back is generally more clouded, the sub-dorsal lines which form the boundaries of the white arrow-heads not being defined; the arrow-head mark between the fourth and fifth segments in *M. subtristata*, when examined with a lens, becomes quite distinct, and though not so perfectly formed as the four others that follow it, is yet quite plain and complete; between the ninth and tenth segments, also, there is a well-defined half arrow-head, the hinder part of which runs into the lines on the hind segments, the entire number of arrow-heads being thus five and a half, instead of only four. The difficulty of obtaining both species in the same stage, at the same time, no doubt renders this comparison less perfect than it might be, could they be placed side by side; but the first or June brood of caterpillars of *M. subtristata* are all gone down before the single brood of *M. rivata* have assumed the characteristic markings; and these, again, are gone down before the August and September caterpillars of *M. subtristata* are available for comparison. It is well to mention that among some hundreds of the perfect insects of both species, which have been bred by four or five different entomologists during the last three years, there have occurred no intermediate varieties whatever; *M. rivata* varies, indeed, in having the gray border of the hind margin of its wings sometimes tinged with blue, sometimes with brown, but the white lines always preserve their distinctive width, and the under side is always lighter than in *M. subtristata*; the only variety that has been observed was one which, far from having the white lines broader than usual, had the dark bands wider. Of course, worn specimens,

which, having lost many of their scales, approached *M. rivata* in paleness, are not worthy of notice."



325. The Silver-ground Carpet (*Melanippe montanata*).

325. THE SILVER-GROUND CARPET.—The fore wings are creamy-white with an ochre-gray blotch at the base, and an irregular ochre-gray median band, which includes a creamy-white blotch and a distinctly black discoidal spot; the costal margin has several transverse brown spots, and the hind margin has a broad but pale band of smoky-brown, intersected throughout by a scalloped white line: the hind wings are nearly white with a discoidal spot and a few indistinct transverse markings: the head, thorax, and body are creamy-white, the body having two black spots placed transversely on each segment.

The CATERPILLAR is almost uniformly cylindrical, and rests in a nearly straight position, but tucks in the head very tightly when disturbed, the anterior part of the body then assuming the form of the Ionic volute. The head is pale brown, with numerous black lines; the body pale brown, with a number of variously-coloured markings; there is a narrow median stripe traversing all the segments except the first and thirteenth; this median stripe is parti-coloured; it is blood-red at the interstices between each two segments beginning from the fourth, and the blood-red portion is always succeeded by a jet-black portion, and the other parts are smoke-coloured; the sides have two approximate rich brown rivulet stripes, both edges of which are delicately margined with black; these stripes extend from the head to the thirteenth segment; below these is a paler stripe, and the belly is also pale, but of a different hue; between the median stripe and

the two approximate lateral stripes is a pale brown broader stripe, interrupted with various black markings; on the back of the seventh, eighth, and ninth segments is a conspicuous black V-shaped mark, the apex of the V pointing backwards, and each terminating in one of the blood-red marks already described; these three V's are very large, obscuring, on the three segments where they occur, the stripes previously described, and below them are five black dots on each side of the stripe.

The egg is laid in the autumn, on the leaves of the primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), on which this caterpillar hibernates, and it is full-fed at the end of March: this is the only species of the genus that hibernates. Mr. Hellins remarks that this caterpillar is always to be distinguished by its having but three perfect dorsal markings instead of four, which is the normal number in the genus *Melanippe*.

The moth appears on the wing throughout the summer, and is common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Melanippe montanata*.)



326. The Galium Carpet (*Melanippe galiata*).

326. THE GALIUM CARPET.—The fore wings are white, with a smoky-gray blotch at the base; the lower half of this is very pale, and there is a smoky-gray median band, somewhat indented on its inner margin, and much indented and angled on its outer margin; this band is divided into six bars by means of zigzag black lines; the third of these bars, counting from the base of the wing, is the broadest, and of the purest gray, and also contains the long and narrow discoidal spot; the other bars are tinged with brown; there is a marginal black line on each side of the median band; the costal margin has a blackish cloud half way between the median band and tip, and there is another in the middle of the

hind margin; this includes two white lunules: the hind wings are pale gray, transversely clouded with darker gray, and having a small but distinct discoidal spot: the head, thorax, and body are smoky-gray.

The CATERPILLAR is almost uniformly cylindrical, and generally rests in a slightly curved position, but when disturbed or irritated it tucks the head in very tightly, so that it touches the tenth segment, giving the anterior part of the body the form of the Ionic volute. The head is pale brown, with two broadish dark stripes united on the crown, but widely separated at the mouth; the rest of the head is dotted with black: the body is brown, with parallel stripes of different shades extending its entire length; the median stripe is almost black, and on each side of it is a paler stripe; in each of these paler sub-median stripes are four black spots, one each on the anterior edge of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth segments; again outside each of these sub-median stripes is a very pale stripe, almost white, then follows a broader, more diffuse and more irregular double brown stripe, perhaps more precisely described as two brown and closely approximate rivulet stripes, a very delicate pale stripe passing between them; then follows a paler stripe, in which are situated the spiracles; and finally, the belly is paler, but striped much in the same way as the back. It feeds on two species of bedstraw (*Galium verum* and *G. mollugo*), and is double-brooded; the second brood of caterpillars are full-fed on the 5th of September. Mr. Buckler has represented an extremely beautiful variety, in which the black dots on the back form the nuclei of variegated black, red, and white markings.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been taken in most of our English counties, especially in the chalk districts of Kent and Surrey: I have sometimes found it so abundant in the former, that it has become almost a nuisance when collecting, the captures being incessant, and each capture when examined proving to be a *Galiata*. It is also found in Ireland, especially on the coast. (The scientific name is *Melanippe galiata*.)



327. The Garden Carpet (*Melanippe fluctuata*).

327. THE GARDEN CARPET.—The fore wings are gray, with a dark smoky-brown blotch at the base, and another much larger on the middle of the costal margin; this latter includes the discoidal spot, which is always present but indistinct; from the costal blotch to the inner margin of the wing there is a smoky-gray cloud; beyond the blotch the wing is irregularly clouded and barred with smoky-brown: the hind wings are clouded and transversely barred with smoky-brown, and have a discoidal spot: the head, thorax, and body are gray: the body has two indistinct brown spots placed transversely on each segment.

The CATERPILLAR is slightly attenuated towards each extremity; it generally rests in a slightly bent posture: it is very variable in colour, brown, gray, or green. I describe the brown type: the head delicately marked transversely with dark brown, median stripe interrupted and of various colours, of which brick-red and deep black are most conspicuous; a small oblong red space, surrounded by dingy white, occupies the middle of the hind margin of each segment after the fourth, and is united to a black spot similarly surrounded on the anterior margin of the succeeding segment; the two combined constitute what Mr. Hellins terms the arrow-head markings; the dorsal surface of the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth segments is very pale, forming a conspicuous pale patch, and this is continued beyond the posterior margin of the ninth segment; each of the segments after the fourth has four distant and distinct white dots arranged in a square; those on the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth segments are surrounded with small black markings; the sides are pale, the belly is also pale, but has darker stripes: it feeds on the several varieties of cultivated

cabbage (*Brassica*), on nasturtium (*Tropæolum majus*), and other garden plants, and is double-brooded both in a state of nature and in captivity; the second brood of caterpillars is full-fed at the beginning of September.

The MOTH flies throughout the summer: it is the commonest of all our garden geometers in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Melanippe fluctuata*.)



328. The Royal Mantle (*Anticlea sinuata*).

328. THE ROYAL MANTLE.—The fore wings are parti-coloured; there is a large dark and somewhat triangular blotch at the base, the prevailing tint of which is dark leaden-brown, approaching to black, but it is divided by a transverse median bar of two colours, brown or smoky-gray towards the base, rust-coloured gray externally, where it is bounded by a double slender bent line, the inner half of which is nearly black, the outer half white; beyond this basal blotch there is a large creamy-white area, restricted at the costa, but expanding before the middle, and continued to the inner margin; beyond this is an almost square black costal blotch, sprinkled with gray, and bounded by a double zigzag black line, which extends to the inner margin; beyond this is a rust-coloured bar, broad at the costa, but gradually diminishing in width to the anal angle; then follows a zigzag white line, and finally a mixed marginal band which has a darker central cloud: the hind wings are grayish white, with a transverse zigzag umber-brown line parallel with the hind margin. There is a narrow and scarcely perceptible discoidal spot on all the wings. The head and thorax are almost black, the body creamy-white. Such are the principal markings of this beautiful moth, on which the older collectors conferred the name of the Royal Mantle.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is slightly divided on the crown, as broad as the body:

the body is uniformly cylindrical, without humps or warts. The colour of the head is yellowish green, with mottled black markings: the body is yellowish or bright green, with two black dorsal stripes scarcely so broad as the green median space between them; the spiracles are black; the legs and claspers pale green; all parts of the body emit fine short scattered black hairs. It feeds on lady's bedstraw (*Galium verum*), and is full-fed by the end of August, when it spins a slight web among the leaves or flowers, and changes to a short obese CHRYsalis, the wing-cases of which are very ample, and of a dark brown colour; the body is reddish.

The MOTH flies in June. I have taken it in Birchwood, Kent, and Mr. Brown has sent me the caterpillar from Cambridgeshire, but it is a very local insect in England, and I do not hear of its occurrence in Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Anticlea sinuata*.)



329. The Flame (*Anticlea rubidata*).

329. THE FLAME.—The fore wings have a small triangular dark brown blotch at the base, edged with white; then a rust-coloured band, then a dark brown bar delicately edged on both sides with white, and having a distinct discoidal spot attached to its outer margin, and this also is generally edged with white; then a brown-gray band, which sometimes bears a rust-coloured shade about the middle, then a dark brown bar, very distinct at the costa, but continued to the inner margin only as a zigzag black line; and lastly a broad rust-coloured marginal band, intersected by a slender scalloped pale gray line; the hind wings are grayish brown with transverse waved lines, both darker and lighter; the head, thorax, and body are grayish brown, the body having a pale margin, and two darker spots on each segment.

The eggs are laid at the end of June or beginning of July, on the great hedge bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*), and other species of the same genus; they are hatched in ten or twelve days.

The CATERPILLARS are full-fed in August, and then rest in nearly a straight position. The head is semi-perfect, of almost exactly the same width as the body, and the body of uniform thickness throughout and cylindrical. The colour of the head is smoky-brown, with a brown V-shaped mark on the face, pointed backwards, and several black dots and hairs; the body is red, brown, or gray, but in either case beautifully variegated; on the body is a median series of five lozenge-shaped or arrow-headed markings, each having a dark centre, a pale disk, and a slightly darker margin; beyond and in continuation of these, and extending from the ninth segment to the anal flap, is a medio-dorsal black stripe; the entire back may be described as having five longitudinal stripes; of these the medio-dorsal passes through and partly comprises the arrow-headed markings and the black stripe already described: the remaining stripes are somewhat sinuous, of a reddish brown colour, and bordered on each side by black dots; the legs are paler, the claspers slightly darker. It goes into the ground to change to a CHRYsalis, and forms a small earthen cocoon.

The MOTH flies in June, and occurs in several counties north, south, east, and west, but I think neither in Scotland nor Ireland. (The scientific name is *Anticlea rubidata*.)



330. The Shoulder Stripe (*Anticlea badiata*).

330. THE SHOULDER STRIPE.—The fore wings are sienna-brown, with the base and a broad hind-marginal band umber-brown, and a median band pale wainscot-brown; this

latter includes a distinct but very small round discoidal spot; about the middle of the marginal band is a snow-white lunule; with the exception of the pale median band, every part of the wing is traversed by slender dark brown transverse lines: the hind wings are gray, tinged with brown, and have a small discoidal spot, slender waved transverse lines across the middle, and a broad marginal band rather darker, and intersected by a sinuous pale line; the margin itself is very distinctly scalloped and dark brown; the head and thorax are rich umber-brown, the body pale brown at the base, rather darker at the tip; there are two dark spots placed transversely on each segment.

The EGGS are laid in March, on the buds or stems of the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*).

The CATERPILLAR is full-fed at the end of May, when it rests in a nearly straight position, attached by the claspers only. The head is semi-perforated, slightly notched on the crown, slightly narrower than the body: the body is of uniform size throughout, slightly depressed, and entirely without humps. At first, all the caterpillars are green, afterwards they vary slightly: the colour of the head is orange, with a large black spot on each side just above the ocelli; the dorsal area of the body is green, sometimes exquisitely shaded, more especially towards the sides, with purple; the second segment has a slender medio-dorsal pale line, on each side of which are four white dots arranged in a square, and below these on each side are two other white dots placed transversely; the third and fourth segments have each a transverse series of six white spots on the back, and two placed longitudinally on each side; the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth segments have each four dorsal white dots arranged nearly in a square; the thirteenth segment has a transverse series of six similar dots, and every segment has a lateral white dot at the junction of the dorsal and ventral area; the anal flap is rounded, and dark purple-brown; the sides of the second, third, and fourth segments are reddish brown; the sides and ventral surface of the other

segments are dingy white; the spiracles intensely black; the legs green; the ventral claspers pale green, with an intensely dark purple brown blotch on the outside; the anal claspers are dingy, with a similar blotch. It feeds on the leaves of the dog-rose, and descends to the ground and changes to a CHRYSALIS on the surface of the earth in an earthen cocoon.

The MOTH appears on the wing in April, and is of frequent occurrence in some of our English counties, and Mr. Birchall says it is very common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Anticlea badiata*.)



331. The Streamer (*Anticlea derivata*).

331. THE STREAMER.—The fore wings are purple-brown, with a paler median area, and having a delicate gloss over the whole surface; they have two darker bars, the first near the base, short, narrow, and rather obscure, the second before the middle of the wing, and very strongly pronounced; beyond the middle of the wing is a dark brown blotch on the costa, the two margins of which are continued as mere lines to the inner margin; the inner of these lines is simply scalloped, the outer is much angled, the angle projecting almost to the middle of the inner margin; midway between the second bar and the first of these lines is a small but distinct dot-like discoidal spot; the hind wings are gray, with a purple-brown gloss, but with scarcely any markings; the head, thorax and body have various shades of brown, the margins of the segments being pale.

The EGGS are laid in March or April, on the buds or stems of the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*), on the leaves of which species the caterpillar feeds; the CATERPILLARS are full-fed in May, when they rest in a straight or but slightly

bent position; the head is semi-porrect, scarcely so broad as the body; the body is cylindrical, but slightly narrowed anteriorly; the skin appears tight, and has but little appearance of wrinkles or skinfolds. The colour of the head is light red, tinged with green in the middle of the face; the body is delicately green, with red blotches as described below; the first originates immediately behind the head, and is there of the same breadth as the head, but it narrows to a point on the back of the fifth segment; others—three, four, or even five in number—form a longitudinal medio-dorsal series, and others sometimes appear placed transversely on the tenth and thirteenth segments; the legs are pinky red; the claspers green, with a red blotch on the outer side; it descends the rose-bush, and changes to a *CHRYSLIS* in the earth.

The *MOTH* appears in April in most of our English counties, and occurs also in Scotland, and in the county Wicklow in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Anticlea derivata*.)



332. The Barberry Carpet (*Anticlea berberata*).

332. THE BARBERRY CARPET.—The fore wings are gray, with very numerous markings of umber-brown of different shades; near the base is a short bar, both margins of which are darker than the median area; this bar is followed by a gray space, which includes two elbowed darker lines; then follows a dark umber-brown bar, and then a gray band scalloped at the sides and interrupted at the costal extremity, and in the middle; the middle of this band is the centre of the wing; a short distance beyond this band is a sharply-angled zigzag black line; there is a broad pale band on the hind margin, except at its costal extremity, where an oblique division of colours takes place at the very tip of the wing, the costal area of the tip being dark, the hind-marginal area pale gray: the hind wings are pale gray-brown, with several darker but pale

zigzag lines parallel with the hind margin: the head, thorax, and body have the same shades of colour disposed transversely.

The CATERPILLAR is extremely sluggish, and disinclined to move; when compelled to do so, it generally drops from its food-plant suspended by a thread; it rests with its claspers firmly attached, but most commonly has the legs free, the body being bent double, and the legs being brought almost or quite into contact with the ventral claspers; sometimes both the anterior and posterior segments are straight, the intervening segments constituting a loop; the head is partially concealed by the anterior margin of the second segment, it is rounded on the crown, is of somewhat less diameter than the body, and is slightly hairy; the body is obese, short and rugose, the rugosity occasioned by each segment having an elevated transverse skinfold on which are situated several warts, each wart emitting a slender bristle. The colour is various; the prevailing varieties are: *first*—a pale raw-sienna brown, with three dorsal stripes of a somewhat darker colour, all of them indistinct, and the median one very slender: *secondly*—a brighter or burnt-sienna brown, with two broad, dorsal, longitudinal umber-brown stripes, and the faintest possible indication of a slender median stripe: *thirdly*—a gray or putty-coloured ground colour, thickly sprinkled with black, and having on each side of each segment an indication of a large crescentic white mark; in the last variety the base of the legs is black, and in all the varieties the head is beautifully tessellated, the tessellations in the brown specimens being a darker shade of the same colour, those in the gray specimens being pure black. It feeds on the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), appearing in May. The larvæ of the second brood are those from which I have taken my description; they were full-fed at the end of September.

The *MOTH* is double-brooded, appearing in May, and again in August; it has been taken in Essex, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, but not in the north of England, in Scotland, or in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Anticlea berberata*.)

333. The Red Carpet (*Coremia munitata*).

333. THE RED CARPET.—The antennæ of the male are strongly pectinated more than half their length; the tips are simple; the fore wings are slightly falcate; they have a reddish blotch at the base, then a narrow gray band, then a broad reddish band with darker margins, and a long discoidal spot of the same darker tint, and delicately margined with white; the inner margin of this band is concave, the outer sinuous; lastly, there is a broad gray marginal band traversed throughout by a slender waved white line, within which white line the marginal band is whitish gray, and outside the white line pinkish gray; at the extreme tip of the wing is an oblique streak, above which the gray tint is whiter, below it redder and darker: the hind wings are dingy gray, with waved transverse markings both lighter and darker; the head, thorax, and body are dingy gray.

The Rev. Joseph Greene has reared this moth from the egg, which was hatched in June; the young CATERPILLARS fed on groundsel during the autumn; they grew very slowly; before winter they left off eating altogether, but in early spring again ate the groundsel, and were full-fed before the end of March. The caterpillar when full-fed is an inch in length, the ground colour dull green, or brown, but very variable; the segments pink or flesh-coloured; the body is slightly sprinkled with black dots, with two very distinct blotches on the sixth and seventh segments, the latter being the largest. It spins up in moss, and turns to a brown CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears in June and July, and seems to be a northern insect; it has been taken most abundantly in Orkney. I have seen in the boxes of a collector who had summered in Orkney, hundreds of this species,

but so bad was their condition, that I could not select a dozen worth preserving; there are several localities in Scotland, and some in the northern counties of England. Mr. Birchall also reports it as taken by Mr. Bristow at Belfast. (The scientific name is *Coremia munitata*.)

334. The Flame Carpet (*Coremia propugnata*).

334. THE FLAME CARPET.—The antennæ of the male are slightly pectinated; the fore wings have a chocolate blotch at the base, then a pale gray band almost white, then a chocolate band barred transversely with two shades, and including an elongate white discoidal spot; this band is concave on its inner, and doubly angled on its outer margin; lastly, there is a broad gray marginal band traversed through half its length by a delicate waved white line: the hind wings are dingy gray, with transverse markings; the head, thorax, and body are gray, the margins of the segments chocolate-brown.

The CATERPILLAR is figured in Sepp's exquisitely beautiful work on Dutch Lepidoptera; it is represented feeding on a species of cabbage (*Brassica*). The ground colour is a reddish gray, with a medio-dorsal series of triangular markings of a rosy-pink, and a lateral stripe in the region of the spiracles of a dingy yellow.

The MOTH flies in May and June, and again in August, and occurs in most of our English and some of our Scotch counties. Mr. Birchall found it abundant at Powerscourt, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Coremia propugnata*.)

335. The Red Twin-spot Carpet (*Coremia ferrugata*).

335. THE RED TWIN-SPOT CARPET.—The

antennæ are pectinated in the male; the fore wings have a reddish blotch at the base, then a gray band intersected by several transverse markings, then a broad reddish bar also traversed by transverse markings, and including a very indistinct discoidal spot; the band is bordered by a slender pale, almost white line, and this again by an equally slender brown line; lastly, there is a broad hind-marginal gray band which includes many waved lines of different shades, a rust-coloured costal blotch and a double black spot within the hind margin about the middle: the hind wings are dingy gray, with various transverse markings: the head, thorax, and body are variegated with gray and brown, the body having two blackish spots placed transversely on each segment.

The eggs are generally laid on the stems of ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), on the leaves of which plant the caterpillars feed; the period in the egg state varies from ten to twenty days, according to the temperature; the cold east winds, which so frequently prevail in the spring, greatly retarding their emergence. The full-fed caterpillar rests with the anterior extremity rigidly extended, but often in a slightly arched position; when annoyed, it tucks in its head, and rolls up the anterior part of its body in the form of the Ionic volute; the legs are crowded together, and closely appressed to the mouth; the head is prone, not conspicuously notched on the crown, and nearly of the same width as the body; the body is of nearly the same width throughout, and uniformly cylindrical, with the exception of a lateral skin-fold which extends its whole length; it is without humps, but, in common with the head, has a few small scattered warts, each of which emits a single small bristle; the head is putty-coloured, freckled with black on the face, and having a darker stripe on each cheek; the colour of the dorsal area of the body, as far as the ninth segment, is dingy brown, but this hue appears to be caused by the somewhat tessellated ornamentation: this consists, in the first place, of a medio-dorsal stripe, narrow and almost thread-like on the third, fourth, fifth, tenth, eleventh,

and twelfth segments; on the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth segments, the medio-dorsal stripe is interrupted, and reduced to a median intensely black spot; each of these black spots is surrounded by a paler area, dilated laterally, but attenuated at the extremities; a dorsal series of lozenge-shaped markings results, as far as regards these four segments; on each side of this dorsal ornamentation are three slender rivulet stripes, all of them sesquialterous or semi-double, but neither of them very conspicuous; the ventral area, extending to and including the spiracles, is putty-coloured, but the spiracles themselves are intensely black, and surrounded by a paler area; there is a medio-ventral pale brown or reddish stripe, containing three black spots, and extending from the fifth to the twelfth segment; on each side of this medio-ventral stripe the ground colour is extremely pale, and the pale part is bounded by a double sinuous darker stripe, very similar to those on the dorsal area: this commences at the base of the third pair of legs, and ceases at the base of the ventral claspers; this is again succeeded by a paler ground colour, and this again by a frequently interrupted and most irregular stripe, which contains five conspicuous black spots, and terminates in a larger linear spot close to the ventral claspers. The CATERPILLAR spins a slight web among the stolons of the ground-ivy, and in this changes to a smooth brown CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears in May, and again in August; it is abundant in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Coremia ferrugata*.)



336. The Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet (*Coremia unidentata*).

336. THE DARK-BARRED TWIN-SPOT CARPET. —The antennæ are distinctly pectinated in the male; the fore wings have a brown blotch

at the base, then a gray band intersected by two ferruginous bars, the inner of which is broader and more distinct than the outer, then a broad smoky-black band in which the discoidal spot is generally obliterated; this band is bordered with white; lastly, there is a broad gray hind-marginal band which includes two slender waved rust-coloured lines, a rust-coloured costal blotch and a double black spot within the hind margin about the middle; the hind wings are dingy gray, with various transverse markings; the head, thorax, and body are variegated with gray and brown; the body has two blackish spots placed transversely on each segment.

N.B.—The broad median band is sometimes purplish red.

The eggs are laid on lady's bedstraw (*Galium verum*), in July, and the CATERPILLAR feeds freely on that plant as well as on sweet woodroffe (*Asperula odorata*); my specimens were full-fed on the 30th of August, and then rested in a posture slightly bent, and with the head usually porrected, but bending downwards in a prone position on the slightest touch. The head is flat, exactly of the same width as the second segment, but not so wide as the following; the body is slightly depressed, without excrescences, but having a manifest lateral skinfold and numerous minute warts, each of which emits a bristle; these warts and bristles are eight or ten on each segment; the colour of the head is pale testaceous-brown or putty-colour, with dark brown spots, some of which group together and form two longitudinal stripes, one on each cheek; the body is pale testaceous-brown or putty-coloured, with numerous dark brown dots, which associated, form lozenges on the back, and longitudinal rivulet markings on the sides; the perfect lozenges on the back are four in number, and each has a quadrate black spot in the centre; there are two principal lateral rivulet stripes, both of them double; the lower of these comprises the black spiracles, and terminates in the anal claspers; a long black spot on each side runs into the ventral claspers; the double rivulet markings of the ventral surface are five in number; of these

the median one is the narrowest and the palest in colour, and its component parts most approximate; the upper double stripe on each side is situated just below the skinfold, it is very interrupted and indistinct, and contains five quadrate black spots, namely, on the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth segments; the warts are pale, and the bristles they emit are black with white tips: my specimens of this caterpillar changed to dark brown glabrous chrysalids in a slight web among dry remains of the food-plant on the surface of the earth.

The moth is common in May and June, and again in August, in many of our English counties, and occurs also in Scotland and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Coremia unidentata*.)

Obs.—Since it has been discovered that *Coremia unidentata* occasionally has a purple-red median band very much resembling that of *C. ferrugata*, it has become extremely difficult to define in words the distinguishing characters of the two species: so long as *C. ferrugata* was distinguished by its ferruginous, and *C. unidentata* by its dark brown band, there was no difficulty in separating the two species; but now that *C. unidentata* has been found to vary in this respect, the test character as it was formerly thought no longer continues to be such, and it becomes necessary to breed both species from the egg before the name the red-banded specimens can be positively pronounced. The same difficulty does exist with the brown-banded specimens, I have never seen a specimen of *C. ferrugata* with the brown band. Nevertheless, the trained eye rarely fails to distinguish between the two species: *C. ferrugata* always seems more variegated, and to have a greater mixture of colours. Guenée combines the two, in the *unidentaria* of Haworth his variety. He adds that although *C. unidentaria* is essentially different from the type (*C. ferrugata*), except in colour, this is so constant that he would have been tempted to give it as a distinct species, had not Sepp figured varieties as bred from the same caterpillar. *C. unidentaria* varies a little, but far less than *C. ferrugata*. It ought to be added

caterpillars which I have described from and without reference to previous descriptions, are extremely similar in all their characters.



The Large Twin-spot Carpet (*Coremia quadrifasciata*).

7. THE LARGE TWIN-SPOT CARPET.—The antennæ of the male are pectinated: the forewings are fawn-coloured, with a broad median band of a very dark and smoky umber-brown, including a still darker discoidal spot and several lines; this band is concave, and pretty regular on its inner margin, but sinuous, and sometimes having a sharp angle on its outer margin, which is edged with a slender white line about half way between this and the inner margin is a scalloped white line not so distinct; and touching the inner margin of about its middle, is a double dark spot; the hindwings are fawn-coloured or isabelline ground on which the median bar has various indistinct wavy markings: the hindwings are gray, with several transverse rivulet markings, some of them darker, some lighter than the ground colour: the head, thorax, and abdomen are dingy brownish gray; each segment of the body having a darker marginal line delicately bordered with white.

The caterpillar is yellowish gray, marbled with brown; the spiracular line blackish, sometimes interrupted (*Hubner*). On low hawthorn, &c."—*Stainton's Manual*, i. p. 106.

The moth appears in June in the southern counties of England. It was formerly so common about Godalming, in Surrey, that it was turned out of the net when taken; it has since occurred commonly at Haslemere; it has been taken by the Cambridge collectors, by Dr. Bree at Stowmarket. (The scientific name is *Coremia quadrifasciata*.)



338. The Yellow Shell (*Camptogramma bilineata*).

338. THE YELLOW SHELL.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes; all the wings are yellow; the forewings have three slender wavy white lines, all of them bordered with a brownish tint; there is a pale, but not white, zigzag line near the hind margin; the space between the second and third white lines is sometimes dark brown; this is more especially the case near these lines; there are also many slender wavy brown lines and an indistinct discoidal spot: the hindwings are yellow, with two wavy white lines apparent only near the inner margin, and many darker lines; the hind margin is irregularly scalloped; all the lines are transverse, and all the wings have a slender and continuous dark marginal line: the head, thorax, and body are yellow.

The CATERPILLAR appears to have been seldom observed until M. Guenée gave us the clue to its discovery: it feeds on different grasses by night, secreting itself during the day on the under side of stones, under clods of earth, or at the roots of the herbage during the month of April; it rests with the head rather prone and bent under; the head is pale dull green, the dorsal surface of the body glaucous green, with a darker or olive-green medio-dorsal stripe; this stripe is bordered with greenish white; on each side is a slender white stripe, and another of precisely the same colour in the region of the spiracles, which are yellow, and each encircled with a sienna-brown ring; the ventral area is pale green with a medio-ventral stripe of very pale yellow, and a series of spots which are rose-coloured or violet, or

purple-brown, and sometimes absent; the legs and claspers are of the same colour as the body.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July; is one of our very commonest species, occurring in every field, land, and hedgerow throughout the summer. (The scientific name is *Camptogramma bilineata*.)



MALE.



FEMALE.

339. The Gem (*Camptogramma fluviala*).

339. THE GEM.—The antennæ are pectinated in the male, the pectinations being very short and inconspicuous. The male has the fore wings clay-coloured, inclining to wainscot-brown, with a narrow transverse median band of a smoky-brown, and including a small black discoidal spot, which is surrounded by a pale ring; there is an oblique smoke-coloured shade at the tip of the wing, descending towards its centre; the clay-coloured area on both sides of the median band is traversed by faint white lines, the two more conspicuous of which are between the band and the hind margin; the first of these is waved, the second zigzag. The fore wings of the female are purple-brown, sometimes inclining to brick-dust-red; the median band is faintly indicated, but the discoidal spot is very conspicuous, rendered so by the ring which surrounds it being snowy-white: the hind wings in both sexes are pale brownish gray, with waved lines both lighter and darker: in each sex the head, thorax, and body are much the same colour as the fore wings.

I have found the CATERPILLAR of this geometer on the leaves of the common persicaria (*Polygonum persicaria*), but I have not described it from nature, as a very accurate description which I have quoted below was previously published in the "Entomologists' Intelligencer" for 1858: "A lovely female of this species laid me some EGGS on the 24th of July; they were oblong, flattish, and yellow, but changed to a dusky brown colour on the

1st of August; the following day the CATERPILLARS hatched; at first, they were very dingy, but on the 8th of August became dusky sap-green, and on the 16th assumed their characteristic markings. There were evidently two distinct varieties, one of which had the ground colour of a greenish gray, tinged with red between the segments; the spiracular line blackish and irregularly interrupted; the back (except the last two segments) dusky, having on the intermediate segments a row of five elongated diamonds of the ground colour, with a dusky dot in each; on the front segments these markings ran into three parallel dusky lines, while on the end segments there were four slender dusky lines arranged in a diamond pattern; the claspers had a dusky stripe running down them. The other variety had the ground colour of a light yellowish green, quite yellow between the segments; the spiracular line and pattern on the back faintly indicated by dusky black lines and dots. These caterpillars fed readily on groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), at last eating through stems bigger than themselves; but, as their frass seemed very watery, I doubt whether this is their proper food. They were quiet in their habits, resting on the under side of the leaves, hiding themselves skilfully, and could not be easily dislodged; when disturbed, they curled up the front segments, but not into such a twisted knot as I have sometimes seen in more slender geometers. From the 21st to the 23rd of August the caterpillars, being full-fed, spun up in moss. After having been in chrysalis about a fortnight, the perfect insects emerged. There went down two of the green and four of the darker caterpillars; there have come up again one *C. fluviala* (male), and five *C. gemmaria* (female)—such a narrow risk did I run of missing the solution of this problem. Solved, however, it is, and *C. fluviala* and *C. gemmaria* are hereby declared to be man and wife. I expected to find the difference of colour in the caterpillar would turn out to be a sexual one; this, however, has been contradicted by the result. The CHRYSALIS is brown, smooth, spiked at the tail, and enclosed in a thin silken cocoon in moss. I have now seen,

in all, about fifteen specimens of *C. fluriata*, and six of *C. gemmaria*, and find that the absence in each of what were considered the distinctive markings of the other is not constant; the subapical blotch of *C. fluriata* may be traced more or less distinctly (sometimes quite distinctly) in *C. gemmaria*; while some specimens of *C. fluriata* have the central spot placed in the light ring, only the dark ground of *C. gemmaria* makes this ring shine forth much more brightly, just as a negro's sable skin enhances the whiteness of his eyes. One of my bred specimens, having given me the slip over the edge of the table, was detected in a dark corner of the room by the white spots on the fore wings. As to the other markings, they are, line for line, precisely similar, so that the ground colour alone remains to make the sexes look unlike, and perhaps further breeding may sometimes upset this."

The moth occurs occasionally throughout the summer, and there appears to be a succession of broods: it seems to be most common in the vicinity of London, where it frequents the gas lamps, but single specimens have been taken at Lewes, Brighton, Bristol, Derby, and Warrington, and Mr. Birchall informs us it has occurred at Howth and Malahide, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Campogramma fluriata*.)



340. The Fern (*Phibalapteryx tersata*).

340. THE FERN.—The antennæ of the male have extremely short pectinations, giving them the appearance of being stouter than those of the female; the fore wings are wainscot-brown, with various umber-brown streaks and dots which are generally seated on the wing-rays; a short oblique streak descends from the tip towards the middle of the wing, and there is a short transverse streak near the base of its inner margin; there is also a zigzag

whitish line parallel with the hind margin, and terminating in a white spot near the anal angle; there is a very small brown discoidal spot: the hind wings are paler than the fore wings, with several darker waved lines on the disk, and one zigzag white line near the hind margin; at the base of the wing is a short transverse brown line: the body is wainscot-brown, with a dark brown belt near the base; when the wings are spread out, this belt unites with marks already described on the fore and hind wings in forming a somewhat crescentic ornamentation.

The CATERPILLARS of this species are thus described by Mr. Beauchamp: "During the last week of August and the first fortnight of September, 1861, I beat a number of these caterpillars, in company with those of *Melanippe procellata*, from the common clematis (*Clematis vitalba*) after dark. They are long, slender, and tapering towards the head, which is small, flat, and rounded; the ground colour is very pale grayish brown; the dorsal line is dark brown, very conspicuous and broad on the head, thence tapering to the end of the fourth segment, where it generally becomes invisible, re-appearing, however, as a gray spot just behind the intersections of the segments, and on the tenth segment broadening into a conspicuous black spot, which tapers to a point forwards. Similar spots, but much fainter, can be traced on the eighth and ninth segments, and sometimes on the seventh. On the hinder part of each of the middle segments, is a pair of spots of the same colours as the gray spots before mentioned, with which they form a triangle; the spiracular line is slender, pale, and edged on each side with dark; the sides below the spiracles are paler and rather ochreous. The spots and spiracles are conspicuous, black, ringed with pale; the ventral line is pale, rather broad, and edged with a dark line of considerable but variable breadth; there are numerous longitudinal lines, and on many specimens transverse dorsal shades, especially on the middle segments. In some examples, all the above markings are very indistinct, except the conspicuous black spot on the tenth segment.

These caterpillars come out at dusk to feed, usually holding on the edge of a leaf, and at the slightest touch dropping off, without leaving any silken thread to return by; when on the ground, they curl into a regular St. Catherine's wheel. They are very lively at night, but quite the reverse by day. In habits they closely resemble the caterpillars of *Melanippe procellata*. The cocoon is rather slight and subterranean.

The moth appears in June; its range is confined to the eastern and southern counties of England; indeed, it may be supposed dependant on the abundant growth of its food-plant. It has not occurred in the north of England, in Scotland, or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Phibalapteryx tersata*.)



341. The Slender-striped Rufous (*Phibalapteryx lapidata*).

341. THE SLENDER-STRIPED RUFOUS.—The antennæ appear slightly thicker in the male: the fore wings are somewhat falcate, and the tips rather acute; their colour is wainscot-brown, with nine dark lines; the first, second, and third of these are separate and oblique, the others in pairs, and very sinuous, more especially the first and third pairs; there is a very obscure, scarcely perceptible, discoidal spot: the hind wings are dingy brownish gray, with a double transverse slender line parallel to the hind margin, and slightly darker, and there are indications of similar lines on the inner margin, but not continued across the wing: the head, thorax, and body are wainscot-brown.

The moth appears on the wing in August, but this is in all probability a second brood: it has been taken at Rannoch, in Scotland, but neither in England nor Ireland. (The scientific name is *Phibalapteryx lapidata*.)



342. The Oblique Carpet (*Phibalapteryx lignata*).

342. THE OBLIQUE CARPET.—The antennæ appear slightly thickened in the male: the fore wings are somewhat falcate, and the tips rather acute; their colour is pale wainscot-brown, with numerous darker oblique lines; three of these closely approximate to the base and also to each other, are very short, and being sharply angled on reaching the sub-costal ray, return to the costa; the next line originates on the inner margin, and proceeds two-thirds of the way towards the costa; it then suddenly returns to the inner margin, enclosing a finger-shaped area, the inner half of which is dark, the outer half pale; a very conspicuous black discoidal spot is placed near the finger-shaped mark, and there is also, in some specimens, an extremely fine line running from its summit to the costal margin; next follow four oblique umber-brown lines, the first, second, and third of which are bent at the sub-costal ray, the fourth is continued to the costa without bending; there is a conspicuous umber-brown cloud between the discoidal spot and the tip of the wing, and the four oblique umber-brown lines pass through this cloud; a white line follows the fourth of these dark lines, and then a transverse series of dots, all of them seated on the wing-rays; these are very indistinct; lastly, there is a white line parallel with the hind margin, and rather undulating: the hind wings are of the same colour as the fore wings, with eight transverse dark lines parallel with the hind margin; there is a very distinct dark line on the margin itself in all the wings: the head, thorax, and body are variegated with the two shades of brown.

The moth appears on the wing in June. It has occurred in several English counties, both north and south, and has been taken in Scotland; it is also reported by Mr. Birchall as

taken by Mr. Bristow in the county Wicklow. The scientific name is *Phibalapteryx lignata*.)



343. The Many-lined (*Phibalapteryx conjunctaria*).

343. THE MANY-LINED.—The antennæ appear slightly thicker in the male; the fore wings are very pale wainscot-brown, with numerous transverse darker lines; two of these, near the middle of the wing, enclose an area which is darker round the margins, and especially near the inner margin, and paler in the middle; the pale part including a small but very distinct discoidal spot; exterior to this median enclosure, a very oblique dark band crosses the wing from the extreme tip to the inner margin, and the costa itself is of the same colour, but interrupted by five or six pale spots; in addition to these principal markings there are several transverse dark lines: the hind wings are pale wainscot-brown, with six or seven transverse darker lines which originate on the inner margin, and terminate rather beyond the middle of the wing: the head, thorax, and body are pale wainscot-brown, the body having two black spots placed transversely on each segment.

The MOTH appears twice in the year, in March and September; it has been taken in damp meadows near Bristol and Cambridge, but is extremely local. I am not aware of its having been taken in the north of England, in Scotland, or in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Phibalapteryx conjunctaria*.)

Obs.—This moth is the *Phibalapteryx polygrammata* of Doubleday's List, and Mr. Doubleday himself informs me that it is certainly the *Phibalapteryx conjunctaria* of Lederer, who has sent him a specimen of the true *Phibalapteryx polygrammata* of Borkhausen, which is very different in general appearance from our English insect described above. Guenée appears to think that the two insects are not specifically distinct, and makes *con-*

junctaria a variety of *polygrammata*, a view of the case which Mr. Doubleday adopted in his Catalogue of 1866.



344. The Small Waved Umber (*Phibalapteryx vitalbata*).

344. THE SMALL WAVED UMBER.—The antennæ are almost simple in the male, but appear somewhat stouter than those of the female; the fore wings are long and rather pointed, of a pale wainscot-brown colour, with a broad oblique smoke-coloured shade, which, commencing below the tip of the wing, terminates near the middle of its inner margin, and includes several waved umber-brown lines: there is a small but very black discoidal spot, and between the oblique shade and the hind margin are two waved umber-brown lines: the hind wings are dingy grayish-brown, with numerous waved transverse darker lines: the head is dark brown; the thorax pale, with two transverse dark brown belts; the body dark brown, with paler belts.

The EGGS are laid during the summer months, July and August, on the common honesty or traveller's joy (*Clematis vitalba*), and the CATERPILLAR feeds, as far as my observations extend, exclusively on this plant.

It appears to be full-fed in October, and then rests in a very rigid, straight, and stick-like position, attached by its claspers, and sometimes also by its feet, often thus forming a bridge between two leaves or petioles; the head is equal in width to the second segment, flat, generally porrected on the same plane as the body, but when the caterpillar is annoyed, it is bent down into a prone position; the antennal papillæ are very conspicuous and slightly divergent: the body is cylindrical, but has a lateral skinfold, and is wrinkled transversely, the wrinkles being more manifest towards either extremity; the head and body have many small scattered warts, and

each wart emits a rather stiff bristle; the colour of the head is gray, with a median brown stripe, which dilates at the mouth, where it terminates in two black spots: the gray cheeks are adorned with a double series of short narrow black lines: the body is grayish umber-brown, paler and almost pure gray towards the anal extremity; there is a medio-dorsal, narrow, and almost black stripe extending from the head (where it meets the dark median stripe of the head) to the anal flap; this is interrupted at the interstices of the segments, and indistinct in the middle of the body, but strongly pronounced at both extremities; the skin-fold is pale, the pale colour much interrupted and broken into spots, but extending on each side into the anal claspers, where it is very conspicuous, and bordered on each side with dark brown, approaching to black: the ventral area is dark brown, with a medio-ventral dark stripe, intersected throughout by a narrow light stripe, which is sometimes entire, sometimes broken into shuttle-shaped divisions: legs and ventral claspers concolorous with the body.

The moth appears on the wing in June and again in August: it seems to be confined very much to the southern and eastern English counties, and has not been observed in the north of England, in Scotland, or in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Phibalapteryx vitalbata*.)

Obs.—Several specimens of this strikingly-marked moth, among many others, have been sent me to name, a circumstance that leads me to say that I am at all times willing to name insects sent to me with this object, but that I can neither undertake to repack and return the boxes, nor to write a letter about each of such consignments. I do not make this announcement from any disinclination to the task, but because it is impossible to do so and simultaneously proceed with this "Natural History of British Moths;" I have not time for both occupations. If, therefore, my readers continue to apply for names, they must seek the replies in the "Entomologist," which is published on the first of every month, and is devoted entirely to the diffusion of information about insects. It may be had of Simpkin,

Marshall, & Co., or any other London bookseller, and has long been the means of introducing to each other those entomologists who desire to improve their collections by exchange of specimens. It must be obvious that such matters cannot with propriety be introduced into a systematic work such as this "Natural History of British Moths." Should any entomologist wish to retain the specimens sent for names, they may be had on personal application at this office, between the hours of ten and four, No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street.



345. The Tissue (*Scotosia dubitata*).

345. THE TISSUE.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes; all the wings are broad and ample, the hind margin of the fore wings slightly scalloped, that of the hind wings deeply so: the fore wings are very glossy, and of an umber-brown colour, with a very beautiful tint or reflection of rosy-red; this rosy gloss seeming to overlies the rich brown, gives the recently-disclosed insect a remarkably beautiful appearance; moreover, there are transverse lines and bars traversing every part of the wing; some of these are darker, some lighter than the ground colour, and all of them are waved and irregular; some of these transverse markings combine to form a broad but rather indefinite median band, which is darker at both margins and lighter in the middle; the outer margin of this band has two sharp teeth or angles projecting towards the hind margin; the upper of these is very acute, the lower obtuse; on each side of the median band is a paler bar intersected by a slender rivulet line; the parallel wing rays extending towards the hind margin are spotted with dark brown and whitish gray, and there is a slender and indistinct sinuous pale gray line parallel to the hind

margin and expanding into a pale gray blotch near the anal angle; the margin itself has a slender but very distinct dark brown line following its sinuities: the hind wings are dingy brown, with about six transverse, waved whitish lines: the head and thorax have the same colour as the fore wings; the body the same colour as the hind wings, each segment having a gray margin and an indication of two dark spots placed transversely.

Mr. Crewe thus describes the CATERPILLAR: The ground colour is pale yellowish green, with two whitish yellow central dorsal stripes; there are two sub-dorsal stripes also whitish yellow; the spiracular stripe is bright yellow and orange; the back and sides are occasionally studded with a few black tubercles, and always with a few short whitish hairs; the belly is destitute of markings. It feeds on the common buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), and is full-fed about the middle of June, when it forms an earthen cocoon, and therein changes to a dark reddish brown CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and the impregnated females hibernate and deposit their eggs in the spring, the males being destroyed by the early frosts at the approach of winter. It occurs in most of the English counties, and is reported from Scotland and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Scotosia dubitata*.)



346. The Brown Scallop (*Scotosia retulata*).

346. THE BROWN SCALLOP.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes; the hind margin of

the fore wings is slightly waved, that of the hind wings scalloped; the colour of all the wings is a faded grayish brown, thickly powdered with excessively minute darker dots, each of which generally consists of a single scale; some of these dots are so grouped as to form very indistinct, waved, transverse lines, which are more distinct and spot-like on the costal margin, but become obscure and difficult to trace on the disk of the wing; there are also two slender transverse whitish lines, which seem designed to mark the limits of a median band, the band itself being obsolete; between these lines is an obscure roundish discoidal spot; on all the wing-rays of both fore and hind wings are pale spots or dots: the head, thorax, and body, are of the same colour as the wings; the body of the male has a large trifid tuft at the extremity.

The CATERPILLAR, as described by Mr. Crewe, is short and stout, and in form much resembles that of the winter moth; the back and a central dorsal stripe are black, the latter bordered with white; the sides are yellow; the spiracular line is black, broken, and unconnected; the spiracles are black; the head is black; the collar yellow, with a transverse blackish dotted line. It feeds on the common buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), residing between two leaves which it spins together; it eats the outer cuticle of the leaf, leaving the membrane bare, and is full-fed the first week in June, when it descends to the ground and spins an earthen cocoon, in which it changes to a long and slender CHRYSALIS, the body of which is tapering and bright red, the divisions being dark red; the wing-cases are paler, and semi-transparent.

The MOTH appears on the wing at the end of June, and is not uncommon in the southern counties of England; but has not been reported from Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Scotosia retulata*.)

Obs.—Haworth invites especial attention to the trifid tuft which terminates the body of the male: there are perhaps some indications of this character in other cognate Geometers, but in this species alone is it developed in such an extraordinary manner.



347. The Dark Umber (*Scotosia rhamnata*).

347. THE DARK UMBER.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes; the wings are ample; the hind margin of the fore wings is waved, that of the hind wings scalloped; the colour of the fore wings is deep sienna-brown, with an oblique median band of smoky umber-brown; the margins of this band are bordered by a slender white line, and are very irregular, the interior margin having an acute double notch or indentation; the exterior margin has an acute double angle or tooth in a corresponding position; an oblique shade proceeding from the tip of the wing, meets this projecting angle, and at the first glance seems continuous with it, but is not so; within the oblique band over the double notch, which I have described, is a longish black discoidal spot; there is a slender sinuous gray line accompanied by a dark line of similar character parallel to the hind margin, and the hind margin itself has a distinct and continuous slender line almost black, following its sinuities: the hind wings are of nearly the same colour as the fore wings, the median band being absent, but in its place is a very distinct slender line almost black, and there is a similar line on the hind margin: the head, thorax, and body have the same colour as the wings; the body has a blackish margin to each segment, and that of the male is tufted at the extremity.

Mr. Crewe describes the CATERPILLAR as having the ground colour of a bright vivid

green; the medio-dorsal stripe is bright green, the respiration being very apparent beneath it; the sub-dorsal stripes are very slender and indistinct, and of a yellowish colour; the segmental divisions are deep yellow, the spiracular stripe pale yellow and slender; on each side of the three posterior segments below the spiracles, is a broad purple stripe; the anal flap, tip and claspers are deep purple, the belly is traversed longitudinally by three whitish stripes, the central one broader than the others, and bordered with small yellowish spots. It feeds on the common buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), and is full-fed the first week in June, when it descends to the earth, and forming an earthen cocoon, changes therein to a dark reddish brown CHRYSLIS.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and occurs chiefly in the southern and eastern counties of England, but has been reported as far north as York. I have not heard of its occurrence in Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Scotosia rhamnata*.)



348. The Scarce Tissue (*Scotosia certata*).

348. THE SCARCE TISSUE.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes; the hind margin of the fore wings is waved, that of the hind wings scalloped; the colour of all the wings is grayish brown, with a slight tint of sienna-brown; there are several compound bars composed of dark lines on the fore wings, but nothing like a distinct median band; there is a conspicuous discoidal spot adjoining one of these darker lines, and there is also a zigzag gray line parallel to the hind margin; this dilates into a small gray blotch at the anal angle of the wing; there is a slender dark line on the hind margin of all

the wings following their sinuous outline, but interrupted by a pale gray spot on each wing-ray as it passes through this marginal line: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the wings; the basal segment of the body has a black belt interrupted in the middle, and two black dots placed transversely on each of the following segments.

The CATERPILLAR feeds on the leaves of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), a plant formerly abundant in our eastern counties, but now in the process of extermination, under the insane idea that it produces blight in wheat. My kind friend Mr. W. R. Jeffery, of Saffron Walden, has sent me a dozen of these caterpillars, greatly varying in size; when young, they spin together two leaves of the barberry, adjusting the edges with so much care that the two leaves look like one; the back of the upper leaf I always find applied to the face of the lower; and between these leaves the enclosed caterpillar rests in a curved posture, the head brought round to touch the side of the tenth segment, but the caterpillar always resting on its ventral surface, and not ring-fashion: in this retreat it eats the cuticle and parenchyma of the upper leaf, its operations betraying its whereabouts by the appearance of a large brown blotch on the surface.

The full-fed caterpillar is obese and somewhat depressed; the head glabrous, narrower than the body, which is of nearly uniform substance throughout, and furnished, on the sides especially, with minute scattered bristles: there are no excrescences. The colour of the head is wainscot-brown, with a few black dots; the body has the dorsal area dull lead-colour, bordered with a blackish stripe on each side; beneath this is a series of orange spots, and in the middle of each spot a black spiracle; the ventral surface is pale smoke-colour, with two darker blotches on each side of each segment, the upper of which is small and roundish, the lower, larger and longer; intermediate between the lead-coloured dorsal area and its marginal

dark stripe, is a series of white dots; the legs are dark; the claspers concolorous with the ventral surface. The caterpillars are full-fed about the beginning of July.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and June, in which months I have found it not unfrequently on park palings on Blackheath; it has also been taken in Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Gloucestershire, but I have not heard of it from Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Scotosia certata*.)



349. The Scallop Shell (*Eucoxia undulata*.)

349. THE SCALLOP SHELL.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are broad and ample, the tips rather pointed, the hind margin is almost straight, that of the hind wings scalloped; the inner margin of the hind wings is dilated near the middle, and beneath the dilatation, and partially protected by it, there is, in the male only, a beautiful tuft of long scales, which project beyond the dilated margin, and form a conspicuous object even when the insect is viewed from above. The ground colour of the wing is grayish brown, transversely traversed by fourteen zigzag black lines, the crenations of which, as far as the ninth, which includes the discoidal spot, are directed towards the hind margin, the remainder towards the base of the wing, thus frequently producing a chain-like ornamentation towards the middle of the wing; the hind margin is sienna-brown, intersected throughout by a zigzag white line: the hind wings are rather paler than the fore wings, with four distinct, and two (nearer the base) indistinct black zigzag lines; the hind margin is sienna-brown, intersected throughout by a zigzag white line; the fringe is alternately pale and dark: the tuft on the hind wings of the male is black; the head, thorax, and body are gray-brown; there are two darker spots

placed transversely on the thorax, and two on each segment of the body. The under side is remarkable for the presence of a very conspicuous discoidal spot on each wing, these spots not being traced without difficulty on the upper side.

Mr. Beauchamp has favoured me with the following life-history of this species:—"I took a female in 1861. She laid me some small oval whitish eggs on the under side of a willow-leaf, generally in the hollow by the side of the mid-rib or some other rib, often two or more on a leaf, but never adjoining each other. I transferred them to a young tree growing in a pot. As soon as hatched, the CATERPILLARS spun a web resembling that of the *Yponomeutidæ*, and sometimes, like them, several together. When a little older, they bent and fastened leaves together, and ate through the walls of their dwelling until they left only a skeleton, when they went on to another place, to behave in a similar manner. They were very sluggish, not taking the trouble to push their tails outside, so that when they had eaten the walls of their tent, the lower part formed a bag full of their excrement. They usually lay curled up in their tent, and all mine continued to dwell under cover until they went down. I think I never saw them outside, except when they were removing, and once when they had eaten their plant down to the stump; then they crawled about uneasily until fresh food was introduced. When full-grown they were scarcely an inch long, and reminded me somewhat of the caterpillars of *Eupithecia venosata* in their general appearance. I proceed to give a description of them. Short and stumpy, with a few very short hairs; head small, shining brown, the two upper lobes round and conspicuous; dorsal line brown, bordered on the upper side by a slender broken whitish line (perhaps this is the true sub-dorsal); spiracular line broad, dirty white, puckered; the ground colour above the spiracular line varies from pale flesh-colour to dark brown; the belly from pale gray to dark gray; in the dark specimens the dorsal line is scarcely perceptible, but the sub-dorsal (?) is perceptibly

darker. On the upper side of each of the anal claspers there is a large blackish spot, in addition to which, light specimens have a blackish spot on the centre-piece of the anal segment. The chrysalis is in a rather slight earthy cocoon. I kept mine in a fireless attic."

Mr. Beauchamp's MOTHS began to emerge early in May, and the last made its appearance about the end of that month: he took great pains to continue the breed, but ineffectually, although he sacrificed a dozen specimens for that purpose, keeping them till they died, in a large leno bag over a growing tree, and feeding them with syrup; some of them lived more than a fortnight, but only a score of eggs were laid, and all of them proved infertile.

The MOTHS usually appear on the wing in June, notwithstanding Mr. Beauchamp's brood appeared early in May. They have been taken in many parts of England, particularly in the southern counties, but I do not know of the species having occurred in Scotland; but Mr. Birchall has taken it at Powerscourt, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eucoemia undulata*.)



350. The Red-green Carpet (*Cidaria poittacata*).

350. THE RED-GREEN CARPET.—The antennæ are slightly pubescent in the male, just sufficiently so to make them appear more robust than those of the female; the fore wings are rather narrow, and the tip rather pointed; the colour of the fore wings is a rich greenish gray, with two paler transverse bars; the first of these is situated before the middle of the wing; it commences on the costal margin, and is contracted before the middle; it then expands, then again contracts below the middle, and lastly, expands to its greatest width on the inner margin; the second bar is

beyond the middle of the wing; it is frequently interrupted in the middle, or broken into two pale blotches, one on the costal, the other on the inner margin; each of these blotches is intersected by a slender darker line, and they are connected by a slender paler line, sometimes scarcely perceptible, but always sufficiently so to indicate the direction of the bar, even when its centre is suffused with dark gray-green; the blotch on the costal margin is the paler of the two, that on the inner margin is rufous in the middle, white on the sides; near the middle of the wing is a very obscure discoidal spot; the hind wings are dark gray-brown, with a transverse waved whitish line parallel with the hind margin; they have also an indistinct linear discoidal spot; the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

The CATERPILLARS are very rarely met with, and we are without much information respecting them; they are almost uniformly cylindrical, and the anal segment terminates in two acute points directed backwards; in colour they are very variable, some of them being yellowish green as regards the dorsal, olive-green as regards the ventral area; others have the green dorsal area relieved by a medio-dorsal series of bright red blotches, and the anal points are also red; others, again, have a pink medio-ventral stripe and pink legs. In 1863, Mr. Hellins beat four of these caterpillars from oak, two of them, very small, on the 15th of June, and two larger ones on the 10th of July; July and August are probably the right months to find the caterpillar full-fed.

The MOTH does not appear until October and November, and may then be occasionally found on the blossoms of ivy and *Laurustinus*. It occurs in most of the southern counties of England, also in Durham, the Lake District, Yorkshire, and Scotland, and Mr. Birchall informs us it is common at ivy-bloom in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland. The impregnated female hibernates. (The scientific name is *Cidaria psittacata*.)



351. The Autumn Green Carpet (*Cidaria miata*).

351. THE AUTUMN GREEN CARPET.—The palpi are rather long and porrected, the antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are blunt at the tip, and of a pale green colour, with two pale or gray-green bars, the first before the middle of the wing, the second beyond it; the green ground colour is thus divided into a basal blotch, a median band, and a hind-marginal band; and this last is intersected by a transverse zigzag white line; the green parts include a number of waved and interrupted black lines, and a discoidal spot is indistinctly visible in the median band; on the hind margin itself is a series of jet-black dots arranged in pairs, and between them and the white line already described, are six, and sometimes a seventh, jet-black streaks; the hind wings are gray, with a discoidal spot; the head and thorax are green, the body gray-green.

The CATERPILLAR of this species has been found by Mr. Machin in August, feeding on alder, oak, and birch; it is green, with two points projecting from the anal segment. This very slender information is recorded in Mr. Stainton's Manual. The caterpillar was unknown to Guenée.

The MOTH appears on the wing in October, and frequents the blossoms of ivy; like some other species of geometer, the impregnated female hibernates and deposits her eggs in the following spring; it is very commonly found in sheds, outhouses, and other buildings, during the winter, but the male has not been seen in such situations, and it is presumed that he perishes with the early frosts. This moth occurs in many English counties, both northern and southern, also in Scotland, and in the county of Wicklow and at Howth, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cidaria miata*.)



352. The Short-cloak Carpet (*Cidaria picata*).

352. THE SHORT-CLOAK CARPET.—The palpi are short, and the antennæ simple in both sexes; the fore wings are dark olive-green, from the base to beyond the middle, and this dark area is followed by a white band, into the middle of which the dark area projects a double angle; the hind margin is olive-green interrupted with white lunules, and a white blotch near the tip: the hind wings are smoky-gray, with transverse whitish markings: the head and thorax are nearly of the same colour as the fore wings.

An anonymous writer in the *Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer*, informs us that the ground colour of the CATERPILLAR is a pale stone-colour, with the segmental divisions reddish; there is no dorsal line, but a dark blackish patch on each segment, increasing in size and depth of tint up to the ninth, where it attains its maximum; there are none of these patches on the last four segments; the sub-dorsal stripe is dusky, very much freckled and diffused, and forming four small dark dots at the corners of the dorsal patches; just above the spiracles is an irregular dusky stripe, enclosing a thin waved line of the ground colour, bordered with black: the spiracles are black; the belly is marked on each side at the segmental divisions with groups of small black spots. In confinement it will feed on chick-weed, and thrives well.

This moth, which appears to belong to the genus *Melanippe* rather than to *Cidaria*, is taken not unfrequently in the south of England in June. I have found it in Darent- and Birch-woods, in Kent, but I have no record of its occurrence in the north of England, in Scotland, or in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cidaria picata*.)

353. THE HAZEL CARPET.—The palpi are pointed, porrected, and rather long; the antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are blunt at the tip; they have an olive-brown blotch at the base, and an olive-brown median band, the margins of which are much angled and very irregular; both the blotch and the band are bordered with a pure white line; between the blotch and the band is an angulated pale brown bar, and beyond the band is another bar of the same colour, beyond which is a zigzag white line, and again, beyond this are several white crescents almost on the hind margin; the median band is very frequently interrupted in the middle, the discoidal spot being in the upper division; the hind wings are gray, with a transverse median white line and a discoidal spot in the basal area; the head and thorax have the same colour as the fore wings, the body the same colour as the hind wings.

There are two so-called species of this moth united under the name *corylata*. They are now generally considered varieties.



Var. 1. The Broken-barred Carpet (*Cidaria corylata*).—The fore wings have a very distinct basal blotch and median band.



Var. 2. The White-blotched Carpet (*Cidaria albo-crenata*).—The fore wings are marked very confusedly with white.

An anonymous but perfectly trustworthy writer in the *Entomologist Weekly Intelligencer* writes thus respecting the CATERPILLAR of this species:—"Two or three caterpillars,

hatched on the 22nd of June, fed upon the small-leaved aloe, and went to earth on the 2nd of October, having grown so very slowly that for a long time I fancied—especially as they did not appear at all unhealthy—that they would hibernate. They had the ground colour of a yellowish green, and the sub-dorsal stripe greenish yellow; on the third to the fifth segment, and again on the eleventh to the tail, there is a dark reddish brown dorsal stripe; on each of the intermediate segments are four very fine brown dots arranged in pairs, with a fine dash on each segment, and at each segmental division; the spiracles are white, the middle ones having between them a row of four brown spots; the belly is sprinkled with very fine brown dots, arranged in lines. Mr. Hellins, in the *Zoologist* for 1864, adds to this information that this is the only British species of *Cidaria* that has the head bifid; it is singular also in having but one anal point.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and seems to be abundant in most parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cidaria corylata*.)



354. The Marsh Carpet (*Cidaria sagittata*).

354. THE MARSH CARPET.—The palpi are very short and scarcely perceptible from above; the antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are black at the tip, their ground colour is the most delicate isabelline or fawn-colour, with a basal blotch and median band of a rich dark olive-brown, almost black; there is a delicately-white line on both sides of the basal blotch, and also on both sides of the median band, the middle of which emits an elongate and sharp angle towards the middle of the hind margin, which it almost reaches, but a small and vaguely-defined white blotch intervenes; the discoidal spot is present in the

central band, but so nearly of the same colour as the band, that it cannot be distinguished without difficulty; the fringe is pale, with seven dark spots: the hind wings are very pale, with a distinct discoidal spot, a very slender hind-marginal line, and a spotted fringe: the face is black, the crown white, the thorax isabelline, with a central brown blotch; the base of the body has a black band followed by a white belt; the rest of the body is rich brown, with a median dark dot on each segment.

The EGGS are laid in July, in little batches of three or four, on the partial stalks or flowers of the subcorymbose panicle of common meadow-rue (*Thalictrum flavum*), a plant which grows abundantly by the sides of some of the fen-drains near Chatteris, in Cambridgeshire; they are opalescent when laid, but become yellow before the young CATERPILLARS emerge, which emergence generally takes place during the first week in August. The young caterpillars are at first orange-coloured, but soon acquire a more variegated appearance. They feed almost entirely on the seeds of the meadow-rue, but sometimes they also nibble round the partial stalks of the panicle, denuding them of their cuticle, and causing small white patches; and Mr. Fryer, to whom I am indebted for a bountiful supply of these caterpillars, as well as many particulars of their economy, informs me that in confinement they will eat the dried or withered leaves of *Thalictrum glaucum*, or *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, the latter a species very commonly cultivated in gardens, and remarkable for its abundantly floriferous panicle, so attractive to the beautiful rose-beetle (*Cetonia aurata*), and other insects.

Mr. Fryer has observed that if, when the caterpillars have attained about half their growth, they are supplied with *Thalictrum glaucum*, they will bite half through the foot-stalks of the leaves, thus causing the leaf to droop and wither, and in this state they will feed on it as a substitute for their natural food, the seeds of *Thalictrum flavum*. In their progress towards maturity, the caterpillars undergo considerable change, the exquisite colouring

of the full-fed caterpillar being only acquired by slow degrees.

They are full-fed in about a month, and then invariably rest with the back much arched, the head almost entirely withdrawn into the second segment, the feet directed forwards, and the claspers tenaciously adhering to the slender flower-stalks of the food-plant. The head is narrower than the second segment, highly glabrous, the face flattened, the crown slightly notched: the body is obese, deeply incised at the divisions of the segments; the thoracic segments, namely, the second, third, and fourth, are dilated at the sides, and the second segment also in front; the dorsal areas of these three segments unite in forming a shield; the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth segments have each a transverse dorsal ridge, very prominent and conspicuous, which terminates on each side in a kind of lobe or festoon, containing the spiracle: the ventral area has also gibbous projections, somewhat corresponding with those on the back, but proportionally less, in order to allow of the arched position in which the caterpillar usually rests; scattered over the dorsal area are minute warts, few in number and very inconspicuous in appearance; each of these emits a small bristle. The colour of the head is apple-green, the cheeks being sparingly and inconspicuously sprinkled with black: the body is apple-green; the crest of each dorsal ridge is of a rich velvety oil-green, thus forming a series of conspicuous transverse bands, the interstices being pale apple-green; the lateral lobes or festoons are in some specimens apple-green, but in others of a most beautiful rose-colour, and this again is bordered below by the most intense velvety black; this black border descends into the anal, but not into the ventral claspers; the dorsal area of the tenth and twelfth segments is smoke-coloured, fading at the lateral margin into green, and there decorated with blotches of rose-colour; the spiracles are reddish; the ventral area, legs and claspers are delicate apple-green; the hairs or bristles are black. At the end of August most of these caterpillars spin up amongst the flowers of the food-plant;

others descend to the surface of the earth, and there change into short, obese, glabrous CHRYSALIDS, having the head rather projecting and rounded, the thorax very convex, the wing-cases ample, and the anal segment very slender and horn-like, directed backwards, and bearing at its extremity two stout divaricating bristles. The colour of the head, thorax, and wing-cases is transparent olive-green, of the abdomen testaceous brown.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is only known to have occurred in Cambridgeshire, more especially near Chatteris. (The scientific name is *Cidaria sagittata*.)

355. THE COMMON MARBLED CARPET.—The palpi are short, connivent, and form a short beak; the antennæ are nearly simple in both sexes; the fore wings are ample and somewhat pointed at the tip; their colour is very varied; there is a large smoky-brown space at the base, intersected but scarcely interrupted by a sienna-brown bar; the middle area of the wing is whitish gray, and includes on its whitest part a narrow oblique discoidal spot, and two or more irregular transverse lines, in addition to similar boundary lines, the exterior of which is produced in the middle into a triple blunt lobe; adjoining this lobed black line is a zigzag white line dilated at the costa; this is followed by a sienna-brown bar, and this by a broad hind-marginal smoky-brown band, which is intersected throughout by a zigzag white line and other markings too numerous and too obscure to describe: the hind wings are pale gray-brown: the head and thorax are very much of the same colour as the base of the fore wings; the body is of the same colour as the hind wings.

It seems absolutely necessary in this and some other moths to mention that more than one book species are included under the name: I will call them varieties.

Obs.—Both the English and scientific names of the *varieties* in this and the following species, are taken from Haworth; the names of the *species*, which combine and include the varieties, are from Doubleday's List.



1. The Common Marbled Carpet (*Cidaria n-notata*).—The median area of the fore is pale gray, almost white.



2. The Yellow Marbled Carpet (*Cidaria a-notata*).—The median area of the fore is bright fulvous yellow.



3. The Brown Marbled Carpet (*Cidaria cata*).—The median area of the fore wings is smoky-brown.

This species is uniformly double-brooded.

The eggs which produce the spring brood are laid about the middle of August; those which produce the autumnal brood are laid about the middle of May; the caterpillars of this second brood hibernate, or rather hibernates through the winter, feeding at intervals when the weather is mild: the egg is flattish, pressed on the crown, and of a dingy rose colour, "resembling that of a pale chip-box;" it is laid on the leaves of strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), and also, according to Guenée, on birch and whitethorn; the young caterpillars emerge about fourteen days after the egg is deposited, and are at first dirty white, but soon acquire a green which continues to increase as they

advance towards maturity. When full-fed this caterpillar usually rests in a straight position, but when annoyed or disturbed, tucks in its head, bringing it in close contact with the legs, thus causing the anterior half to assume the volute form. The head is about the same width as the second segment, not notched on the crown, and slightly hairy: the body is almost uniformly cylindrical, but somewhat restricted immediately behind the fourth segment, which is produced ventrally into a lump, on the summit of which are seated the third pair of legs; the thirteenth segment below the anal flap is produced into two parallel "acutely pointed" processes directed backwards; the colour of the head is pale opaque green, with conspicuous black ocelli; the body is pale yellow-green, with a medio-dorsal stripe, narrow and indistinct, of a darker, duller green; there is also on each side a paler stripe, equally indistinct; and in many specimens, below this sub-dorsal stripe, is a lateral, but often interrupted rosy-red or purple stripe: this red stripe is accurately described by Guenée, and Mr. Doubleday assures me it is of common occurrence: the transverse skinfold at each segmental division is yellowish, and over the entire surface of the body are scattered minute white warts, each of which emits a slender hair, and is surrounded by an area slightly darker than the prevailing ground colour; the anal points are generally tipped with rose-colour, and the legs and claspers are tipped with purple. When full-fed it spins a leaf together with a few slight threads, in the manner of a spider's web, and in this flimsy retreat turns to a delicately-green semi-transparent CHRYSALIS.

The moths appear in May and August, and are common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cidaria russata*.)

356. THE MARBLED CARPET.—The palpi are short, connivent, and form a short beak; the antennæ are simple, or nearly so, in both sexes; the fore wings are ample and somewhat pointed at the tip; their colour is very varied; there is a gray-brown blotch at the base, which has generally two transverse zigzag black lines,

one median, the other marginal; this is followed by a sienna-brown bar, bordered on both sides by a delicate white line; next follows a broad median bar, which is generally pale gray in the middle, and darker towards each margin; it includes a narrow oblique discoidal spot and four zigzag black lines, the exterior of which is produced in the middle into a bifid angle or lobe; this black boundary line of the median band or area is followed by a zigzag white line, which widens into an oblique white blotch on the costa, and is immediately followed by a sienna-brown zigzag bar, and this again by a zigzag white line; the hind margin of the wing is a mixture of gray and smoky-brown: the hind wings are pale grayish brown: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings: the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

This moth has been made into two book species, which I will call varieties.



Var. 1. The Dark Marbled Carpet (Cidaria immanata).—The median area of the fore wings is very dark brown, almost black.



Var. 2. The Marbled Carpet (Cidaria mar-morata).—The median area of the fore wings is pale whitish gray.

This species is uniformly single-brooded: the eggs are laid in August, on the leaves of wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*); they are rather flat, and of a primrose-yellow colour, in some instances with a reddish tinge: the young CATERPILLARS emerge towards the end of March of the following year, and are then

yellow, but after the first month acquire a green tint, and the colour continues to change as the spring advances, until the end of May or beginning of June, when they are full-fed, and then are almost precisely of the same colour as the leaf on which they are feeding: when young they drill small circular holes in the strawberry-leaf, but when older feed in the usual manner at the edges.

The position in which the adult caterpillar rests is usually perfectly straight, but on being annoyed it raises the anterior part of its body and tucks in its head, which is brought into contact with the legs, and the whole crowded together: if the annoyance is continued the anterior part of the body is curled into a compact volute. The head is about the same width as the second segment, is not notched on the crown, and is slightly hairy; the body is almost uniformly cylindrical, but somewhat restricted immediately behind the fourth segment, which is produced ventrally into a lump, on the summit of which are seated the third pair of legs: the thirteenth segment below the anal flap is produced into two parallel "bluntly" pointed processes directed backwards. The colour of the head is uniform dingy green, the ocelli black and conspicuous: the body is apple-green, with narrow inconspicuous stripes of a darker hue; the principal of these is medio-dorsal; the others in the region of the spiracles are extremely difficult to distinguish, and have a median, hair-like, whitish line; a transverse skinfold at each segmental division is yellow: the body is beset with minute white warts, each of which emits a slender white hair, and is surrounded by a green space rather darker than the rest of the body; the tips of the anal processes are rosy; the legs and claspers are green, tinged at the extremities with purple.

When full-fed the caterpillar either goes down into the moss usually kept in the breeding-cage, or selects a dried leaf, fastening the moss or the edges of the leaf together with a few silken threads; within this flimsy retreat it changes to a smooth, green, semi-transparent CHRYSLIS.

The moth appears on the wing in July, and occurs in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cidaria immanata*.)

Obs.—Mr. Hellins, whose observations have at different times thrown so much light on the life-history of our native *Lepidoptera*, has turned his attention to the difficult task of distinguishing between this closely-allied pair of species. His first paper, treating of the perfect insects, is published in the *Zoologist*; his second paper, treating of the preparatory states, appears in the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*.

I have freely availed myself of both these papers, and still more freely of my friend Mr. Doubleday's assistance, to whom Mr. Hellins fully acknowledges his obligation for much of the information he has given to the public. From these sources, far more than from my own observations, the following summary results. *First*—The time of appearance in the perfect state differs: *C. russata* appears in May, and again in August, the May moths being the parents of the August moths. *C. immanata* appears in July: thus the single brood of *C. immanata* is intermediate between the two broods of *C. russata*. *C. russata* certainly hibernates in the caterpillar state, but *C. immanata* passes the winter in the egg state. *Secondly*—The habit of the moths differ: *C. russata* has the habit of a true Geometer, when at rest with its wings deflexed; *C. immanata* rather resembles a Deltoid: and this difference arises from a difference in structure, the fore wings of *C. immanata* being slightly narrower and perhaps also slightly more pointed. *Thirdly*—The colour and markings: both species vary greatly in colour, especially as regards the disk of the fore wings, the extremes being dark smoky, almost black, and pale cinereous, almost white; but *C. russata* has a very common variety in which the disk is fulvous: *C. immanata* has no such variety. Again, *C. immanata* has the two narrow, waved, and angulated, transverse, sienna-brown bars on the fore wings, much more distinct than *C. russata*. Moreover, there is a difference in the exterior outline of the broad central band

of the fore wings: "In both species this commences at the costa, at about two-thirds of the distance between the base and the tip, and runs across the wing for a little space with very small teeth, then shoots out into a large bilobed (sometimes, in *C. russata*, trilobed) tooth, which is followed by another not quite half as large; and, lastly, slants away to the inner margin, forming three more teeth not much differing in size; but the distinction is this, that in *C. immanata* these teeth, especially the largest of them, are more prominent and acute; in *C. russata* they are not so prominent and often rounded." *Fourthly*—The caterpillar of *C. russata* is dull ochreous at first, but afterwards brightish green, and often ornamented with red on the sides. The caterpillar of *C. immanata* is bright yellow at first, but afterwards dull green, and never ornamented with red on the sides. Mr. Hellins also says that the anal points are acute in *C. russata*, obtuse in *C. immanata*. I have described both caterpillars from nature without observing this, but have added these words in inverted commas, as quoted from Mr. Hellins.

357. THE WATER CARPET.—The palpi are very short, never visible from above as more than two minute points projecting between the eyes; the antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are ample and rather pointed at the tip; their colour is brown of two shades; the dark shade is confined to a basal blotch, a broad median band, a costal blotch near the tip, and a vague hind-marginal band; the basal blotch and median band have white marginal lines; the band includes a narrow transverse discoidal spot, and the hind-marginal band includes a transverse series of white spots. An oblique elbowed white line runs from the extreme tip through the hind-marginal band, towards the middle of the wing: the hind wings are brownish gray, and all the wings have a marginal series of black spots: the head, thorax, and body are dark brown.

Two book species are here included which I call varieties.



Var. 1. The Water Carpet (*Cidaria suffumata*).—The fore wings are very glossy, and distinctly varied with two shades of brown.



Var. 2. The Pitchy Carpet (*Cidaria piceata*).—The fore wings are very glossy, and of a uniform pitchy-brown, with a hind-marginal series of white spots.

The CATERPILLAR, when full-grown, rests in nearly a straight position, its feet as well as claspers holding the food-plant; the head generally prorected and elevated. When disturbed, it raises the fore part of its body, and tucks in its head. The head is rather small; the body has a rough or wrinkled skin, and both head and body emit short scattered bristles, each bristle emanating from a scarcely perceptible wart. All the segments are centrally swollen, especially below, but without dorsal humps. The colour of the head is pale brown, freckled with black: the colour of the body is brown of various shades; the dorsal is decidedly darker than the ventral area, and separated by a clear line of demarcation. The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth segments have the same pale hue above and below; the second, third, and fourth segments are marked by a median whitish dorsal stripe; the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth with a dark V-shaped mark, pointing towards the head, and its arms extending on each side as far as the spiracles. Each V-shaped mark contains a median dark mark, somewhat shaped like an arrow-head, and bordered with a pale margin. The belly is traversed by gray, waved, interrupted, and

not clearly-defined stripes, extending throughout its entire length. The spiracles are intensely black. It feeds on the great hedge bed-straw (*Galium mollugo*), and spins among the leaves of its food-plant towards the middle of June.

The moth appears on the wing in April, and occurs very commonly in England and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cidaria suffumata*.)



358. The Netted Carpet (*Cidaria reticulata*).

358. THE NETTED CARPET.—The fore wings are deep chocolate-brown, with numerous creamy-white markings. All the wing-rays are white, with the exception of a portion of three or four of them, where they cross a brown blotch near the middle of the wing, and assume the same colour; the rays, therefore, appear as white lines, and are connected at the distal extremity by a hind-marginal line of the same pale colour, and are intersected by white bands; the first of them is narrow and obscure, and situated near the base of the wing; the second is broad and semi-double, and projects a very conspicuous angle below its middle, and directed towards the hind margin; the next is narrow; it commences on the costa, and curves to meet the double band already described; the next also originates on the costa, and curving in a contrary direction to the last, unites with the broad semi-double bar near the inner margin. The next, being the fifth, is broader; it descends straight from the costa half-way across the wing, and then becomes scalloped, and curves towards the inner margin, near the anal angle. The sixth is double at its commencement, enclosing a small triangular area at the tip of the wing; it is oblique at its commencement, and becomes scalloped at about half its length, and terminates near the anal angle. These various markings give to

re wings a remarkably beautiful and ted character. I fail to discover a al spot. The hind wings are dingy , with two transverse whitish lines, the ightly waved, the second scalloped.

more appears on the wing in July, and en taken, but not frequently, in the istricts of England. It is not reported Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific is *Cidaria reticulata*.)



The Small Phoenix Moth (*Cidaria silaceata*).

THE SMALL PHOENIX MOTH.—The palpi ort and very sharp-pointed; the antennæ arly simple in both sexes; the fore wings arcely pointed at the tip; their colour is of two shades, intersected and divided

by very pale lines; the dark brown is comprised in a basal blotch, a median band, a transverse series of conical spots, and three or four hind-marginal blotches, the uppermost of which is the largest; the hind wings are pale gray-brown; the head, body, and legs are brown. The size, form, and direction of the markings are so various as to require a series of figures. I am indebted to Mr. Doubleday and Mr. Bond for the loan of the remarkable varieties figured.

The CATERPILLAR, when full-grown, generally rests in a straight position, except that the feet are occasionally attached to the stem of the food-plant, and then the anterior part of the body—that is, the head, together with the second, third, and fourth segments—bent at a right angle with the remainder of the body, the third pair of legs forming the apex of the angle; when disturbed the legs are detached from the food, and the body bends and oscillates backwards and forwards as long as the disturbance continues. The head, after the manner of many other Geometers, is flattened and porrected, and of equal diameter with the body: the body is long, slender, uniformly cylindrical, without tubercles, having distributed very sparingly over its surface short scattered hairs, which are very slender and inconspicuous, except under a lens. The colour of the head is pale whitish green, the face variously marked with clear brown, which colour is sometimes confined to the sides, sometimes pervades nearly the whole face; the body is delicately green, with a median series of brown dots, one of which is seated on the skin-fold between the segments; the belly has a median and narrow but conspicuous white stripe; the first and second pair of legs whitish green, delicately tinged with brown; the third pair is brown, the colour continued on the belly to a length about equal to that of the legs themselves; the ventral claspers are pale green, with an exterior tinge of brown; the anal claspers have a double lateral oblique stripe pointing towards the back; the anterior half of this stripe is white, the posterior half purple-brown. I found this caterpillar in a garden at Leominster, feeding on enchanter's

night-shade (*Circœa lutetiana*), and Mr. Thomas Hockett has found others feeding on willow-herb, all of which were full-fed on the 20th of September, when they spun a small cocoon, of very loose structure and somewhat resembling network, against the side of the gallipot in which they were kept, and to this they attached a portion of the food-plant, and in this receptacle changed into CHRYSALIDS. The moth appears on the wing in May, and a second brood in August, and is regarded as common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cidaria silaceata*.)



360. The Phoenix (*Cidaria ribesaria*).

360. The PHOENIX.—The fore wings are of a rich chocolate-brown colour, interrupted by two compound transverse bars, the first of which is beyond the middle of the wing, the second is almost on the hind margin; the first bar is bordered on both sides with white, the interior border being concave and broadly scalloped, the exterior border having two sharp angles projecting into the rich brown ground colour; between these boundary lines there is a third and faint whitish line which follows the bendings of the outer one; the second bar originates on the costa, almost at the tip, where it is very broad; it is then narrowed and bent inwards, and then again widened and bent outwards to the hind margin; the second bar is bordered by white; on the interior side it descends straight from the costa to the middle of the wing; it is then scalloped and descends to the anal angle; the exterior border is whitish, but not so white as the interior, and the interspace between these two white borders contains seven or eight black markings, all of them bordered with white; they are set, as it were, in white frames; the first, second, and third of these are triangular, the remainder crescent-shaped; the hind wings are brownish gray at the base, and paler towards the hind margin, the paler portion being intersected by two faint zigzag lines, each of which is darker towards the base, paler towards the hind margin; the head, thorax, and body are brown; the segments of the body edged with gray, and having two spots placed transversely on each. The eggs are laid in July on the bark of currant and gooseberry bushes, but do not hatch until the following spring; they are shaped much like a powder-flask, with three ridges at the smaller end and a depression on the side. The CATERPILLAR feeds on the leaves and is full-fed in June. The head is small, porrected, but not distinctly exserted; the second segment is small and narrow, the third is swollen all round; the remainder of the body uniformly cylindrical. There are two very distinct varieties as regards the more common variety the color of the head is sepia-brown, variously spotted with darker tints of the body is dingy brown; the third segment is a transverse elevated black band, containing eight white dots; the fourth segment, from the fourth to the eighth inclusive, is a median dark line, which divides at each extremity, the divisions diverging slightly and as they gradually merge in the posterior division diverging abruptly, and terminating at the posterior margin of the segment; the posterior division encloses a paler triangular space, and these triangular spaces form a series of diamond-shaped markings, eight in number; the dark markings are four in number; the first is a median lozenge, the second is a median slightly waved line; the third and fourth are varied with different markings. The other variety is more or less distinctly described. The middle of J

web between two leaves of the food-plant, and therein change to CHRYSLIDS.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July, and is common in many parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cidaria ribesaria*.)



361. The Chevron (*Cidaria testata*).

361. THE CHEVRON.—The palpi are rather long, pointed, and porrected; the antennæ of the male are slightly incrassated; the fore wings are rather pointed; their colour is reddish fulvous, having a gray or hoary appearance; the fulvous is of two shades; there is a basal blotch, a broad median band, and a hind-marginal blotch of a brighter and more distinct fulvous than the interspaces. The margins of these markings are clearly defined, and bordered more or less distinctly with white; the basal blotch and median band are slightly varied with irregular transverse lines of a more intense shade: the hind wings are very pale at the base, but rather darker and inclining to testaceous on the hind margin; below the middle they have a slender double line, the lower half of which is white; there appears to be no discoidal spot on either of the wings: the head and thorax have the fulvous colour of the fore wings; the body has the pale tint of the hind wings: the male is much larger than the female.

The CATERPILLAR, when full-grown, rests in a straight posture, and does not fall off its food-plant when disturbed; the head is flat and porrected; the body is cylindrical, without humps. The head is putty-coloured,

with darker dots and reticulations; the body also is putty-coloured; the back has a slender median brown stripe; the sides have two dingy white stripes, the upper straight, the lower undulating: the spiracles are placed below the second white stripe, and are intensely black; the belly has six whitish stripes, of which the median ones closely approximate. The divisions of the segments are marked by slender rings of a pink tinge. It feeds on birch and willow, and is full-fed at the end of May, when it spins a few threads, and draws together the leaves of its food-plant, making a very open kind of network cocoon, so open, indeed, as not in any degree to hide the enclosed CHRYSLIS, which will even drop out through the meshes if shaken. The chrysalis is rather long, and very pointed at the tail; it is of pale putty-colour, with a broad conspicuous median brown stripe down the thorax and body: the oblique posterior margins of the thorax are also of the same dark colour; the head and wing-cases are dingy brown, lined with darker brown, by which colour the antennæ, legs, wing-rays, &c., are clearly indicated: the antenna-case slightly exceeds that of the wings in length: on the body is a median dark stripe below, corresponding with that above, and the lateral region between these two stripes is spotted with dark brown.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and occurs commonly in many parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cidaria testata*.)



362. The Northern Spinach Moth (*Cidaria populata*).

362. THE NORTHERN SPINACH MOTH.—The palpi are rather short; the antennæ of the

male very slightly thickened; the fore wings are scarcely pointed; their colour is yellowish fulvous, with a basal blotch, a median band, and an apical blotch, darker and interspersed with smoky-brown; the margins of these markings are clearly defined, and very dark; there is an indication, although indistinct, of a discoidal spot: the hind wings are very pale testaceous yellow: the head, thorax, and body are pale yellow.

The CATERPILLAR has the head rather small; the second segment also rather small; the third segment is swollen or furnished with a dorsal band, raised transversely. In colour it is remarkably variable, being of one or two tints of green, pale brown, reddish brown, or even dark brown: the raised band is dotted with white on a black or reddish ground, according as the ground colour of the caterpillar is dark or light. There is a medio-dorsal stripe of a reddish tint, and an olive-green stripe in the region of the spiracles. It feeds on the whortle-berry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), and in confinement it will thrive on sallow. For these few particulars we are indebted to Mr. Hellins.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, from the north to the south of England, and also in Scotland and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cidaria populata*.)



363. The Barred Yellow (*Cidaria fulvata*).

363. THE BARRED YELLOW.—The antennæ of the male appear very slightly stouter than those of the female; the fore wings are of a fulvous yellow colour, with a median band of grayish brown, which in recently disclosed specimens has a bloom or lustre on it much like that of a plum; this band is broadest at the costal margin, and there opens and includes a fulvous yellow space; about its middle a conspicuous angle projects towards the hind

margin, and both its own margins are bordered with white; there is a pale triangular blotch at the tip of the wing on its costal margin, and an oblique sienna-brown mark adjoins this; at the base of the wing a triangular blotch is indicated but not pronounced: the hind wings are pale yellow, almost white: the head and thorax are fulvous yellow; the body very pale, almost white.

The CATERPILLAR is figured by Hübner, with the dorsal area glaucous green, the sides olive-green, and the incisions of the segments whitish. It feeds on the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is common both in Great Britain and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cidaria fulvata*.)



364. The Barred Straw (*Cidaria pyraliata*).

364. THE BARRED STRAW.—The antennæ of the male are rather stouter than those of the female; the fore wings are rather narrow, pointed at the tip, and very slightly falcate; their colour is pale ochreous yellow, with three transverse brown lines, all of which are elbowed but not sharply angled; the elbow is directed towards the hind margin; the first is short and near the base, the second before the middle of the wing, and the third about the middle of the wing; between the third and the hind margin is a transverse series of smoke-coloured spots, sometimes conspicuous, at other times nearly obliterated; there is an oblique streak of the same colour at the tip of the wing; the basal portion of the fringe is pale yellow, the outer portion smoky-brown: the hind wings are very pale, and the fringe concolorous: the head, thorax, and body are pale yellow.

The Rev. H. Harper Crewe says that the CATERPILLAR is long, slender, and tapering

the head; the ground colour is grass-green; the central medio-dorsal line is broad green; it is bordered on either side by a yellow line; the segmental divisions are yellow; the medio-ventral line is green. These caterpillars were hatched from dark yellow eggs laid the previous week; they fed till the last month on the hedge bed-straw (*Galium mollugo*), afterwards on *Galium aparine*, and were hatched the second week in May. The CHRYSALIS was enclosed in a slight cocoon of web, was pale drab, resembling in shape that of *Ennomos angularia*, or *E.*

Another slender pale green caterpillar, with brownish segmental divisions, and a broad green dorsal line, bordered on each side by a yellow line, which I found in spring feeding on *Galium aparine*, produced this result, and I know it has also been both taken on *Galium mollugo*. Query, is it, as quoted by the *Manual*, right in whitethorn as the food? though I think it is certain that *Eupithecia vulgata* feeds on flowers of ragwort, &c., as well as on the above.—*Rev. J. Hollins.*

THE MOTHS appears on the wing in July, and is found frequently in different parts of the country. Mr. Birchall has also taken it at Kesh and Howth, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cidaria pyraliata*.)



165. The Spinach (*Cidaria dotata*).

THE SPINACH.—The palpi are long and slender, and the antennæ are simple in the male; the fore wings are ample, scarcely notched at the tip, and not at all falcate; their ground colour is ochreous yellow, with darker transverse lines, all of which are sharply angled,

the angles pointing towards the hind margin: the first and second of these lines are faint, slender, and near the base; the third is before the middle of the wing, and is very distinct; the fourth and fifth are slender and indistinct; the sixth is beyond the middle of the wing, and is very distinct, its interior margin is gradually shaded off into the paler ground colour; its exterior margin is sharply defined and accompanied by a paler line, which makes it still more conspicuous; there is a faint oblique streak at the tip of the wing, dividing the costal and hind margins, the former of which is the paler; the fringe is pale with eight brown spots: the hind wings are very pale, slightly yellower towards the hind margin; their fringe is pale, with four or five brown spots; the head, thorax, and body are pale yellow.

Mr. Wormald has described the CATERPILLAR thus: "It rests on the posterior claspers with the head and the legs contracted; it is smooth, without lumps or warts, long, slender, and attenuated towards the head; the colour is pale yellowish green, with the dorsal line darker, and the sub-dorsal lines pale yellow and indistinct; it feeds at night on the black currant (*Ribes nigrum*); its habit is very sluggish, remaining for several days on one twig, and feeding on all the leaves within its reach before changing its position. The EGGS were laid on the 3rd of August, and hatched in the second week of April, and the caterpillar was full-fed at the beginning of June, when it spun a slight cocoon on the surface of the ground. The CHRYSALIS is pale yellow, and semi-transparent." Mr. Doubleday informs me that at Epping this caterpillar always feeds on the red currant.

THE MOTHS appears on the wing in June, and has been found in many parts of England, north and south. Mr. Birchall has taken it at Cork, Powerscourt, and Kingstown, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cidaria dotata*.)

Obs.—This moth has been honoured with four names: it is the *Dotata* of Linneus, the *Bilineata* of Sepp, the *Associata* of Borkhausen, and the *Spinaciata* of Haworth.

366. The Dark Spinach (*Pelurga comitata*).

366. THE DARK SPINACH.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are ample, pointed and slightly falcate; their colour is tawny yellow, with a small triangular basal blotch, and a broad median band, the exterior margin of which has a large rounded lobe in the middle, and a smaller one near the hind margin; the basal portion of the blotch and the middle of the band are of the same colour as the rest of the wing, but the margins of both are darker, approaching to brown, the brown being disposed in waved lines; there is a small but intensely black discoidal spot in the median band: the hind wings are dull brownish yellow, the basal portion slightly darker: the head, thorax, and body are dull ochreous yellow.

The CATERPILLAR generally rests in a straight position, except that the posterior extremity is raised and the anal claspers are not attached to the food-plant; but sometimes the ventral and anal claspers are both firmly attached, the legs and anterior segments held clear of the food-plant, and the back arched; when annoyed it falls to the ground and lies quite motionless, bent nearly double, and bent again at the ventral claspers, the following segments standing out at an obtuse angle with the loop. The head is narrower than the second segment, the anterior margin of which forms a kind of cup, receiving the head; the face is very flat, and the crown without any conspicuous notch: the body is stout and has a dilated skinfold, which is deeply indented at the incisions of the segments, giving the sides of the caterpillar when viewed from above, a serrated or notched outline. The colour of the face is dark smoky-brown, almost black, but the sides of the head and the region about the mouth are paler; the entire head is rather

glabrous: the colour of the body is dull opaque olive-brown, with slender rivulet smoke-coloured dorsal stripes, very indistinct except on the anterior segments; on the fifth, sixth, and seventh segments, is a dorsal longitudinal series of three yellow dots on each side, and between each series, on the posterior margin of the segment, is a transverse median yellow spot; an oblique shade passes forwards from each side of each segment, outside the median yellow spot and inside the three yellow dots; the combination of each pair of these oblique shades forms a V-shaped ornamentation; there are four minute white warts, arranged in a quadrangle, on the back of each segment after the fourth, and each wart emits a small black bristle; the dilated skinfold is of a pale but not vivid pink; the ventral is paler than the dorsal area, and there is a narrow medio-ventral stripe still paler, but intersected by a slender smoke-coloured line; this only extends from the third pair of legs to the ventral claspers; there are many minute blackish warts on the ventral surface, each emitting a bristle: the legs are very pale, the claspers concolorous with the body. It feeds on the various species of goose-foot (*Chenopodium*), and is full-fed early in September, when it changes to a CHRYSALIS on the surface of the earth, and remains in that state throughout the winter.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and has been taken in most of our English counties, both north and south, also in Scotland, and Mr. Birchall records it as of common occurrence at Howth, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Pelurga comitata*.)

367. The Mallow (*Eubolia cervinaria*).

367. THE MALLOW.—The antennæ are pectinated in the male, simple in the female. The

fore wings are ample, pointed at the tip, slightly falcate, and have a sinuous hind margin; their colour is brown, with a tinge of vinous red, particularly observable in recently disclosed specimens, but always present in a greater or less degree; they have a basal blotch, and a median band somewhat darker, and both these markings are darker at their margins, which are succeeded and bounded by a slender sinuous white line: the hind wings are rather lighter than the fore wings, and exhibit traces of a darker median band; there is a thread-like white line on the hind margin of all the wings: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR rests by day in a straight position on the under side of the leaves, or on the leaf-stalk, of the common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), on which plant it feeds: when annoyed, it tucks in the head, forming the anterior part of the body into an Ionic volute, which becomes tighter as the annoyance continues, until at last the claspers lose their attachment, and the caterpillar falls to the ground, a compact but not uniform ring, which closely resembles the curious seed of the mallow, so familiar to all of us, when children, under the name of "cheeses." When the caterpillar is stretched out at length, and rigidly straight, it has an equal resemblance to the leaf-stalks of the same plant. The head is rather narrower than the second segment, scarcely notched on the crown, and semi-porrect: the body is cylindrical and slightly scabrous, the scabrosity being caused by the presence of minute warts, some of which are somewhat larger than the rest, and each emits a bristle from its summit; on each segment there are usually six of these bristle-bearing warts, four of them arranged in a dorsal quadrangle: the colour of both head and body is opaque apple-green, the latter with a medio-dorsal, narrow, and indistinct stripe of a smoky-green hue, evidently due to the presence of food in the alimentary canal: the warts are white; the ventral is concolorous with the dorsal area, and the claspers are of the same hue; but the legs are

almost colourless, and very nearly transparent. These caterpillars are full-fed in June, and then retire below the surface of the earth to undergo pupation.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September, and is recorded as having been taken in many English counties, and also in Scotland, and Mr. Birchall says it is common at Howth, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eubolia cervinaria*.)



368 The Fortified Carpet (*Eubolia meniota*).

368. THE FORTIFIED CARPET.—The antennæ of the male are slightly pectinated; the fore wings are pointed at the tip, but in no degree falcate; their colour is leaden-gray, with a broad median band, the interior margin of which is very straight, and is bordered by a quadruple line, the first portion of which is ochreous, the second ferruginous, the third ochreous, and the fourth ferruginous; equidistant between this and the band is a zigzag ferruginous line; the exterior margin of the band has a prominent median lobe directed towards the hind margin, and bordered by a distinct white line; the band itself has the middle area leaden-gray, shading off to rich sepia-brown at both margins; the exterior brown portion is much the broadest; there are two small and circular discoidal spots; the hind margin is clouded with darker brown: the hind wings are gray-brown: the head, thorax, and body have the same tints as the wing.

The CATERPILLAR is "ashy-gray, more or less reddish, dotted with brown; dorsal line brownish, with black longitudinal streak. (*Treitschke*) On broom."—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. ii. p. 119.

"The MOTH appears on the wing in June and again in August in pine woods and heaths on the

stony declivities of the Alps, Pyrenees," &c. (*Guenée*). "Once near Baron Wood, Carlisle" (*Stainton*). A second specimen is reported as having been taken in 1866. I copy the record: "On the 19th of August last I took what I thought to be a good variety of *E. mensurata*; a few weeks ago, when examining the specimen more closely, I found it answered exactly the description in *Stainton's Manual of E. mæniata*. I took it by beating broom."—*W. Prest*, York, Jan., 1867. (The scientific name is *Eubolia mæniata*.)

Obs.—The description and figure are taken from an authentic Continental specimen: I never saw a British one.



369. The Small Mallow (*Eubolia mensuraria*).

369. THE SMALL MALLOW.—The antennæ of the male are pectinated, those of the female simple; the fore wings are pointed at the tip, and very slightly falcate; their colour is clear but rather pale brown, with a broad median band of a darker tint; this median band includes two lines of a still darker tint; the interior of these is much more slender than the exterior; between them is a small but conspicuous black discoidal spot; at the extreme tip of the wing is a short oblique dark streak: the hind wings are pale gray-brown with a darker median line faintly indicated: the head, thorax, and body are brown.

The CATERPILLAR of this common insect is unknown to me, and I do not find any published description.

The MOTH appears in June and July, and occurs commonly in the south of England, and probably also in the north, and Mr. Birchall describes it as being common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eubolia mensuraria*.)

Obs.—This moth is the *Cheno podiata* of English authors.



370. The Belle (*Eubolia palumbaria*).

370. THE BELLE.—The antennæ are pectinated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are pointed at the tip and lead-coloured, with three transverse brown lines; the first is oblique and near the base; it is very slender, and both its margins are clearly defined; it is sometimes slightly sinuous, but generally direct; the second is oblique and situated before the middle of the wing; its interior margin is sharply defined, the exterior margin shading off gradually into the ground colour; the third is still more oblique, its interior margin shades off gradually into the ground colour, its exterior margin is sharply defined; between the second and third lines is a conspicuous black discoidal spot; at the extreme tip of the wing is a short oblique streak of the same colour as the transverse lines; the hind-marginal area is not unfrequently of two shades of colour, the exterior being the lighter, and the division between the two acutely zigzag: the hind wings are pale gray-brown: the head, thorax, and body are of the same lead-colour as the fore wings.

The CATERPILLAR feeds by night only on needle green-weed (*Genista Anglica*), and sometimes, but less frequently, on the common broom (*Spartium scoparium*). Mr. Hellins informs me that Mr. Buckler has figured it, and has represented it as of a very pale stone-colour with interrupted dorsal and sub-dorsal lines, and apparently with three fine irregular lines above the spiracles. Another variety is dark gray on the back, the black dashes of the interrupted dorsal line alternating with small light oblong spots, which occur just before the segmental divisions. They appear to be full-fed in May.

The MOTH appears in June, and continues on the wing for some months: it is common in all the southern and several of the northern

English counties; it has also been taken in Scotland, and, according to Mr. Birchall, is common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Eubolia palumbaria*.)



371. The Chalk Carpet (*Eubolia bipunctata*).

371. THE CHALK CARPET.—The palpi are rather short, very approximate and beak-like: the antennæ of the male are pectinated, of the female simple; the fore wings are rather pointed, and of a chalky-gray colour, with a median band, both the margins of which band are darker, but its median area is of the same tint as the rest of the wing, and includes two small round black spots placed transversely in place of a discoidal spot: the hind wings are gray tinged with smoky: the head, thorax, and body are of the same chalky colour as the fore wings.

"The CATERPILLAR is obese, pale brownish-gray, with darker dorsal and sub-dorsal stripes (*Treitschke*)."—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. ii. p. 49.—It feeds on the Birds'-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and hibernates when very small.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July: it is excessively abundant on the chalk hills of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, and it is said also to be found in the north. It occurs in Mr. Greene's List of the Lepidoptera of Ireland, but no locality is given. (The scientific name is *Eubolia bipunctata*.)



372. The Oblique-striped (*Eubolia lineolata*).

372. THE OBLIQUE-STRIPED.—The antennæ of the male are almost simple; the fore wings are pointed; their colour is gray, with three

compound bars, which are uniformly oblique but direct, that is without conspicuous angles: the first of these is near the base, and treble, dark brown, and intersected by a pale line; the second bar is quadruple, the first portion white, the second dark brown, the third pale brown, the fourth dark brown: between the second and third bars is a distinct discoidal spot: the third bar is sextuple, the shades are arranged thus—light brown, white, dark brown, light brown, dark brown, white; there is also a short dark streak descending from the extreme tip towards the middle of the wing: the hind wings are gray, with transverse lines both darker and lighter: the body is gray.

The CATERPILLAR is figured by Hübner feeding on ladies' bedstraw (*Galium verum*); its colour is represented as wainscot-brown, with a medio-dorsal and lateral line darker brown; the latter is bounded by a narrow yellow line. Mr. Hellins informs me that Mr. Buckler has figured it, and that his figure represents the caterpillar as "pinkish on the back, with the dorsal and spiracular lines dark green, the latter edged below with pale green." Mr. Hellins adds, "My own recollection of two caterpillars I once possessed is somewhat nearer Hübner's description as given in the *Manual*."

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and June: it is abundant on the coast of Sussex and on the Cheshire side of the Medway; it has also been taken in Cambridgeshire, and, by Mr. Birchall, on Mangerton mountain near Killarney, at a considerable elevation—a strange locality, as Mr. Birchall well observes, for this coast insect. (The scientific name is *Eubolia lineolata*.)

Obs.—Guenée says that this species varies infinitely, and explains particular variations at some length; nevertheless, I do not find any variations that strike me as worth figuring: the beautiful varieties of the two species next following, have been most obligingly lent me for this work by Mr. Bond. I allude to the second and third figures of *Carsia imbutata* and the second figure of *Anaitis plagiata*.

373. The Manchester Treble-bar (*Carsia imbutata*).

373. THE MANCHESTER TREBLE-BAR.—The palpi are very scaly, porrected, and the points slightly deflected in the form of a hooked beak: the antennæ of the male are pubescent; the fore wings are slightly pointed, and their costa is perfectly straight; their colour is ashy-gray with a short oblique brown line near the base, and a broad median band of an umber-brown colour and doubly angulated on its outer margin; this band opens at both extremities, and includes a gray space at each end; sometimes the gray spaces unite and form a pale band within the dark one; both margins of the median band are slenderly bordered with white; the broad hind-marginal area is clouded with purple-brown, and surrounding each of the two principal angles of the median band is a suffused blotch of a brickdust-red colour: the hind wings are gray-brown: the head, thorax, and body are cinereous gray.

The CATERPILLAR feeds on the cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos*); I have never seen it. Freyer describes it as "reddish yellow, with three wide stripes down the back; spiracular line yellowish white."—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. ii. p. 120.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is very local. I have it from the neighbourhood of Manchester, where it appears abundant; it has been received from Scotland, and

Mr. Birchall has taken it at Howth in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Carsia imbutata*.)

374. The Treble-bar (*Anaitis plagiata*).

374. THE TREBLE BAR.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are ample and rather pointed at the tips; they are of a distinct dove-colour, and traversed by transverse markings, the first of which is near the base, and is sharply bent as it crosses the subcostal ray; it is rather broad at the costal margin, very narrow and linear at the inner margin, it opens at the flexure and contains a small dove-coloured space; the second marking is rather before the middle of the wing, and may be called a triple bar; it is single at the costal, and triple at the inner margin; the third may also be called a triple bar; it has two sharp angles on the outer side; as it approaches the inner margin it bends slightly towards the anal angle of the wing; just on the costal margin the three lines forming this bar are united; there is a short longitudinal black streak at the base of the wing, four faint transverse lines between the first and second of the principal markings (two of them very imperfect), a faint linear discoidal spot between the second and third (triple) bars, three faint lines between the third (triple) bar and the hind margin, and, finally, a short oblique black streak running from the tip of the wing, and terminating in a little rust-coloured cloud before it reaches the upper angle of the triple bar: the hind wings are smoky-gray, with a

double median transverse line, the inner portion of which is darker, the outer lighter than the disk of the wing; near the base of the wing is a faint discoidal spot: the head, thorax, and base of the body are dove-coloured, the rest of the body pale brownish gray.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a nearly straight position with the claspers only attached, but bends itself in a loop when annoyed; the head is about equal in width with the body, prone, rounded on the crown, and partially immersed in the second segment; the body is cylindrical, the segments wrinkled transversely; the anal flap is truncate at the extremity. The colour of the head is wainscot-brown; the dorsal area of the body wainscot-brown, with a paler, almost yellow space at the interstices of the segments; and there are a number of darker rivulet lines extending the entire length of the back, and these are particularly conspicuous when passing through the yellow spaces already mentioned; these darker markings approximate and unite in the anal flap; on each side is a narrow yellow stripe commencing at the head and terminating in the anal flap; the upper margin of this stripe is vague, fading off into the dorsal area, the lower margin is sharply defined, and contrasts strongly with the ventral area, which is dark brown with a medio-ventral stripe rather paler: the legs and claspers are nearly of the same colour as the ventral area. It occurs twice in the year, feeding on the leaves and flowers of the perforated St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), but chiefly among the flowers. The CHRYSALIS is of a reddish yellow colour irrorated with white; it has a small scabrous plate of a reddish brown colour on each side of the neck at the base of the tippets; this plate is connected with the first spiracle.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and June, and a second brood in August and September: my specimens of the second brood are much smaller and less distinctly marked than those of the first. It occurs in many of our English counties, both north and south; also in Scotland; and Mr. Birchall informs us it is common and generally distributed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Anaitis plagiata*.)



375. The Pale Gray Carpet (*Lithostege grisescata*).

375. THE PALE GRAY CARPET.—The fore wings are sharply pointed at the tip, and of a whitish gray colour, in some specimens deepening into a smoky tint; there is an oblique stripe extending from the tip of the wing to the inner margin just within the anal angle: the hind wings are whitish at the base, and slightly tinged with smoke-colour towards the hind margin: the head, thorax, and body are extremely pale gray, almost white: the dull tint more or less observable in this moth is due to minute black dots, most of them consisting of single scales only.

I am indebted to Mr. Hellins for the following description of the CATERPILLAR:—

“To Mr. T. Brown of Cambridge I am indebted for a liberal supply of the eggs and caterpillars of this species, as well as for the food-plants, without which I could not have reared them. Mr. Brown having found the caterpillars feeding on the seed-pods of *Sisymbrium Sophia*, last year kindly sent me seeds (as he believed) of this mustard, in order that I might be prepared for the coming season of 1867; it has turned out, however, that the seeds so sent were those of *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, but fortunately the mistake did no harm; the caterpillars hatched here from the egg, took to the *Erysimum* at once, and thrived on it well; whilst those captured at large on *Sisymbrium Sophia*, when sent to me did not make much difficulty about taking to their *substitute* food, and lost no time in completing their full growth on it.

“I received eggs on June 18th and 25th; the caterpillars appeared soon afterwards, and took about a month to feed up, all being in chrysalis by August 1st. Two days after this date Mr. Brown sent me some more

caterpillars, just captured by himself, and these continued to feed for nearly a fortnight longer.

"The CATERPILLAR, when full-grown, is nearly an inch long; rather slender, of uniform bulk throughout, rather flattened beneath; head rather large and rounded. There are several varieties in colour and markings, but as all the captured specimens sent to us by Mr. Brown were of one variety, I have at Mr. Buckler's suggestion taken this as

"*Var. 1.*—Ground colour a dull olive-green, except the spiracular region, which is a pale yellow; a thin dorsal line of a darker tint of the ground colour; sometimes there is a similar line on either side of it, and sometimes these lines appear only as two olive-brown or purplish wedges just before each segmental fold; sub-dorsal line greenish gray with darker edgings; the spiracles are black, and above and just behind them, in the yellow spiracular stripe, are suffused blotches of the colour of the dorsal edges.

"*Var. 2.*—Ground colour of a fresher, more yellowish green, with the dorsal region of a full green; spiracular region yellowish, and the blotches in it of darker purplish tint than in No 1., and more clearly defined in shape.

"*Var. 3.*—Ground colour greenish white; three very fine purplish brown or blackish lines down the back, of which the central one becomes wider and darker just *before* each segmental fold, and the other two *across* the fold; sometimes these lines are interrupted, and appear only in the thickened parts; sometimes again there is a transverse band uniting the base of all three of these dashes; the sub-dorsal line paler than the ground, but edged below with the dark colour; the spiracular region of the ground colour, with the wedge-shaped blotches not only above the spiracles, as in the other varieties, but also with similar ones below again, and in some specimens the spiracular stripe itself interrupted by these pairs of upper and under blotches being partially united.

"The anal flap and the anal pair of claspers dark blackish green or purplish brown.

"Varieties 2 and 3 were reared from the egg on *Erysimum cheiranthoides*.

"The larvæ went underground to undergo their final change."

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been found in two localities only; the first specimen was taken at Thetford by a Miss Clarke, and was unique for many years in the cabinet of the late Mr. Curtis, where it stood under the name of *Minoa Clarkiata*: it was subsequently named *M. niveata*, by Mr. Stephens. Mr. Doubleday afterwards received a pair among a number of insects collected by a boy of the name of Reynolds, a son of Mr. Reynolds the bird-stuffer. The late Mr. Bouchard determined on finding the insect, and within the last few years supplied some of our cabinets. It has also been taken at Brandon. Its economy was unknown until discovered last year by Mr. Brown, of Cambridge, as recorded above. (The scientific name is *Lithostege griseata*.)

Obs.—Guenée considers this moth identical with the *Phalena asinata* of Fabricius.



376. The Streak (*Chesias spartiata*).

376. THE STREAK.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes; the palpi long and porrected in the form of a beak; the fore wings are long, obtusely pointed, and narrow, with a shining silky lustre, and of a grayish brown colour with a very pale, almost white, stripe extending from the base to the extreme tip; there is also a transverse series of three almond-shaped blotches across the middle of the wing; these are very nearly concolorous with the general area of the wing, but frequently have pale margins and pale centres, which make them conspicuous; the white stripe passes between the first and second of these blotches; parallel with the hind margin is a pale oblique line accompanied by a broader rust-coloured stripe:

the hind wings are pale grayish brown: the head, thorax, and body are darker and silky.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is pale green and unicolorous; the dorsal area is a deep green colour, with certain stripes distinctly marked; the medio-dorsal stripe is dark between two lines of bright green; on each side of this is a whitish stripe shaded below with dark green; below this, in the region of the spiracles, is a white stripe; the spiracles above are reddish and surrounded with pale yellowish green: the ventral area is green with three white stripes. It feeds on the common broom (*Spartium scoparium*). I have freely translated this from Guenée's description (*Uran. et Phal.*, vol. ii. p. 506).

The MOTH appears on the wing in September; it has been taken in the north, south, east, and west of England, and near Glasgow, and Mr. Birchall informs us there is a specimen in the late Mr. Tardy's Irish collection, but its habitat is unknown. (The scientific name is *Chesias spartiata*.)



377. The Broom Tip (*Chesias obliquaria*.)

377. THE BROOM TIP.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes; the palpi rather long and porrected, in the form of a beak; the fore wings are long, obtusely pointed, and narrow, with two indistinct angled lines before the middle, and a dark abbreviated band beyond the middle; this band originates on the costal margin, and is conspicuous half-way across the wing, whence it is continued as a very indistinct double line to the inner margin; between the abbreviated band and the tip is a smoky costal blotch; there is a broad hind-marginal band of a smoky-gray colour intersected by a sub-marginal pale scalloped line: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the fore wings.

Mr. Machin beat seven or eight of the CATERPILLARS off common broom (*Spartium scoparium*) in 1856, and bred the perfect insect in 1857: it closely resembles the caterpillar of *C. spartiata*, but is of a rather darker green, and wants the yellowish tinge; Mr. Machin also thought it thicker towards the head, and not quite so smooth. It feeds exclusively on the common broom (*Spartium scoparium*.)

The MOTH continues on the wing from the middle of May to the middle of July; Mr. Machin took it without intermission from the 20th of May to the 7th of July. It occurs in Surrey, Kent, and Suffolk, and has also been taken in Scotland. (The scientific name is *Chesias obliquaria*.)

Obs.—This insect is called "the Chevron" by Donovan, a name which belongs properly to *Cidaria testata*; and "the Broom Buff-tip" by Harris and Stephens: I have adopted Haworth's English name in order to avoid confusion.



378. The Chimney Sweeper (*Tanagra cherophyllata*).

378. THE CHIMNEY SWEEPER.—The fore wings are rather ample and rounded at the tip; their colour is sooty-black, the fringe snowy-white at the tip and interspersed with white on the hind margin: the hind wings, head, thorax, and body are sooty-black.

Mr. Buckler has thus described the CATERPILLAR from specimens found by Mr. Howard Vaughan, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of its food-plant: "When full grown, is nearly three-quarters of an inch in length, cylindrical, short in proportion, and almost equally thick throughout, rather shining, and with distinct lines, as follows:—Ground colour of the back green or bluish green, becoming on the sides gradually paler towards the spiracular regions. The dorsal line is darker green, and on the anal segment becomes dark red and thicker, forming a very

conspicuous mark. The sub-dorsal stripe is of a darker green than the ground colour, running between two fine lines of pale whitish-green, which in some individuals are also seen to be very finely edged externally with darker green. The spiracles are red, and below them the green fades into a whitish stripe, and it is forcibly contrasted beneath by a darker tint of the green of the back softening gradually into a paler green on the ventral surface, where there are three longitudinal whitish stripes, the middle one being the widest." It feeds on the blossoms of the

common earth-nut (*Bunium flexuosum*) during the month of May: the specimens described above descended to the earth to undergo pupation by the 8th of June.

The moth appears on the wing at the end of June, and is extremely common in many parts of England, both north and south: I have also found it in countless thousands in Scotland, at Inverary, the seat of the Duke of Argyll, and generally in the lowlands of Scotland. Mr. Birchall found it commonly in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Tanagra chærophyllata*.)



CUSPIDATES.



CATERPILLARS OF CUSPIDATES.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Platypteryx Sicula.</i> | 6. <i>Dicranura vinula.</i> | 11. <i>Notodonta cucullina.</i> |
| 2. <i>Ciliz Spinula.</i> | 7. <i>Hoplitis terrifica</i> (not British). | 12. „ <i>ziczac.</i> |
| 3. <i>Dicranura Furcula.</i> | 8. <i>Stauropus Fagi.</i> | 13. „ <i>trilophus.</i> |
| 4. „ <i>bicuspis.</i> | 9. <i>Notodonta camelina.</i> | 14. <i>Endromis versicolor.</i> |
| 5. „ <i>bifida.</i> | 10. „ <i>bicolor.</i> | 15. <i>Petasia cassinea.</i> |

THE NEXT PRINCIPAL DIVISION OR TRIBE of Moths is called Cuspidates (in science *Cuspidate*) from the singular form of the caterpillars, which frequently end in a sharp point; but in this, as in many other instances, the name of the division does not strictly apply to all of the contents of the division; thus the Hook-tips terminate in a single point (figure 1), the Puss-moths in two points (figure 6), and the Prominents are not pointed at all (figure 13). In order to be perfectly understood, I must here introduce, in as few words as possible, a few general remarks on the structure of caterpillars, although I am fully aware that in doing so some little repetition is unavoidable.

The caterpillars of moths and butterflies invariably have the body divided into thirteen segments or rings; the first of these is the head, the second bears a pair of legs, the third a pair of legs, and the fourth a pair of legs, so that every caterpillar, like all other insects, has six legs, and six only; these are hard, horny and pointed at the tip, and are constantly used by the caterpillar for holding its food firmly; while it is eating the edge of the leaf is brought to the mouth, and is devoured by a series of mouthfuls, the first taken as far as it can reach (as represented in figure 10), the next a little nearer, and the next still nearer, until at last the head is brought quite up to the legs (as represented in figure 4), and the leaf shows by a semi-circular notch how much is gone. No sooner has the mouth been brought up to the legs than it is stretched out again, and the same operation is repeated. The legs are also used in walking, but the principal use seems to be holding the food steadily while it is being eaten. In what are considered very scientific entomological writings, the legs are often called *pro-legs* or *fore-legs*; this term, however, could only be strictly applied to the first pair, and is moreover objectionable, because it has been transferred by Messrs. Kirby and Spence to the claspers, and it creates confusion if we apply the same name to two parts which are decidedly different. The fifth and sixth segments have neither legs nor claspers; the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth segments

have each a pair of claspers; these are circular or oval disks furnished with a fringe of incurved prehensile hooks, which enable the caterpillar to adhere tightly to any object on which it may be resting—so tightly, indeed, that rain and wind in moderation cannot remove it. These claspers, as I have said, have also been called *pro-legs*, and as Messrs. Kirby and Spence are the greatest and best entomological teachers this country has ever produced, the error has been repeated by others up to the present day. This is one of the very numerous proofs how dangerous it is for those who have established a reputation to make the slightest mistake; the mistake generally proves more attractive than the entire mass of truthful teaching which the same authors may have diffused.

In the Geometers we have seen that the claspers are usually absent from the seventh, eighth, and ninth segments; in Cuspidates they are present on these as well as on the tenth segment, but are often absent from the thirteenth, and if present are almost invariably useless; sometimes, indeed, they appear to be converted into hornlike appendages, which stand nearly erect (see figure 8). Many of these curious caterpillars spin a sort of filmy surface-web, or coating of silk, on the upper side of a poplar or willow leaf, in order to insure a safer holding for their claspers; this is more particularly the case when they are about to undergo a change of skin; on such occasions it is not uncommon for the Puss-moth or Kittens to remain perfectly motionless for two or three days. And not only at such periods, but also daily, may these curious caterpillars be found in such situations exposed to the full light of sunshine, and scarcely moving or eating whilst daylight lasts. Their voracity by night makes ample amends for their abstinence by day. Many of these caterpillars have humps on the back, giving them a very singular appearance (see figures 7, 12 and 13). No Cuspidate caterpillar has the power of rolling itself in a ring, and in this form, of falling to the ground in order to escape observation: it would seem that their general resemblance in colour to the leaves on

which they feed answers the same purpose of concealment from their enemies.

The colour of Cuspidate caterpillars varies greatly in different species, but there is a fashion or method both in the tone and disposition of the ornamentation; the prevailing tint is a delicious, apple-green, and the distribution of colours, when these are various in the same caterpillar, is generally referable to two or three different types; the first of these is the division of the body into two distinct areas, a dorsal area, which is purple or pink or brown, and a ventral, which is green; the boundary line between the two colours is straight in the Hook-tips (figure 1), but in the Puss-moth (figure 6) it ascends to the middle of the back about the fifth segment, and then descends to the pointed extremity. Another type is the longitudinally striped (figure 10), and a third has a series of oblique stripes on the sides, generally six or seven in number (figure 14); each of these oblique stripes commences near the spiracles, and is continued upwards and forwards in direct contrast to the striping of the Sphingiforms, which, commencing in the same part of the caterpillar, is always directed upwards and backwards, the last stripe terminating in the caudal horn.

The mode of pupation is various; some of the Cuspidates, as the Puss-moth, form very tough cocoons, made of glue, and sparingly mixed with sawdust of their own fabrication. These cocoons are attached so closely to the bark of trees, and are so much of the same colour, that it is impossible for the uneducated eye to detect them; and thus they escape alike the notice of men, mice, and birds, although generally constructed in the most exposed places. Sometimes these cocoons form a little lump or excrescence on the smooth trunk, but at other times the caterpillar selects a crack in the bark, and filling it up exactly to the level, utterly defies the skill of the most expert searcher. It may here be observed that the glue of which these cocoons is made is nothing more than condensed or coagulated silk, or reversing the order, silk is nothing more than spun glue, and whether the substance be pro-

duced in the form of glue or silk, it has a remarkable power of resisting wet, which seems to have no effect on it whatever. At the period of emergence the moth, by some unknown process, has the power of softening this material and entirely overcoming its tenacity; and whether in the form of glue or silk, the substance yields at once to the emerging moth, which escapes through an aperture produced by some mechanical or chemical means that we have not yet discovered.

Other species of Cuspidates undergo their metamorphosis in a slight web which the caterpillars spin between the leaves of the tree on which they feed; these united leaves falling during the autumn or winter, are converted into a kind of parachute, in which the enclosed chrysalids are floated gently and safely to the ground, there to remain among fallen foliage until the advent of spring calls them into their winged existence. Other species, again, turn to chrysalids on the surface of the earth without even the pretence of a cocoon; and two or more have been ascertained to bury themselves deeply in the earth, provided, in all probability, with some mechanical contrivance for ascending through the superimposed earth when the period for the final change has arrived.

The moths themselves have generally small and short palpi, and very short and insignificant trunks, or, as these are more properly called, *maxille*. I allude, of course, to the spiral tube which we find wound up in a ring, like the spring of a watch, beneath the heads of butterflies and moths. This beautiful apparatus, so well adapted for sucking the honey, or nectar, from flowers, although so like a tongue, is not really one, but is composed of two long flexible jaws.

Following, as I have done throughout, the arrangement of my friend, Mr. Doubleday, which is printed for cutting out and placing in slips below the insects themselves when arranged in cabinets,* I do not consider myself at liberty to make any alterations;

*Synonymic List of British Butterflies and Moths. By Henry Doubleday. Price One Shilling and Sixpence. Sold by all London Booksellers.

otherwise I should feel inclined to place the beautiful Kentish Glory (*Endromis versicolor*) next to the Great Prominent (*Notodonta trepida*), to which it is so nearly allied; and to remove the chocolate-tips (*Clostera*), and, perhaps, also the buff-tips (*Pygæra*) to the neighbourhood of the genus *Cymatophora*, to which they are very closely related.

With regard to the proper place of the Cuspidates in a natural system, I also differ from my friend. I incline to place them in close proximity to the Sphingiforms, especially the genus *Smerinthus*, and I think they should be followed by the Tau Emperor (*Aglia tau*), introduced by Haworth as a British insect; and this again by the Verticillates, of which the Emperor moth (*Saturnia Carpin*) is the only British example, but which contains three European, and a host of Asiatic and American species, some of them lately rendered very interesting from the praiseworthy attempts to obtain silk from their cocoons.



379. The Scalloped Hook-tip (*Platypteryx lacertula*).

379. THE SCALLOPED HOOK-TIP.—The palpi are very small, scarcely perceptible; the antennæ of the male are decidedly pectinated,

those of the female very slightly so; the wings are broad and ample; the fore wings are pointed at the tip, falcate, and have the hind margin toothed; the teeth or angles are five in number, three small ones immediately below the tip, and two larger ones below these; their colour is wainscot-brown, having two oblique transverse lines, the outer of which is angled immediately after leaving the costal margin; between these is a small circular discoidal spot; there is great diversity in colour in different specimens varying from wainscot-brown to umber-brown; and in the male the hind-marginal area is traversed by a transverse whitish bar: the hind wings are paler, and have a very minute discoidal dot.

This species is double-brooded, the caterpillar occurring in June and again in September. The egg is laid on birch (*Betula alba*) in June, and the CATERPILLARS, hatching in about two weeks, feed on the leaves; they are full-fed in September, and then spinning a slight cocoon among the leaves, turn to CHRYSALIDS and remain in that state during the winter; when full-fed the caterpillar rests in nearly a straight position, but with both extremities slightly raised, the ventral claspers only being attached to a silken pad which is apparently spun for the purpose of affording a safer foothold: when jerked by a sudden blow, it falls hanging by a thread; the head is as wide as the second segment, prone, and slightly indented on the crown; the body is rather depressed and has two tubercles placed transversely on the back of the third and fourth segments and two much smaller ones on the twelfth: its colour is yellowish-brown, blotched, and variegated with darker brown.

The moth appears on the wing in June and September. It occurs not uncommonly in the southern counties of England, but not so commonly in the north. (The scientific name is *Platypteryx lacertula*.)

Obs.—The figures were drawn from specimens very differently coloured, in the hope that the difference would be exhibited in the engraving: this unfortunately is not sufficiently the case.



380. The Scarce Hook-tip (*Platypteryx sicula*).

380. THE SCARCE HOOK-TIP.—The palpi are very short, entirely concealed when the insect is viewed from above; the antennæ are strongly pectinated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are falcate and sharply pointed, and the hind margin is deeply concave below the tip. The colour is isabelline, or testaceous fawn-colour, with darker clouds of the same colour; these are in the centre of the wing; and near the hind margin, and parallel with the hind margin, are certain pure black markings which assume a somewhat crescentic form.

The CATERPILLAR rests with the anal extremity elevated, the feet and ventral claspers touching the food-plant. The head is slightly broader than the second segment; the body is somewhat shuttle-shaped; the anal extremity tapering to a sharp point, and the anal claspers being entirely absent; there are two pyramidal papillæ placed transversely on the back of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth segments, making eight in all; the colour of the head is reddish, with two transverse whitish bars; the dorsal area of the body, including the papillæ, is ochreous; the papillæ are tipped with white; the ventral area is glaucous; the two areas are separated by a white stripe, which is intersected throughout by a delicate pink line; there is a medio-dorsal series of linear black streaks, and there are two oblique linear black streaks on each side of each segment: the legs are greenish; the claspers are glaucous, concolorous with the ventral area; each segment has also two white dots on each side of each segment; the CATERPILLAR is rather stout, with a bifid head and a very sharp-pointed tail.

The MOTH appears on the wing at the end of May and beginning of June. It occurs in

Leigh Woods, near Bristol, where a few specimens only have been taken. (The scientific name is *Platypteryx sicula*.)



381. The Pebble Hook-tip (*Platypteryx falcata*).

381. THE PEBBLE HOOK-TIP.—The antennæ are pectinated in the male, almost simple in the female: the wings are broad and ample, the fore-wings pointed and falcate, the hind margin without teeth or angles; their colour is wainscot-brown, frequently suffused with a richer, redder brown; there is an oblique bar of this richer tint from the tip of the wing to the inner margin, and there are four transverse zigzag dark brown lines, which are equidistant at the costal margin, but diverge more or less on the disk of the wing; between the second and third of these are two small discoidal spots placed longitudinally; just within the third line, and nearly in the centre of the wing, is a large roundish blotch; the fourth, or outer, zigzag line crosses the oblique bar near the tip of the wing, and running parallel with the hind margin is broken up into dots: the hind wings are paler, and have five transverse zigzag lines, four of which are perceptible only on the inner margin, the fifth or outer one is very distinct.

The CATERPILLAR is pointed at the tail, the anal claspers are absent. There are two prominent and distant papillæ or nipple-shaped warts on the back of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth segments; those on the fifth segment

are smaller and shorter than the others; those on the third and fourth segments are sesquialterous, that is they have a smaller papilla adjoining them on the outer side; the papillæ are crowned with a circle of short brown hairs, and a larger bristle rises from the centre of each circle. The seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh segments have each two minute warts in the place of papillæ; each of these also emits a bristle. The face is gray, the crown gray-green, with two transverse reddish bars: the body is pale green, with testaceous or purplish markings on the mottled back of the sixth and following segments; these markings combine in forming a broad stripe down the middle of the back, the papillæ being of the same colour as the stripe, and being included therein. It feeds on birch (*Betula alba*); doubles over the corner of the birch-leaf, and spins a slight web, in which it changes to a CHRYSALIS. The species is double-brooded; the second brood of caterpillars is full-fed at the end of September.

Mr. Greene, in his *Insect Hunters' Companion*, recommends collectors to examine the leaves of birch-trees when joined together for the chrysalis of this species.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May, and again in August, and is very common in several English counties; and Mr. Birchall informs us it is common in the county Kerry in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Platypteryx falcata*.)



382. The Oak Hook-tip (*Platypteryx hamula*).

382. THE OAK HOOK-TIP.—The antennæ are decidedly pectinated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are ample, pointed

at the tip and hooked; their colour is raw sienna, shaded to umber-brown on the hind margin below the tip, and traversed by two pale lines, the exterior of which has a large angle projecting towards the hooked tip; between these transverse lines are two nearly circular black discoidal spots placed obliquely transverse. The hind wings of the male are of the same colour as the fore wings, with two approximate paler transverse lines, and two minute discoidal spots. The female differs in being considerably larger, and in having the hind wings fulvous yellow: the head is fulvous yellow; the body brown.

The CATERPILLAR is "grayish-brown; a broad dorsal stripe, greenish-brown on the second, third, fourth, twelfth, and thirteenth segments, yellowish-brown on the others, edged with yellow on each side; the fourth segment with two tubercles on the back. (*Dup*). It feeds on oak and birch."—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. ii. p. 164.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and August: it has been taken in the southern and eastern counties of England, but not, so far as I am informed, in Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Platypteryx hamula*.)



383. The Barred Hooktip (*Platypteryx unguicula*)

383. THE BARRED HOOKTIP.—The antennæ are decidedly pectinated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are ample, pointed, and slightly hooked; their colour is fulvous-brown, with the hind margin and median band slightly darker; the median band projects an obtuse angle towards the tip, and contains a very indistinct discoidal spot: the hind wings are of the same colour as the fore

wings, and have the same darker median band: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the wings.

The species is supposed to be double-brooded, a subject on which I am not qualified to express an opinion; all that I can assert positively is that the CATERPILLAR occurs abundantly in August and September, and the moth in May, and that the May moths emerge from the August caterpillars is beyond a question; but the point to be settled is, whether there is an entire round of existence—egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, and perfect insect between May and August, which is a view of the case taken by most Lepidopterists. The egg is laid on the leaf of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), especially on those stunted or pollard trees which so abound in Epping Forest. When full-fed, in which state it is found at the end of August, and throughout September, the caterpillar rests in a nearly straight position, but with both extremities slightly raised, and not touching the object on which it rests; when roughly touched, or jerked off with the beating stick, it very frequently hangs by a thread, and thus suspended, begins twirling round and round, at first slowly, and afterwards with great rapidity—a feat I have sometimes seen performed by a slug when suspended by a thread of slime exuded from its own body. The head is manifestly wider than the segments immediately following, prone, slightly notched on the crown, which rises in a very marked manner above that part of the back which is immediately behind the head: the body tapers gradually to the eleventh segment, and thence more suddenly tapers to a point; on the fourth segment are two closely approximate warts placed transversely: every part of the body is beset with minor warts, each of which emits a hair. The colour of the head is pale reddish brown, reticulated with darker brown; the body has its dorsal surface dark umber-brown; there is a pale, almost white, narrow stripe on each side, commencing close to the head, and passing obliquely towards the back, where it unites with a medio-dorsal white V-shaped mark on the sixth segment; the same marking is con-

tinued as a pale-brown shuttle-shaped dorsal stripe on the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth segments, and is intersected throughout by an extremely narrow dark median line: there is a conspicuous and elongate pale spot on each side of the eleventh segment; the dorsal warts on the fourth segment, and the anal point are reddish; the ventral area, legs, and claspers are very pale, and have a very obscure tinge of green. It changes to a CHRYSALIS among the leaves in a slight web. The chrysalis is brown, the wing-cases having a greenish tinge.

The MOTH, which, as I have said, seems to be double-brooded, appears on the wing both in May and August. It occurs abundantly in some of the southern English counties, but neither in the north of England, in Scotland, nor in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Platypteryx unguicula*.)



384. The Chinese Character (*Cilix spinula*).

384. THE CHINESE CHARACTER.—When at rest this interesting little moth sits with the inner margin of the wings raised above the body, the costal margin deflected, and the whole roof-like: the antennae of the male are decidedly pectinated, of the female simple; the tip of the fore wings is not hooked, it is obtuse, but scarcely rounded; their colour is snowy-white, with an oblique median smoky band which does not reach the costa, but is very dark brown and conspicuous on the inner margin; in the very centre of the wing which is traversed of course by the median band, the branched wing-rays are beset with silvery scales, which are thus rendered conspicuous, and are supposed to resemble Chinese letters, whence the name; the hind margin is occupied by a smoke-coloured band, and within this is a semicubical oblique series of seven or eight smoke-coloured lunules, each of which is surrounded with pure white: the hind wings

are white with a hind-marginal series of pale smoke-coloured spots: the head is whitish; the thorax white with a smoke-coloured blotch in the centre; the body is smoke-coloured—paler on the sides.

The head of the CATERPILLAR has a bifid crown, its divisions being obtuse: the second segment has four minute pointed warts, transversely arranged; the third segment has two larger dorsal warts, placed transversely; the fourth has two still larger dorsal warts, also placed transversely; the eleventh has a transverse dorsal protuberance; and the twelfth a pair of minute dorsal warts, also placed transversely; every wart terminates in a minute bristle: the ventral claspers are eight in number, and situated on the usual segments; the caudal claspers are aborted or soldered together, and form a single terminal and gradually attenuated spine or spike, which never appears to touch the leaf on which the caterpillar is feeding, but to be elevated in the air without occupation; at the base of this spike is a minute wart on each side; the body is altogether rugose, and the skin pitted with small depressions. The colour is dingy-brown, with a narrow median darker dorsal stripe, and numerous rivulet markings, and there is also a pale lateral elevated line on each side of the twelfth segment. It feeds on whitethorn (*Cratægus Oxyacantha*), and is full-fed the first week in July, when it spins, a tough gummy cocoon attaching it to a twig of the hawthorn, generally in the axil of one of the thorns, and fastens on the exterior of the cocoon fragments of the still green leaves, in such a manner as to conceal it effectually from sight: in this the CHRYSALIS remains not longer than two or three weeks.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May, and again in August: it is certainly double-brooded, and is generally distributed over England and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cilix Spinula*.)

Haworth unites this moth with the species of *Platypteryx* above described, with which, he justly observes, it agrees in its most singular caterpillar, and disagrees only in wanting the hooked tip to the wings.



385. The Alder Kitten (*Dieranura bicuspis*).

385. THE ALDER KITTEN.—The antennæ of the male are strongly pectinated, those of the female slightly so; the shaft of the antennæ is white, the pectinations black: the fore wings are rather narrow with a very straight costal margin, and a rounded tip: their colour is white with a broad transverse dark gray median band, the interior margin of which is nearly straight; the exterior margin is very different in different specimens; in some it is nearly straight, in others it has a wide concave notch; it is always bordered with a black line more or less accompanied with yellow; the boundaries of this band are always distinct and clearly marked; between this band and the base of the wing is a transverse series of five or six black spots; and at the base of the wing is a single black spot; exterior to the band is a small discoidal spot, and beyond this are three slender zigzag dark lines, the outer of which expands on the costa into a large transverse blotch of the same colour as the band; on the hind margin is a series of seven or eight small black spots: the hind wings are nearly white, with a pale smoke-coloured bar near the hind margin and a series of black spots on the margin: the head is whitish; the thorax variegated with black, white, and yellow; the body almost white, with dark gray but ill-defined bands.

The CATERPILLAR rests with the anal extremity elevated: the head is slightly narrower than the second segment; the body is almost uniformly cylindrical, but somewhat humped on the sixth segment, from which it gradually decreases in size to the anal extremity, where it terminates in two long caudal horns directed backwards: the colour of the

brown; of the body glaucous green, bright and distinct double stripe on each side, which, commencing immediately behind the head, ascends towards the back on each segment, and then, after descending, is continued in a direct line to the base of one of the caudal horns; this stripe is divided longitudinally, the upper half being pink, the lower half white; the dorsal area has an indistinct white streak on each side of each segment; the caudal horns are blackish tipped; the spiracles are yellow; the clasp is green. The CHRYSALIS is to be found in a compact gummy cocoon on the trunks of alders (*Alnus glutinosa*), and I believe that it is only on the tree on which the caterpillar feeds: as ten of the empty cocoons have been brought through my hands, all of them still adhering to a portion of the alder bark. Mr. Stephens also says: "I have found the cocoons, I am sorry to say, here on alder; but all my efforts to find one from which a caterpillar had not escaped have been fruitless. Several cocoons have been found almost exclusively about four feet from the ground on the north side of the tree. Very rarely a caterpillar spins its cocoon on the wood of the tree and not in the crevices or chinks; if they (the cocoons) are much more easily found in the former situation, but I do not remember to have seen it more than once. I have a good plan to scrape the trunk with the edge of the trowel."

The ADULT moth appears on the wing in May. At first it seems to be a species of some rarity in this country, but its range is rather extensive. Its principal habitat is the Weald of Kent. "It has been taken several times at Tonbridge-on-Trent," also in Derbyshire, and as far north as Lancashire. (The scientific name *Dicranura bicuspis*.) This species must not be confounded with the *Cerura bicuspis* of some authors, which, together with *Cerura* and *C. latifascia* of Stephens, must be referred to my *Dicranura furcula*. It may be observed that nothing has so completely retarded the progress of entomology in this country as the intense desire to make new species.



386. The Sallow Kitten (*Dicranura furcula*).

386. THE SALLOW KITTEN.—The antennæ of the male are strongly pectinated, those of the female slightly so; the shaft of the antennæ is white, the pectinations black: the fore wings are rather narrow, with a very straight costa and a rounded tip; their colour is pale gray or whitish gray, with a broad transverse median band of a darker gray; the interior margin of this band is straight, and is bordered by a straight black line, and this is accompanied by a straight yellow line; the exterior margin has a wide concave notch near the costa, and an obtuse angle below the notch; it is bordered by black and yellow like the interior margin, but these colours, and indeed the boundary of the band, almost disappear as the latter gradually slopes towards the anal angle and approaches the inner margin: between the band and the base of the wing is a transverse series of five black spots, and at the base of the wing is a single black spot; exterior to the band is a small circular discoidal spot; and again beyond this are three zigzag black lines, the third expanding into a large transverse dark gray blotch on the costa; on the hind margin itself is a series of eight small circular black spots: the hind wings of the male are white with an occasional smoke-coloured cloud and a marginal series of black dots: in some of the females the hind wings are white, in others smoky; the marginal black spots are always present: the head and collar are white; the thorax is whitish with three transverse black bars more or less interspersed with yellow; the body is gray with smoke-coloured bands.

The EGGS are laid singly on the leaves of several species of the genus *Salix*, more particularly those called sallows (*Salix caprea*).

and *S. cinerea*): the young caterpillar emerges about the 1st of July, and may be found feeding throughout the month; it rests on the upper surface of a leaf with the ventral claspers attached to a silken pad, previously spun, apparently with this object; both extremities are slightly elevated, the posterior more than the anterior. The head is decidedly narrower than the second segment, into which it is received and by the anterior margin of which it is almost entirely concealed; the face is flat; the second segment is dorsally flattened, the flattened portion being slightly dilated and squarely truncate, the truncature terminating on each side in an obtuse angle; the third segment has a narrow portion dorsally flattened, and elevated posteriorly into a narrow transverse ridge; the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth segments gradually diminish into a conical mass, at the apex of which are two cylindrical tubes nearly parallel, closely approximate, and directed backwards; they are beset both above and beneath with short stiff bristles, and each emits a slender drooping filament from the extremity: the colour of the head is pearly-gray, tinged with purple; the dorsal area of the body is divided from the lateral area by a distinct white stripe, which is absent only from the eighth segment; this stripe commences on each side on the second segment, at the angles already described, ascends obliquely to the dorsal ridge on the third segment, descends obliquely to the spiracle on the seventh segment, is lost and confused on the eighth, re-appears on the ninth, and is continued thence to the extremity of the anal flap; on the upper margin of this white stripe, and immediately adjoining it, is a delicate purple stripe, and within this the dorsal area is white, with a median grass-green stripe, and there is also an oblique grass-green stripe on each side of the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh segments; the lateral surface is apple-green, adorned with numerous roundish purple spots, each ocellated with a central white dot, and enclosed in a white ring; in addition to these are other larger and amorphous purple spots, possessing the white margin, but wanting the central dot; the second segment has on each

side in front a large purple-brown bordered exteriorly with yellow; and side of the seventh and eighth segments obscure orange patches; the legs are purple; the ventral claspers are appressed with a purple, V-shaped, white-margin descending into each; the ventral surface apple-green; the anal horns are near above, with a tendency to purple, and a white ring at the tip. When full the caterpillar spins a glutinous cocoon on the bark of the sallow, often towards the top of the stem, from one to three feet from the ground, and therein changes to a chrysalis in which state it passes the winter.

The moth appears in June, and is distributed throughout the United Kingdom. (The scientific name is *Dicranura fur*.)



387. The Poplar Kitten (*Dicranura bipunctata*).

387. THE POPLAR KITTEN.—The antennae of the male are strongly pectinated, those of the female slightly so; the shaft is white with black pectinations; the fore wings are narrow, straight on the costa, and rounded at the tip; their colour is pale gray, with a broad transverse median band of a darker gray; the internal margin of this band is straight, and bordered with a straight yellow line, which is accompanied by a black line; the exterior margin is concave about the middle, and is marked with black and yellow like the margin; but these colours, and, indeed, the boundary line altogether becomes indistinct towards the inner margin: this band and the base of the wing are white with a transverse series of five black spots, and the base of the wing is a single black

exterior to the band is a small circular discoidal spot, and again beyond this are certain zigzag blackish lines, the outer of which expands into a large transverse dark gray blotch on the costa; on the margin itself is a series of eight small circular black spots: the hind wings of the male are white, with an occasional smoke-coloured cloud and a marginal series of black dots; in both sexes, but particularly the female, they have occasionally a broadish smoke-coloured hind-marginal band, terminating in a diffuse spot at the anal angle. The head and collar are white; the thorax whitish, varied with smoky black; the body gray, with smoke-coloured bands.

The eggs are laid separately on the upper surface of the leaves of aspen (*Populus tremula*), the female selecting those dwarf shrubby plants which grow in woods; and in gardens on the leaves of tacamahac (*Populus balsamifera*), about the 1st of July, and the young CATERPILLAR emerges about the 14th; it appears to be full-grown about the 26th. It spins a silky coating near the middle of the leaf of its food-plant, and, attaching itself to this, both by its feet and claspers, it is very difficult to remove; it remains perfectly without motion during the day exposed to the rays of the sun, and feeds during the night. After feeding it sometimes remains clasping the margin of the leaf it has been eating; when at rest the head is nearly withdrawn into the second segment. The eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth segments are elevated, and the anal horns are closely approximate and pointing in a straight line backwards; the head is prone, and narrower than the second segment into which it is received; the body rises from the head to the fourth segment, which is produced into a transverse dorsal ridge, whence the body gradually tapers to the anal extremity, the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth segments forming a cone; at the anal extremity are two cylindrical tubes, each of which is covered with short bristles, which give it a scabrous feel as well as appearance; and each of which also contains a slender filament capable of being protruded at the will of the caterpillar. The

colour of the head is grayish brown, the sides dark brown, the face delicately reticulated; the dorsal area of the body is gray-brown, marbled with darker and lighter shades, and bordered throughout with bright yellow: the lateral and ventral areas are bright apple-green, dotted with purple-brown, and every dot emitting a small black bristle. On the fifth segment the green colour extends completely round the caterpillar, interrupting the dorsal brown area, which recommences in a point, and increases in breadth to the eighth segment, on which it descends below the spiracle; it then gradually narrows to the twelfth segment, and again expands on the thirteenth. The anal tubes are green, with a brown patch on the inner side of each near the base; they have a brown ring beyond the middle, and a second paler ring at the tip; the filaments are black, the spiracles brown; the ventral surface of the segments is blotched with brown; the legs are green, each joint having a red mark on the outside. When full-fed this caterpillar excavates a portion of the bark of the tree on which it feeds, and in this constructs a very strong glutinous cocoon, so like the bark in colour as to be seen with difficulty.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and is very widely distributed in England; and Mr. Birchall says it is not uncommon and is widely distributed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Dicranura bifida*, and this name also includes *Cerura arcuata* and *C. fuscinula* of Stephens.)

Obs.—Notwithstanding the perfect conviction I feel that *Dicranura furcula* and *D. bifida* are distinct species, I am bound to acknowledge my inability to make the difference apparent in words. The exterior margin of the median band in *D. furcula* is generally more concave or scooped out below the costa than in *D. bifida*; the median band is darker-coloured in *bifida*, it is more inclined to orange in *furcula*; *bifida* is also a larger insect; but these are comparative differences only, and therefore we must appeal to the differences in food and colour of the caterpillars, when all doubt of the distinctness of the species will be at once removed.

388. The Puss Moth (*Dierana vinula*).

388. THE PUSS MOTH.—The antennæ are pectinated in both sexes, but much more strongly so in the male; the fore wings are rounded at the tip, their colour is gray, with very numerous darker markings, some of which—those nearest the base and costal margin—are generally short, transverse, and bounded by the wing-rays; some of them, however, unite in forming an obscure transverse band near the base of the wing; still nearer the base is a transverse series of five or six black spots, and there are one or two others at the very base: the principal wing-rays are denuded of scales, and therefore appear yellowish, but the parallel rays, extending to the hind margin, are clothed with black scales; there is a distinct crescent-shaped discoidal spot, between which and the hind margin are several deeply zigzag smoke-coloured lines; on the hind margin are nine or ten distinct smoke-coloured streaks, alternating with the wing-rays, and terminating in black marginal dots: the hind wings are snowy-white at the base, rather smoke-coloured in the disc; they have a faint discoidal spot, and four or five dark spots in the fringe: the head is white, the thorax nearly white, with eight intensely-black spots; the

body is whitish-gray, with transverse smoke-coloured markings. The female is much larger than the male, and has the wings and body considerably darker.

The eggs are laid on the leaves of willows and poplars, and the young larvæ when they emerge from the egg-shell are almost black, and have two processes, something like ears, standing out from the front of the second segment, one on each side of the head; as the caterpillars increase in size, these little ears gradually decrease in relative magnitude, and at length merge in the black spots adjoining the head, which are presently to be described. The full-grown CATERPILLAR rests with its flat head drawn into the second segment, and its anterior segments elevated; the body is quite smooth, the dorsal outline rising to a pointed hump on the fourth segment, then falling to the sixth segment, then of uniform substance to the ninth, and thence the body is rapidly attenuated to the thirteenth, which terminates in two horns covered with scabrous points, each emitting, when the caterpillar is irritated, a slender, pink, drooping filament; the head is pale brown in front, and black at the sides; the recess into which the head is withdrawn is pink, with a large black spot on each side;

the body has a white lateral stripe, ascending obliquely from each side of the head to the apex of the hump, then descending obliquely to below the spiracle on the eighth segment, then again ascending elliptically, and terminating at the base of the anal horns; above this white stripe the body is whitish, longitudinally striated with purple-brown, the white predominating along the median line, the purple-brown predominating in the vicinity of the lateral white stripe; below this white stripe the body is yellow green, with the exception of a nearly round purple-brown blotch, just above the clasper on the eighth segment: this blotch, not always present, is bordered above with white: the legs are yellow green, with a black ring at the base, and black tips; the eight ventral claspers are green, the two horn-like anal tubes whitish, with black scabrosities. It feeds on several varieties of narrow-leaved willow (*Salix*), is full-fed in July, when it crawls down the stem of the willow to within two, three, or four feet of the ground, then gnaws out the bark, and spins an extremely tough, gluey cocoon in the excavation thus made; in this gluey cocoon it changes to a CHRYSALIS, and remains in that state all the winter.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and June, and is common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Dicranura vinula*.)

Obs. 1. A correspondent of the *Zoologist*, who seems to have enjoyed considerable opportunities of rearing these caterpillars, and of observing their manners in confinement, has published the following particulars in that journal:—

“Having reared a pretty considerable number of the caterpillars of the Puss-moth during the present season, I have ventured to put upon record a few observations respecting their habits. A good number of them were reared from the egg. The earliest eggs were found from the beginning of June to the 14th September, and I took young caterpillars as late as the middle of August, some of which have not yet completed their growth, so that the life of the caterpillar

extends from June to September. The markings on the back, it is well known, vary slightly in different individuals; I have yet to ascertain whether these are distinctive of the sexes. Besides this there is one variety, distinguishable even from the egg, which is pink instead of red. From these lighter eggs the caterpillars produced have, throughout their earliest stages, a reddish tint in those parts of the body where the other specimens are black; and after the last change of skin they are lighter than the others, both in the ground colour and the shadings. These caterpillars were fed both on willow and poplar, but the poplar seemed to be the most congenial food, and the largest in growth were fed exclusively upon it. They were supplied with fresh leaves twice a day, at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., and really appeared to manifest some dim consciousness of the approach of feeding time, even when their stock of food was not exhausted, although they certainly did not display the restless agitation which the accustomed hour provokes in the captive Carnivora. At each successive change of skin the caterpillar devours the cast-off garment, with the exception of the head, which seems too tough a morsel. The time occupied by each change is usually four days, and the caterpillar eats nothing for about half-a-day after it is completed, saving the old skin. These caterpillars are remarkably pugnacious after they have changed their skins for the last time, the approach of an observer immediately occasioning the protrusion of the tentacula or filamentous horns. As they increase in size, they become more pacific. These caterpillars have, as most entomologists have observed, the power of ejecting a fluid in defence when annoyed or irritated. Old writers on Natural History state that this fluid is thrown from a rose-coloured aperture behind the head. On the contrary, the aperture is below the head, extending, when the caterpillars are full-grown, transversely about two lines, just beneath the chin, if one might so call it. Rennie says that this power of ejection is lost when the caterpillars are removed from their parent tree. This is the case with most, but singularly enough not

with all; three of those I had were exceptions to this rule. This liquid is of an acrimonious nature, probably containing an acid. A large proportion of my caterpillars lost one or both of their 'horns' or 'tail appendages' from a curious cause. They appear to be reckoned tit-bits by some individuals, and when they could do so successfully they employed their jaws in nibbling off the posterior ornaments of their companions. This strange propensity was not occasioned by any scarcity of their accustomed food. The caterpillars, however, when awake, are peculiarly sensitive to any attacks of this kind, and I noticed that these approaches were only successful at times when the individual attacked was in a state of repose. I use the word 'awake' advisedly, for, from my observations made upon many species of lepidopterous caterpillars, I feel convinced that they do sleep at times, or something very nearly analogous to it. This same propensity manifested itself in a brood of *Smerinthus ocellatus*, half of which had the posterior horn nibbled off. When the caterpillars of the Puss-moth are about to cease eating and form their cocoons, the whole ground colour changes to a dull brown. I was anxious

to ascertain whether any two of the caterpillars, who were seeking at the same time for a convenient spot to form their cocoons, would unite and form a common one, as sometimes occurs with the silk-producing caterpillars: no such instance occurred. They seemed, however, fond of forming their cocoons upon those of their predecessors. In one corner of a box I have no less than six clustered together. Several of them ornamented their cocoons by interweaving some of the excreta, or 'caterpillar's pills,' as a juvenile friend calls them, thus presenting rather an odd appearance when finished." These statements have been fully corroborated by several writers in the *Entomologist* during the past year, especially as regards the cannibalistic propensity to devour each other's tails. The sources or original reservoir of the moistening fluid, together with the mode of its expulsion and the chemical properties, if any, of the fluid itself, are subjects well worthy of careful investigation; a minute investigation of the caudal horns and their contained thread-like appendages would also abundantly repay the little expenditure of time and trouble needful to obtain satisfactory results.



389. The Lobster (*Stauropus Fagi*).

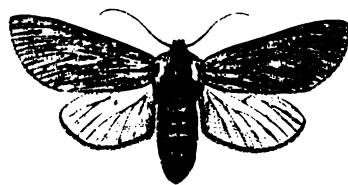
389. THE LOBSTER. — The antennæ are strongly pectinated in the male, from the base to near the extremity, which is quite simple and thread-like; in the female they are simple

throughout : the fore wings are arched towards the tip, but not pointed ; their colour is smoky-brown, with a large pale gray blotch at the base, and within this blotch, close to the body, is a small black spot ; towards the hind margin the wings are also paler, and the central portion is bounded on each side by a zigzag pale line, which gives it the appearance of a median band ; between the outer of these pale lines and the hind margin is a series of six blackish spots, each accompanied by a pale spot on its inner side ; five of these double spots are ranged in a row parallel with the hind margin, but the first or uppermost is nearer the median band ; the inner margin, more especially in the male, is tinged with rust colour : the hind wings are uniform gray brown, in some specimens having a median waved whitish line : the head and thorax are gray brown ; the body generally paler, except towards the extremity, which in some specimens is almost white, and the scales on this part are always long and hair-like.

The CATERPILLAR does not roll in a ring, or feign death when disturbed ; when at rest, it throws back its head so as entirely to hide the second, third, and fourth segments ; the head being quite equal in bulk to these three segments if united ; the posterior segments are at the same time elevated in an extraordinary manner ; the first pair of legs is of moderate size, the second and third pairs have the femora and tibiae extremely lengthened ; the body is deeply incised at the division of the segments ; the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth segments have each of them two humps,—those on the fifth, sixth, and seventh are the largest and of equal size, the others gradually decreasing in magnitude ; the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth segments are without humps ; the eleventh segment has a narrow, flattened, crenulated, lateral margin ; the twelfth has a much more extensive margin, having the same characters ; the thirteenth segment terminates in two erect, stiff, slightly clavate, slightly curved, appendages or horns. The colour is testaceous-brown, covered throughout with pale points like shagreen ; there are two interrupted,

slender, black stripes down the back, and a paler median stripe between them ; there are, moreover, several slender black markings on both sides of the caterpillar. This singular caterpillar, which is known to collectors as "The Lobster," feeds on oak (*Quercus Robur*) and birch (*Betula alba*), and is full fed about the 25th of September ; it then spins together two or three oak-leaves, and makes a retreat wherein to form its cocoon ; in this it changes to a CHRYSALIS, and when the united leaves fall on the approach of winter, they form a kind of parachute, which conveys the chrysalis gently and safely to the ground, where it remains throughout the winter.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June ; it has occurred only in the southern and eastern counties of England,—Essex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Devonshire, and once, according to Mr. Greene's "Insect Hunter's Companion," at Hulton, in Buckinghamshire. The London district would seem to be its chief resort ; Epping, West Wickham, Birch, and Darenth, are noted localities. (The scientific name is *Stauropus Fagi*.)



390. The Sprawler (*Petasia cassinea*).

390. THE SPRAWLER.—The antennæ are very decidedly pectinated in the male, simple in the female ; the fore wings are narrow and have the costal margin remarkably straight, the tip neither pointed nor rounded : their colour is wainscot-brown with several distinct longitudinal umber-brown streaks, the most conspicuous of which originates at the middle of the basal margin : the hind wings are pale gray with the discoidal spot and wing-rays decidedly darker ; on the extreme hind margin is a series of dark brown markings : the head, thorax, and body are gray brown ; the thorax

has a dark streak on each side at the base of the wing.

The CATERPILLAR rests in nearly a straight position, with all the claspers attached to the food plant: the head is rather narrower than the second segment, the body is nearly uniformly cylindrical as far as the twelfth segment, which is perhaps the deepest of any, being dorsally produced into a kind of hump; the colour of the head is dull olive green, that of the body yellowish green, but of different shades in different individuals, some inclining to glaucous: it has a narrow yellowish white collar and five narrow whitish stripes; one of these is medio-dorsal, and extends from immediately behind the head to the extremity of the anal flap: another on each side runs from immediately behind the head below the spiracles; this is tinged with yellow and bordered above by a delicate dark-brown line: the spiracles are white, each surrounded by a black ring which touches the dark line I have just described; exactly intermediate between the medio-dorsal and lateral line is a slender white line which begins on the fifth segment, runs straight from thence to the tenth segment, and then turns upwards towards the medio-dorsal stripe, which it nearly touches on the twelfth segment; it then again descends towards the anal extremity, where all the stripes meet. It feeds on oak (*Quercus Robur*), from which tree I have repeatedly beaten it in June; it falls into the umbrella with its feet sprawled out as wide as possible, whence perhaps the name of the moth; in confinement it is a perfect cannibal, devouring its companion caterpillars without mercy. When full-fed, it buries itself in the earth as deep as the breeding-cage will allow, and changes to a smooth brown CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears on the wing in October, and has occurred in several English counties both north and south. The males, probably from their being more volatile, are much more frequently taken than the females, which are very rarely indeed, if at all, procured otherwise than by rearing from the caterpillar. (The scientific name is *Petasia cassinea*.)



391. The Rannoch Sprawler (*Petasia nubecula*)

391. THE RANNOCH SPRAWLER.—The tennæ of the males are decidedly pectinate, those of the female simple: the forewings are rather narrow, the costal margin is straight and the tip obtuse; their colour is rich brown with paler markings, the principal of which are a large reniform stigmatal spot, a short interrupted basal line, a transverse zigzag line beyond the middle, and a narrow zigzag line: the hind wings are smoky with a darker discoidal spot, darker wing base and a continuous series of darker hindwing marginal dots: the head, thorax, and legs are bistre-brown, and densely clothed with loose down.

The egg is laid about the middle of June, either on the slender twigs or young leaves of the birch, and is hatched about the 1st of July. The caterpillar rests in the form of a shoe, the head thrown back until it touches the elevation on the twelfth segment; when in this position, it often adheres by pairs of claspers only, the first and fifth being raised: it does not fall off its food at death, or roll itself in a ring when touched or disturbed. The head is of slightly longer length than the body, and is susceptible of being partially withdrawn into the first segment: the body is of uniform diameter throughout, the twelfth segment being elevated on the back into an obtuse angle; the dorsal and lateral segments are marked by conspicuous whitish incisions. The head is shining glaucous blue-green: the body is delicate apple green with a narrow, transverse, oblique whitish stripe on each side of the fourth segment: the back of each segment from the fifth to the tenth, both inclusive, is a whitish

and on each side of each segment a faint indication of a similar whitish cloud; on the summit of the elevation on the twelfth segment is a narrow transverse line, bright yellow at both extremities, but paler in the middle; on each side of each segment also are ten raised dots: the two that most nearly approach the median line of the back are yellow, and each emits a single black bristle; then follows a longitudinal series of three white dots, and then a single yellow dot emitting a black bristle, and below this yellow dot is a spiracle, oblong, white, and black-margined; anterior to the spiracle and in a line therewith are two white dots, and posterior to these one yellow dot emitting a black bristle and one white dot; behind the last spiracle, and extending along the edge of the

anal flap, is a bent white line, in which are two conspicuous yellow dots, larger than either of those previously mentioned: the legs are rather long, green tinged with red-brown; the claspers are apple-green, with a shield-shaped mark in black outline on each. It feeds on birch (*Betula alba*), and is full-fed rather before the middle of June, when it measures rather more than two inches in length; it then goes into the earth, concealing itself just beneath the surface.

The worm appears at the end of March or the beginning of April, and, as far as the British Isles are concerned, has hitherto been found only at Rannoch, in Scotland. In confinement, it rarely attains the perfect state, most commonly dying as soon as full-fed. (The scientific name is *Petasia nubeculosa*.)



392. The Buff-tip (*Pygæa bucephala*).

392. THE BUFF-TIP.—The antennæ are serrated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings have the costal margin straight, the tip obtuse but not rounded; when at rest, the wings are wrapped round the body, which thus acquires something the appearance of a cylinder cut off at both ends; their colour is pearly-gray, inclining to purple-gray towards the costal margin, and to silvery-gray at the base, and along the inner margin; there is a slender transverse brown line very near the base, and near this is a transverse bar composed of three lines, the middle one sienna-brown, the outer ones umber-brown; a second bar coloured in a similar manner originates almost at the tip of the wing, makes a semi-circular curve inwards, and then descends in

an obtusely zigzag manner to the inner margin; the space enclosed between these two bars contains a pale reniform stigmoidal spot, and very numerous short wavy transverse streaks; the tip of the wing is occupied by a large ochreous blotch; the hind margin is notched and has a triple marginal bar coloured like the transverse bars already described: the hind wings are yellowish-white with a slightly darker cloud across the middle: the head is ochreous; the thorax ochreous, with a double brown line on each side and behind; the body is dingy ochreous.

At the beginning of June, these singular moths may be frequently found coupled in pairs on the trunks of lime, elm, and other trees, or on the herbage below them; the

truncate heads and closely convolute wings giving each pair the appearance of a single piece of dead and dried stick. As soon as they separate, the eggs are laid in a patch of thirty to sixty, mostly on the upper side of a leaf; they are convex above and flat beneath, of a China white colour above, and smoke-colour beneath, and having, in the middle of the convex portion, a very conspicuous black dot; the young CATERPILLARS emerge in fourteen days, and, after eating a portion of the egg-shell around the point of emergence, they feed in company on the upper cuticle and the parenchyma of the leaf, leaving the veins entire and connected by the lower cuticle: they have then large shining black heads, and much narrower yellow bodies beset with long soft hairs, and adorned with series of black spots or blotches, of which the medio-dorsal series is by far the most conspicuous, the lateral series consisting of minute and inconspicuous spots; the dorsal surface of the second segment as well as the whole of the thirteenth segment is black, as are also the anal claspers, which are constantly elevated, rarely touching the leaf on which the little creatures are standing: after eight days they undergo the first moult, and then separate into little companies of six, eight, or ten, each company ascending to the tip of a leaf, and feeding at the edge in the usual manner; but when resting, each little company huddles together on the surface of the leaf, reposing side by side with the anal claspers elevated: the head is now still more largely developed, much broader than the body, and shining black; the dorsal surface of the second and thirteenth segments is still black; after a second moult, the head is less conspicuously large, and the body more variegated: as the caterpillar continues to grow, the markings develop themselves, and the head and body become covered with soft, flexible, and rather longish hairs. The caterpillars are full-fed towards the end of July, and are readily found by the devastation they cause: each brood fixes on some topmost outside branch of elm (*Ulmus campestris*), lime (*Tilia europæa*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), or other tree, (for

this species appears a very general feeder, and, completely stripping off the foliage, leaves the twigs as bare as in the depth of winter: these voracious colonies are not far within reach of the hand, but if a stick is thrown up the caterpillars descend in a shower: they are extremely flaccid, and roll in a ring, but almost immediately gaining their legs, turn their heads to the trunk of the tree whence they have been shaken, and reascend, traversing the branches and twigs until they attain an elevation satisfactory to their minds. The head of the full-fed caterpillar is exserted, and of nearly the same width as the body; it is covered with crowded but not long punctures, and with fine silky hairs; the body is uniformly cylindrical, clothed with fine silky hairs, and having a glabrous corneous plate on the thirteenth segment which decreases in size after each moult. The colour of the head is black, with a yellow mark on the face in the form of a V reversed: the base of the antennæ is also yellow: the colour of the body is yellow, with a transverse band above the middle of each segment of a deeper almost orange; and on each side, alternating with these orange bands, which occur on verrucose portions of the surface, is a series of obscure and indistinct markings, almost white; there are nine longitudinal black stripes from the third to the twelfth segment inclusive; these stripes are throughout by small circular yellow spots, each of which has a minute centre emitting a white hair; of these the medio-dorsal is somewhat larger, and decidedly the most conspicuous. The third and fourth lateral spiracles are intensely black spiracles; the fifth is a glabrous corneous black plate above the anal flap; the legs are intensely black, shining, and have dull black above their base; the ventral surface is black, shining exteriorly, with some smoke-coloured markings on the sides. The anal claspers are black

when at rest; the belly is yellow, with two series of black blotches between the fourth pair of ventral and the anal claspers. These caterpillars having arrived at their full-fed condition, descend the trunks or stems of the trees on which they have fed, and crawl about the surface of the ground with great activity, often crossing dusty roads and leaving long circuitous tracks in the dust; sometimes marching over flagged path-ways, and being consequently trodden under foot of man, by which casualty hundreds come to an untimely end; those which escape nestle at the roots of herbage or under fallen leaves, and change to *CHRYSLIDS* on the surface of the earth, without any web, cocoon, or protection of any kind, and with so little attempt at concealment, that they are frequently seen by the passing entomologist, and are sometimes in such abundance that boys collect them to sell to dealers in entomological specimens at a penny or twopence a dozen: they also constitute a favourite food of poultry, and are sought for with great eagerness; dame Partlet may often be seen scratching for them in my own neighbourhood under the lindens. The chrysalis is regularly punctuate, but slightly shining; its colour is very dark brown; a deep dorsal notch divides the twelfth and thirteenth segments; the latter terminates in two very singular processes, each of which is furcate, the prongs divaricating and acutely pointed.

The moth appears in June, and is abundant in many parts of England and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Pygæra bucephala*.)



393. The Chocolate-tip (*Clostera curtula*).

393. THE CHOCOLATE-TIP.—The antennæ are moderately pectinated in the male, very slightly so in the female: the fore wings have the costal margin straight, the tip obtuse; their

colour is brownish-gray with a tinge of pink, except at the tip, which is occupied by a very large, bright, chestnut-coloured blotch; each wing is traversed by five transverse bars, the first, second, and fourth of which, counting from the base, are very distinct, and almost direct; they are white or ochreous-white with darker borders, the third is less distinct and less complete; it is imperfect at both extremities, at its lower extremity not quite reaching the inner margin, and at its upper extremity bending towards and uniting with the fourth, before it reaches the costal margin; the fifth is little more than a transverse series of irregular dots; it intersects the apical blotch, cutting it into two almost equal but irregular sections: the hind wings are gray-brown; the head is gray-brown; the thorax is gray-brown; with a cordate median umber-brown blotch, the smaller end being directed backwards, prolonged and pointed; the body is gray-brown, the extremity umber-brown and spreading.

The eggs of the first brood are usually laid during the month of April, on the common aspen (*Populus tremula*), and other species of poplar. When hatched, the young CATERPILLARS associate in companies, spin together the leaves of the food-plant without altering their perfectly flat position, and reside entirely in the domicile thus formed, eating only the upper cuticle and parenchyma of the lower of the two leaves of which their dwelling is composed, and leaving the ribs as it were skeletonized, yet connected together by the lower cuticle. When the leaves forming this dwelling are separated, each caterpillar leaves its domicile at night to feed, and returns to it before morning. The head is rather wider than the body, which is somewhat depressed in form, but of nearly uniform substance throughout; there is a dorsal hump on the fifth and another on the twelfth segment; each segment, except the second, which has but a single wart on each side, has also a transverse series of six warts of nearly uniform size, besides a minute wart just behind the spiracle on the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and twelfth segments; on the ninth, tenth and

eleventh segments there are two warts below the spiracle instead of one; all the warts emit silky hairs: at this period the head is black, the body opaque black, with a broad pale yellow median stripe, which is composed of four narrow approximate stripes, and is interrupted on the fifth and twelfth segments by the dorsal humps, which are black; all the warts are pale yellow: the belly, anal flap, and anal claspers are smoke-coloured, with a tinge of pink; the legs black; the ventral claspers smoke-coloured. After the last ecdysis, which takes place in May, the caterpillar leaves its domicile, rarely returning to it, and its appearance is greatly altered; the black dorsal humps remain, the warts and hairs remain; the warts are orange-red, the hairs nearly white; the whole body with these exceptions is reddish-gray, spotted with black; the body having greatly increased in size is now wider than the head, which is black only on the sides, having a red stripe down the face, a black clypeus and a white labrum: it still spins together the leaves of its food-plant, the lower usually remaining flat while the upper is raised into a manifest convexity; in this retreat it changes to a CHRYSLIS of a dark-brown colour, and rounded at the anal extremity.

The moth appears on the wing in April and July, the chrysalis producing the April brood remains in that state throughout the winter. It occurs in the caterpillar state in our northern, midland, and southern counties, and also near Clonmel, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Clostera curtula*.)



394. The Scarce Chocolate-tip (*Clostera anachoreta*).

394. THE SCARCE CHOCOLATE-TIP. — The antennæ are moderately pectinated in the male, very slightly in the female; the fore wings have the costal margin straight, and the

tip obtuse; their colour is brownish-gray with a tinge of pink, except the tip, which is occupied by a very large purple-brown blotch; each wing is traversed by five transverse bars, the first and second of which are indistinct, but almost direct; the third is waved, and very indistinct; all the three are composed of a lighter and a darker line; the fourth is sinuous; it intersects the apical blotch, and is there pure white, and very distinct, but below the apical blotch it is comparatively faint; the fifth is little more than a transverse series of irregular dots; near the anal angle of the wing is an almost circular black spot, with one or two minor black spots below it: the hind wings are gray-brown; the head is gray-brown, with an umber-brown crown; the thorax is gray-brown, with a broad longitudinal stripe of umber-brown; the body is gray-brown, the extremity rather dark and tufted.

The CATERPILLAR does not roll in a ring, or fall from its food-plant, or feign death when disturbed; the body is slightly depressed, and has a double skin-fold, extending its entire length, on each side, in the region of the spiracles; it has a prominent median hump on the back of the fifth segment, and a second but less prominent median hump on the back of the twelfth segment. The head is black, slightly shining, and beset with chestnut-coloured hairs: the body is velvety black, mottled and reticulated with smoky-gray; there is a broad median stripe of dingy white down the back; this stripe is composed of square median markings, which are situated respectively on the fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh segments; that on the fourth segment is isolated, but not so clearly defined as the others, which are strung together by four parallel whitish lines, situated in the interstices of the segments; these connecting lines are especially observable when the caterpillar is crawling: the humps on the fifth and twelfth segments are bright chestnut-brown; that on the fifth emits a few longish chestnut-brown hairs; and there is a series of markings of a similar colour along each side on the

tions of the skin-folds, both above and the spiracles; the fifth segment is ely without the median white mark, its being occupied by the chestnut-brown, and on each side of this is a somewhat spot of snowy whiteness, and entirely unded with intense velvety black: on each of each of the square white dorsal markings o a squarish spot of intense velvety black; ack of the second, third, and thirteenth seg- a has a transverse series of small chest- coloured prominences, emitting chestnut- red hairs; the belly is pale smoky-gray; egs black; the claspers are smoky flesh- red. This beautiful caterpillar was first d by my friend, Mr. Sidney Cooper, at estone, feeding, as he believes, on sallow (*ix capræa*); afterwards by Dr. Knaggs, ing on poplar (*Populus nigra*?). The pillars spun up between leaves about middle of July, and therein changed to TSALIDS.

he MOTH, like the preceding, is rarely ad in the perfect state. There is, or was, a cimen in the British Museum, and it is cribed both by Haworth and Stephens as a ish insect; it has been bred so abundantly m the caterpillars found at Folkestone, that now abounds in all our cabinets. (The entific name is *Clostera anachoreta*.)



395. The Small Chocolate-tip (*Clostera reclusa*).

395. THE SMALL CHOCOLATE-TIP.—The antennæ are decidedly pectinated in the male, ut almost simple in the female; the fore rings have the costal margin straight, the tip lmost square; their colour is purple-gray at

the base, brown-gray and darker towards the hind margin; each wing is traversed by four pale transverse lines; the first and second of these are united just before they reach the costa, and again just before they reach the inner margin; the third is bent before reaching the costal margin, and then turns downwards and outwards, meeting and uniting with the fourth; it also again unites with the fourth near the inner margin; the fourth is nearly direct; it commences on the costa in a conspicuous crescentic white spot; the hind wings are dark brown-gray: the head is gray, with an umber-brown crown; the thorax is gray, with an umber-brown median longitudinal stripe, which divides at the lower end, the branches extending to each side at the junction of thorax and body, which latter is gray, and has a slight tuft at the extremity.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is black; the body has a very broad median gray stripe down the back, in which stripe is a central tubercular velvety spot on the fifth, and another on the twelfth segment; this stripe also contains yellow transverse markings, which are very distinct on the third, fourth, and sixth segments: on each side of the gray median stripe is a broad, lateral, smoke- coloured stripe; the belly, legs, and claspers are also smoke-coloured, and between the smoke colour of the lateral stripe and that of the belly is a narrower stripe, composed of black and yellow spots and dots, and including the spiracles: the entire body of the caterpillar is slightly hairy. It feeds exclusively on dwarf sallows (*Salix capræa* and *S. cinerea*), and is double-brooded; the first brood is full-fed about the 5th of July, the second at the end of September; then spinning a web amongst the leaves of its food-plant, and turning to a chrysalis in the retreat thus fabricated, it remains in that state throughout the winter.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and August. I have received it from Brighton, Saffron Walden, Ipswich, and Cockermouth, and I believe it is widely and generally distributed both in England and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Clostera reclusa*.)



396. The Dusky-marbled Brown (*Gluphisia crenata*).

396. THE DUSKY-MARBLED BROWN.—The antennæ of the male are strongly pectinated, those of the female slightly so; there is no tuft of scales at their base, the fore wings are blunt at the tip, the hind margin almost straight, the inner margin has no angle or tuft, their colour is dingy-brown with a gray transverse line accompanied exteriorly by a dark line before the middle; beyond the middle is a similar gray line with a similar accompaniment, but conspicuous only on the inner margin; beyond and parallel with the hind margin is a pale zigzag bar very imperfectly developed: the hind wings are dingy-brown; the head, thorax, and body are dingy-brown.

"The CATERPILLAR is pale green, the dorsal line spotted with ferruginous, bordered on each side by a yellow line. (*Dup.*) On poplar." *Stainton's Manual*, vol. i. p. 122.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June. Three specimens have been taken at Epping, and I believe nowhere else in Great Britain. (The scientific name is *Gluphisia crenata*.)



397. The Plumed Prominent (*Ptilophora plumigera*).

397. THE PLUMED PROMINENT.—The antennæ are beautifully plumose in the male,

simple in the female; the fore wing costal margin straight, the tip scarce and the hind margin slightly scall are semi-transparent and of a pale brown, with a much-bent interrupt indistinct paler transverse bar 1 middle; the wing-rays are brown when they cross the pale bar: the are rather paler than the fore wing head, thorax, and body are of the as the fore wings.

I am indebted to the Rev. H. H. for the following information:—

The EGGS are brown, and laid in of November.

The CATERPILLAR is pale whitish centre of the back is bluish, the sub are distinct and white; the spir pale yellow, slender and waved, to side, the lower of each pair become on the anterior and posterior segmental divisions are pale yellow, area is grass-green. It feeds on (*campestris*) in shady woods and hedge in chalky districts, and is full-fed of June and beginning of July.

The CHRYSALIS is enclosed in a cocoon, rather short and black; its dish-brown; its thorax and wing almost black. The extremity of furnished with a bristly bifurcate

The MOTH appears on the wing and seems to be of very rare occurrence. My specimens are from shire, but I do not know the (The scientific name is *Ptiloph*



398. The Pale Prominent

398. THE PALE PROMI very long, pointed, and b tip; the antennæ are s

the male, less so in the female; the fore wings have the costal margin straight, the tip pointed, the hind margin slightly scalloped, and the inner margin with two decided angular projections or lobes; their colour is pale wainscot-brown, with three obscure bands of darker brown; one of these occupies the hind margin and the others are parallel to it at short distances; scattered over the wings are certain black dots and streaks, always seated on the wing-rays: the hind wings are smoky-brown, paler at the base, and have a very pale fringe: the palpi, head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body of the male has a split tuft at the extremity.

The CATERPILLAR has rather a small head, and the body is without hairs or humps, but rough with transverse wrinkles. The colour of both head and body is glaucous-green, with six stripes; two of these are slender, white, and tolerably near together, running parallel down the back, each of them being composed of minute, raised, white warts; on each side is a lateral stripe of the same hue, but more slender, less conspicuous, and less evidently composed of warts; and below this on each side, just above the spiracles, is a most distinct yellow stripe, delicately margined above with intense black; on the second and third segments is a little patch of delicate lilac immediately adjoining the yellow stripe; the two dorsal stripes and the yellow spiracular stripes, together with their black margin, extend along the head to the very mouth; but the middle stripe on each side does not enter the head. It feeds on several varieties of willow and sallow (*Salix*), and on more than one species of poplar (*Populus*); and is full-fed at the beginning of October: it spins on the surface of the ground; and remains in the CHRYSA LIS state all the winter.

The MOTH appears in June, and is by no means uncommon in England: Mr. Birchall also records it as having been taken by Mr. Bristow, in the county Wicklow, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Philodontis palpina*.)

Obs. Mr. Greene, in writing of the chrysalis, observes, it is "occasionally found at poplars, but much more frequently at willows, especially

when on the banks of ditches and streams. When in such situations, that side of the trunk which faces the stream is often clothed with grassy sods of loose dry friable earth; this is the place for *Palpina*, shake the sod well, and the cocoon, which is grayish and of weak consistency, will generally be found among the dry roots; it is easily distinguished from that of *Dictæa*, being much smaller (*i.e.*, the cocoon), and not so much mixed up with earth. End of September."



399. The Coxcomb Prominent (*Notodonta camelina*).

399. THE COXCOMB PROMINENT.—The palpi are very small and insignificant; the antennæ are slightly pectinated in the male, quite simple in the female: the fore wings have the costa almost straight from the base to the tip, which is pointed; the hind margin is scalloped, and has six points or angles besides the tip; the inner margin has two angular projections or lobes, one small and obscure near the anal angle, the other half way between this and the base, and very prominent; their colour is rather pale brownish rust-colour; in some specimens the brown tint prevails, in others the rust-colour; there is generally a broad darker hind-marginal band, but in some specimens only the inner half of this is perceptible, reducing the band to a mere bar; parallel with this bar is a second oblique bar commencing on the costa, and ending in the large inner-marginal projection: this second bar has an acutely zigzag margin; a slight cloud occupies the site of the usual discoidal spot; the wing-rays are slightly darker than the disk: the hind wings are paler except towards the hind margin; at the anal angle of each is a very dark blotch interrupted by a rather long transverse pale spot: the head and thorax are nearly of the

same colour as the fore wings; the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR has a greenish head, and the body is uniformly cylindrical to the twelfth segment, which is rather tumid, and has two distinct but approximate warts on its back. The colour is glaucous green, paler on the back; the warts are tipped with pink, and armed at the tip with a small fascicle of short black bristles; a slender bluish median stripe originates on the back of the third segment, and passes in a direct line to between the pink-tipped warts on the twelfth segment; the back is particularly inclined to white on each side of this median stripe; on each side of the body is a series of white spots, most of which enclose a black spiracle, and behind each white spot, and closely adjoining it, is a pink spot: this series of spots is connected together by a number of slender white lines, and the whole together constitute what might with propriety be called a spiracular stripe. All parts of the body emit scattered black bristles; the head and second segment have more than the following segments; the legs and claspers are pinkish; the belly is distinctly green. It feeds on birch (*Betula alba*), maple (*Acer campestre*), oak (*Quercus robur*), &c., and is usually full-fed in September; it spins a slight cocoon on the surface of the earth, and remains in the CHRYSALIS state all the winter. (See fig. 9, p. 203.)

The MOTH seems to have no especial season. I have found it from May to September, and the caterpillar will occasionally fall to the beating-stick as long as the oak remains in leaf. The species is common wherever I have collected in England, and Mr. Birchall informs us it is abundant at Powerscourt and Killarney, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Notodonta camelina*.)



403. The Maple Prominent (*Notodonta cucullina*).

400. THE MAPLE PROMINENT.—The palpi

are small and inconspicuous; the antennæ are slightly pectinated in the male, quite simple in the female: the fore wings have the costa very slightly arched, the tip blunt, the hind margin slightly scalloped, and the inner margin with a slight median projection; their colour is rusty-brown; there is a large but vague paler blotch at the costal portion of the base, occupying nearly a quarter of the entire area of the wing; the hind margin of the wing is brown at the tip, but grayish below the tip; the gray is bounded on the inner side by a slender white bar, which is interrupted in the middle; most of the wing-rays are dark, but not uniformly so; the fringe is alternately pale gray and dark brown: the hind wings are dingy-brown with a spotted fringe, and a dark suffused blotch at the anal angle: the head and thorax are coloured much like the fore wings, the body much like the hind wings.

According to Hübner, the CATERPILLAR rests with the anal extremity raised, and the anal claspers not touching the food plant; the head is rather flat, and about equal in width to the second segment; the body gradually increases in size to the fifth or sixth segment, and then as gradually decreases to the twelfth, which again increases, rising into a medio-dorsal pyramidal hump: the colour of the head is brown, of the body dingy-white, with a medio-dorsal brown stripe, which commencing immediately behind the head, expands on the third, fourth, and fifth segments, and then again contracts and terminates in the pyramidal hump; the spiracles are white, each surrounded by a black ring; and there is a black dot immediately above and below each; the ventral area, legs, and claspers, are brown. (See fig. 11, p. 203.)

The MOTH appears on the wing in May. Mr. Greene is said to have taken fifty-four of the caterpillars at Tring, and he informs us that he "found a chrysalis under moss on a beech-tree (*Fagus sylvatica*), having doubtless wandered from some neighbouring maple." This was in October, at Halton, in Buckinghamshire. (The scientific name is *Notodonta cucullina*.)



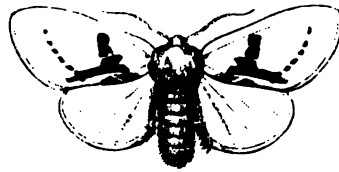
401. The Scarce Prominent (*Notodonta Carmelita*).

401. THE SCARCE PROMINENT.—The palpi are very small and inconspicuous; the antennæ are slightly pectinated in the male, quite simple in the female: the fore wings have the costa nearly straight, the tip pointed; the hind margin very slightly scalloped, the inner margin with a small median projection; their colour is pale purplish-brown throughout the costal area, shading to purplish gray throughout the inner-marginal area; on the costa itself is a very conspicuous crescentic white spot at one-third of the distance between the tip and the base; and half way between this and the base is a small and insignificant whitish spot sometimes scarcely perceptible; two transverse series of triple spots cross the disk of the wing; these are seated on the wing-rays, and each is composed of a whitish dot, accompanied by a darker dot on each side; the fringe is alternately brown and whitish, and the extreme margin within the fringe is indicated by a scalloped brown line: the hind wings are purplish gray, with a darker cloud at the anal angle and a spotted fringe: the head and thorax are purple-brown, the latter with a whitish blotch at the base of the body, which is uniformly brown.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is pale semi-transparent green, with two approximate longitudinal yellow lines on the face, separated only by the usual suture; the dorsal surface of the body is apple-green, with raised pale yellow markings variously situated; there is a bright stripe along each side, being a dilated skinfold, and including the spiracles, which are black; this stripe is of three colours, white, yellow, and pinkish-red, the colours being clearly defined; it commences immediately behind the head, and extends the entire length of the caterpillar, passing below

the anal flap; the belly, legs, and claspers are glaucous-green. It feeds on birch (*Betula alba*), and is full-fed in June or July, when it buries itself in the earth and changes to a CHRYSLIS.

The MOTH usually appears in April, sometimes in March. It has been taken at Birchwood, in Kent, West Wickham, in Surrey, Hurstpierpoint, in Sussex, Epping, in Essex, and Cockermouth, in Cumberland. (The scientific name is *Notodonta Carmelita*.)



402. The White Prominent (*Notodonta bicolor*).

402. THE WHITE PROMINENT.—The antennæ are slightly pectinated in the male, quite simple in the female: the fore wings have the costal margin very slightly arched, the tip obtuse, and the inner margin has a slight angle or notch about the middle; their colour is white with two oblique transverse series of black spots, one before, the other beyond the middle of the wing; neither extremity of the first series quite reaches the costal or the inner margin; it is accompanied on its outer side by two orange blotches, the upper of which is double and very short, the lower is also double at the end nearest the body, but is prolonged almost to the anal angle, crossing the second transverse series of black spots: the hind wings are light and spotless; the head, thorax, and body are white; the last is sometimes tinged with fawn-colour.

Hübner figures the CATERPILLAR in a nearly straight position: the head narrower than the second segment, and rather porrected; the body almost uniformly cylindrical, the divisions of the segments being conspicuously marked. The colour of both head and body is green, rather approaching to olive-green, and adorned with a bright yellow stripe on each side, commencing immediately behind the

head, and extending into the anal claspers; this yellow stripe includes the black spiracles: four other stripes are indicated on the dorsal area: these are slightly darker than the ground colour: the legs are nearly black; the claspers green. (See fig. 10, p. 203.)

The moth appears in June: it is said to have been taken at Killarney, in Ireland, by the late Mr. Bouchard, and also at Burnt Wood, in Staffordshire, as recorded in the *Zoologist* for 1861, at p. 7682, in these words: "At the ordinary meeting of the Manchester Entomological Society, held on the 3rd of July, 1861, Mr. John Smith, an artisan collector resident here, exhibited a specimen of *Notodonta bicolor*, captured by himself at Burnt Wood, Staffordshire, in the latter part of June last. The specimen is a fine male, though a little rubbed, through being boxed out of the net." There have been several subsequent records of this species at the same locality. (The scientific name is *Notodonta bicolor*.)



403. The Swallow Prominent (*Notodonta dictæa*).

403. THE SWALLOW PROMINENT.—The antennæ are moderately pectinated in the male, very slightly so in the female; the fore wings are rather long and rather narrow, their costal margin nearly straight, the tip rather prolonged and obtuse; the hind margin sinuous; the inner margin has a small and inconspicuous lobe or angle about the middle; their colour is pale whitey-brown in the centre, the costal margin darker, the dark part expanding into a narrow longitudinal chocolate-brown blotch near the tip; near the inner margin and extending from the middle of the base to the hind margin, is a rich chocolate-brown shade, the upper margin of which vanishes in the

pale median area; this shade is interrupted near the hind margin by several whitish longitudinal streaks; the first long, narrow, and pointed at the anal angle; the second somewhat like a compressed crescent; the third near the base and touching the thorax; the inner margin, especially near the base, has an ochreous tinge; the hind margin has three slender lines, the interior very pale, the next very dark, the exterior one is intermediate in colour between the other two; three lines are intersected by very pale wing-rays: the hind wings are very pale, with a compound brown blotch at the anal angle; the fringe is of two colours opposite the blotch, the inner pale, the outer darker: the thorax is umber-brown tinged with gray; the body grayish-brown.

The CATERPILLAR has rather a large head, very slightly notched on the crown and shining; it is of pale green colour: the body is almost uniformly cylindrical until the twelfth segment, which is humped, the hump terminating in a moderately sharp point; the colour of the body is whitish or glaucous-green on the back, with a broad paler green stripe on each side, and adjoining this there is a narrow raised yellow-green stripe, just below the spiracles, and touching all of them except that on the twelfth segment; it extends the entire length of the caterpillar, terminating in the anal claspers; on the summit of the twelfth or humped segment is a black transverse line. It feeds on poplar (*Populus nigra*), willow (*Salix caprea*), &c., and is full-fed about the 22nd of September; it then spins a thin but large cocoon on the surface of the earth, attaching the upper part to a fallen leaf, which thus performs the office of roof to the domicile, in which it remains throughout the winter. There is a very common variety of this caterpillar plain brown without the slightest appearance of the lateral stripe: this occurs after the last change of skin.

The moth appears on the wing in May and June, and occurs throughout England, north, south, east and west, also occasionally in Scotland. Mr. Birchall found it not uncommonly in the county Wicklow, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Notodonta dictæa*.)



404. The Lesser Swallow Prominent (*Notodonta dictæoides*).

404. THE LESSER SWALLOW PROMINENT.—The antennæ are moderately pectinated in the male, very slightly so in the female; the fore wings are rather long and narrow, the costal margin nearly straight; the tip is rather prolonged and obtuse, and the hind margin sinuous; the inner margin has a small and inconspicuous lobe or angle about the middle; their colour is pale whitish-brown in the middle, the costal margin darker, the darker portion being very narrow at the base, but expanding into a broader although still narrow chocolate-brown blotch near the tip; near the inner margin, and extending from the middle of the base to the hind margin, is a rich chocolate tint, the upper margin of which shades off into the pale median area; the hind margin has three slender lines, the interior very pale, the next very dark, and the third or exterior line is intermediate in tint between the other two; these lines are intersected by the whitish wing-rays; at the anal angle is a long wedge-shaped white mark, its tip pointing towards the base of the wing; opposite the lobe is another white mark in the form of a compressed crescent, and near the base a white streak which touches the thorax: the hind wings are very pale with a compound brown blotch at the anal angle: the thorax is umber-brown tinged with gray; the body grayish-brown.

The CATERPILLAR has rather a large head, slightly notched on the crown, brown and shining; the body is almost uniformly cylindrical until the twelfth segment, which is humped, the hump terminating in a somewhat sharp and very shining papilla; the thirteenth segment is rugose above; the colour of the back is purple-brown, very shining when full-fed; on each side is a distinct yellow stripe,

which includes the spiracles, excepting that on the twelfth segment; the spiracles are black, the ventral is much paler than the dorsal area. This caterpillar, when compared with that of *Notodonta dictæa*, may be distinguished by its somewhat more slender proportions, by its more glabrous skin, by its uniformly possessing the purple brown hue, and by the greater brightness and distinctness of the lateral stripe. It feeds on birch (*Betula alba*), and is full-fed at the end of September, when it descends to the ground, spinning a slight cocoon between the surface of the earth and a fallen leaf; it remains in the CHRYSLIS state all the winter.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been found in most of the English counties, but not commonly: Mr. Birchall records its occurrence in the county Wicklow, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Notodonta dictæoides*.)

Obs.—My plan of describing each moth in full without reference to any other, has compelled me to write two descriptions almost exactly similar; the principal distinguishing character between this and the preceding moth is to be found in the anal angle of the fore wings: in *Dictæa* the white mark is almost linear but very sharp pointed; in *Dictæoides* it is wedge-shaped, and decidedly more conspicuous.



405. The Iron Prominent (*Notodonta dromedarius*).

405. THE IRON PROMINENT.—The antennæ of the male are slightly pectinated, those of the female quite simple; the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, blunt at the

tip, slightly scalloped on the hind margin, and having a conspicuous lobe or angle near the middle of the inner margin; their colour is dull purplish brown, with a pale blotch at the base, and two pale waved transverse bars, one before, the other beyond the middle, and midway between these is a transverse oblong discoidal spot, which has pale margins and dark centre; the outer pale bar expands into a decided pale spot on the costa; beyond the outer pale bar and midway between this and the hind margin, is a rust-coloured bar frequently broken up into spots; the pale bars are generally accompanied by rust-coloured markings: the hind wings are smoky-brown, with a darker discoidal spot, a darker anal angle, and two paler transverse bars, the first below the middle of the wing, the second on the hind margin: all the wing-markings are obscure and confused: the head and thorax have the colours of the fore wings; the body is dingy-brown.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is broader than the second segment, and bifid on the crown, the lobes being blunt and rounded; it is shining and of a brown colour, speckled with darker brown; the sides are rather paler; the body is not regularly cylindrical, but uneven, being humped on the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth segments; the hump on the eighth segment is the least; those on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, have obtuse summits directed backwards; that on the twelfth segment is erect; the colour of the body is yellow-green, with purplish-brown markings, which form a conspicuous stripe on the back of the second, third, and fourth segments, and which crown all the five humps and fill the interstices between the second and third, and between the third and fourth; on the fifth hump this purple-brown colour forms a mere line, and there is a similar line on the last or thirteenth segment; a very similar colour occupies nearly the whole of the ventral area, which is darkest on the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth segments. It feeds on birch (*Betula alba*), and is full-fed about the 20th of September, when it descends the tree, and generally spins a slight cocoon on the earth,

attaching the upper side of the cocoon to a fallen leaf; in this situation it remains in the CHRYSLIS state all the winter.

The MOTH appears in June, and has occurred not uncommonly in most of our English counties, and also in Scotland and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Notodonta dromedarius*.)

Obs.—The Irish specimens of this insect are much darker than the English ones, and have been described as a distinct species under the name of *Notodonta perfusca*. Mr. Greene states that he found nine chrysalids at the roots of alder (*Alnus glutinosa*).



406. The Three-Humped (*Notodonta trilophus*).

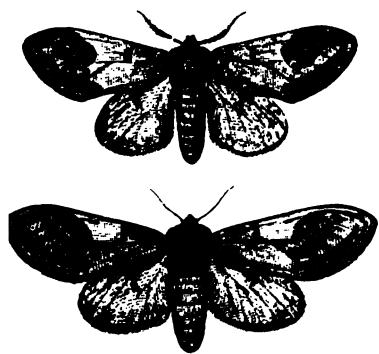
406.—THE THREE-HUMPED.—The antennæ are slightly pectinated in the male, and simple in the female; in both sexes there is a fascicle of longish scales at the base; the fore wings are blunt at the tip, and have a prominent angle or tooth about the middle of the inner margin; their prevailing colour is umber-brown, with various markings of other tints between the base and the discoidal spot; a double transverse line, waved but almost direct, crosses the wing from the costa to the inner-marginal lobe; the interior portion of this line is light, the outer dark; the discoidal spot is very conspicuous, transverse, and oblong; the middle is rust-coloured, the exterior gray; parallel with the hind margin is an oblique and rather vague ferruginous band bordered exteriorly with gray; at the anal angle this band turns inwards and upwards towards the discoidal spot, but is lost before reaching it; above the discoidal spot is a pale costal blotch, and beyond this a short gray oblique streak: the hind wings are gray tinged with brown, and having a conspicuous but vague blotch at the anal angle, which

ds some distance along the inner margin; blotch is almost confined to the fringe; head and thorax are umber-brown, spotted gray; the body brown and unspotted.

THE CATERPILLAR rests with the anal extremity elevated, and the anal claspers not touching the food-plant; the head is about one-third in width to the second segment; the sixth, and seventh segments have each a dorsal pyramidal hump; the twelfth segment is almost produced into a kind of blunt hump; the colour of the head is brown, the body glaucous-green. This description is from Hübner's figure.

THE caterpillar was once taken at St. Osyth, Essex, by Mr. Douglas, who succeeded in rearing the moth. One or more European specimens are sometimes sold as British in the catalogue of British insects by auction in London. Its scientific name is *Notodonta trilophus*.)

REMARK.—The name has been changed into *ziczac* by modern entomologists, but I retain it without reason; indeed, I have a great objection to the change of a specific name under any circumstances, unless it be a duplicate name in the same genus: the derivation from the Greek word *Trilophia*, that is, having three crests, lobes, or humps, in allusion to three dorsal protuberances of the caterpillar. (See fig. 13, p. 203.)



THE Pebble Prominent (*Notodonta ziczac*).

THE PEBBLE PROMINENT. — The antennae of the male are slightly pectinated, those of the female quite simple: the fore legs are nearly straight on the costa, blunt

at the tip, and have a decided tooth or angle near the middle of the inner margin; their colour is clear ochreous brown except a large pale-gray blotch occupying the middle third of the costal margin; this blotch is bounded towards the base of the wing by a straight dark line extending half way across the wing, and towards the tip it is bounded by a dark crescentic mark, the cusps of which are turned towards the hind margin, and this crescentic mark combines with other darker and lighter markings in forming a large eye-like ornamentation, which occupies the apical portion of the wing; there is a slender dark line on the extreme hind margin, and a brown fringe beyond this: the hind wings are dingy-brown with an indistinct crescentic discoidal spot, and an indistinct transverse pale bar: the head is plain brown, the thorax variegated with different shades of brown, and the body uniform dingy-brown.

THE CATERPILLAR has a large head, and its body has one hump on each of the sixth, seventh, and twelfth segments; that on the sixth is largest, and points backwards; the colour of the head is brown: of the body purple-brown, with darker patches on the back of the second, third, and fourth segments, also on the front of the dorsal humps; these darker patches are bordered with paler margins, and there are also paler oblique lines on the sides of the segments; the eleventh and twelfth segments are yellowish, dorsally marbled with brown: there are two pale approximate lines on the back of the eighth, ninth, and tenth segments. It feeds on several species of poplar (*Populus*), and willow (*Salix*), and is full-fed at the end of September, when it spins its slight cocoon on the surface of the earth, and remains in the CHRYSALIS state all the winter. (See fig. 12, p. 203.)

THE MOTH appears on the wing in May, and in our breeding-cases continues to make its appearance throughout June, July, and August. It occurs in all parts of England, and Mr. Birchall says it is not uncommon in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Notodonta ziczac*, so called from the extraordinary appearance of the caterpillar when at rest.)

408. The Great Prominent (*Notodonta trepida*).

408. THE GREAT PROMINENT.—The antennæ are long, decidedly pectinated towards the base in the male, but become almost simple and hair-like towards the tip; in the female they are quite simple: the fore wings are rather long and narrow, slightly arched, but blunt at the tip, and having a decided lobe or angle near the middle of the inner margin; their colour is smoky-brown, slightly suffused with a saffron tint, and ornamented with a great number of transverse and longitudinal darker markings, among which a transversely oblong discoidal spot is perceptible, but not conspicuous; it is ochreous with a darker central line: the hind wings are semi-transparent, almost white, the inner margin tinged with saffron-colour; there are also a number of darker markings about the costal margin and tip, and a series of dark brown markings on the hind margin: the head and thorax are brown, variegated with saffron-tinted gray; the body is velvety-brown.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is as wide as the second segment; the crown is elevated but scarcely notched; the body is smooth, almost uniformly cylindrical, and without humps: the colour of the head is pale apple-green, with four pale stripes down the face; the median pair are somewhat approximate towards the crown, but more widely separated towards the mouth; the mouth and a conspicuous mark on the lower portion of the cheeks are brown: the body is apple-green, the dorsal surface slightly glaucous; there are two narrow approximate yellowish-white stripes down the back,

extending the entire length of the caterpillar, but interrupted at the anterior extremity; exterior to this double stripe on each side, is an irregular and very indistinct series of dots of the same colour; the second segment has a lateral blotch of brownish-yellow below the spiracle; the third segment has a larger and more elongated blotch, extending at its posterior extremity towards the back; these two blotches and the mark on the cheek form a single oblique patch, when the caterpillar is at rest; the fourth segment has a small lateral spot of the same colour, and on each side beyond this are seven oblique stripes on each side of the caterpillar, the seventh being longer than the rest, and terminating in the anal flap; these oblique stripes are longitudinally divided, the upper portion being pink, the lower white or whitish-yellow; near the inferior extremity of each stripe, and almost touching it, is a pale spiracle in a black ring; in the seventh stripe the spiracle is almost in the middle; the legs are pinkish; the claspers are of the same colour as the ventral area of the body, but are tinged with purple at the extremities. It feeds on oak (*Quercus robur*), and Mr. Greene has been successful in finding the CHRYSALIDS at the roots of oak-trees in September.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and June: it is esteemed a rarity, but has occurred in several of our English counties, and Mr. Birchall says it is not uncommon in the county Wicklow, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Notodonta trepida*.)



39. The Lunar Marbled Brown (*Notodonta chaonia*).

409. THE LUNAR MARBLED BROWN.—The antennæ are pectinated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and have a small tuft-like lobe or angle about the middle of the inner margin; their colour is pale smoky-black, with three zigzag transverse bars, all of them white with black margins; the first is very short, and very close to the body; the second is before the middle of the wing and nearly direct; the third is beyond the middle of the wing, oblique, and very sharply zigzag; the area between the first and second bar is uniformly smoky; that between the second and third bars is very pale gray, with a transverse smoky cloud, and a narrow crescentic discoidal spot; the hind marginal area is smoky, with an indistinct waved median bar, which intersects the darker wing-rays; the fringe is alternately gray and smoky; the hind wings are smoky-gray with darker wing-rays, and a very indistinct paler median band; the head and collar are white or gray; the thorax gray; the body dingy-brown.

The full-grown CATERPILLAR rests in a nearly straight position, and with the anal claspers frequently attached to a twig of the food-plant; the head is manifestly narrower than the second segment, rather flat and porrected; the body is slightly attenuated at both ends, and the segmental divisions are very strongly marked, otherwise the caterpillar is uniformly cylindrical; the anal claspers are long, and are stretched out behind; the colour of both the head and body is pale sickly-green, sometimes approaching to glaucous, and this is the usual colour all over; but Mr. Hellins informs me that the ventral surface is full green in some specimens: there are four

narrow yellow stripes, two of them dorsal; one on each side dilates slightly at each spiracle, which it encloses: the spiracles are black; the legs and claspers are unicolorous with the body. It feeds on oak; but I have not seen a specimen, and therefore have described the caterpillar from Hübner's figure. Mr. Greene says of the CHRYSALIS of this species, that it is stouter and smoother than that of *N. dodonæa*, but not so glossy.

The MOTH appears in May; it is a rare species in Great Britain, but seems widely distributed, and Mr. Birchall informs us it has been taken at Killarney, and in the county Wicklow, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Notodonta chaonia*.)



410. The Marbled Brown (*Notodonta dodonæa*).

410. THE MARBLED BROWN.—The antennæ are pectinated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and have a small tuft-like lobe or angle about the middle of the inner margin; their colour is smoky and marbled-gray at the base, intersected by a curved paler transverse line, which descending from the costa, terminates in the inner-marginal lobe: this smoky area is followed by a broad pale-gray almost white band, and the hind-marginal area is of nearly the same colour as the basal area, but generally more marbled and varied; there is no discoidal spot; the fringe is alternately gray and smoky; the hind wings are pale smoky with darker wing-rays, and an indistinct transverse paler band: the head, collar, and sides of the thorax are very pale gray, sometimes quite white; the hind part of the thorax is smoky, varied with gray; the body is fawn-coloured.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is broader than the second, third, or fourth segments; its colour is bluish-green and reticulated; the

body is pale green, and is transversely wrinkled; it has two yellowish and very narrow stripes near together down the middle of the back; these under a lens are seen to be composed of yellow dots; two similarly-dotted stripes are observable outside these, but not extending beyond the sixth segment; on each side of the caterpillar extending from the head to the anal point, is a raised pale stripe, which is alternately pink and pale yellow, and which includes the spiracles. It feeds on oak (*Quercus robur*), and is full-fed about the 4th of September, when it spins a slight cocoon on the surface of the ground, and changes to a CHRYSLIS, in which state it remains throughout the winter.

The MOTH appears in May: it occurs in Kent, Essex, Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, and Gloucestershire, in the South, and in Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmoreland, in the North of England. Mr. Birchall says it is not uncommon at Killarney, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Notodonta dodonæa*.)



411. The Figure-of-Eight Moth (*Diloba coruleocephala*).

411. THE FIGURE-OF-EIGHT MOTH. — The antennæ of the male are pectinated, those of the female simple: the costal margin of the fore wings is nearly straight, the tip blunt; their colour is leaden-brown, glossed, in recently disclosed specimens, with mother-of-pearl reflections; they are traversed by two angulated black lines, the first of which is nearly direct and situated near the base of the wing; the second is beyond the middle of the wing, very oblique, and very much bent and angulated, and, although very distant from the first on the costa, almost joins it on the inner margin: between these two lines are two very large kidney-shaped white spots with double nuclei; these remarkable spots bear a superficial resemblance to figures-of-

eight, whence the name of the moth: the hind wings are dingy-brown with darker wing-rays, an indistinct discoidal spot, and a dark almost black blotch at the anal angle: the head and thorax are gray-brown; the body brown.

The EGGS are laid in September in clusters of six or eight at the base of the lateral shoots of white thorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*), or black thorn (*Prunus spinosa*), the leaves of these shoots being the earliest to expand in the spring, when the caterpillar emerges from the egg-shell. When full-grown, which is usually in May or June, the CATERPILLAR has a small head of a blue-green colour with two black spots on the crown: the general colour of the body is glaucous green above, tinged with smoke-colour, and having a median rather broad yellow stripe interrupted at each junction of two segments; on each side just below the spiracles, is another yellow stripe seated on a longitudinally-raised fold of the skin; below this the body is smoky-green, shading off to yellow-green on the ventral area; on every segment are numerous black warts, each of which emits a single black bristle; the most conspicuous of these warts are four on the back of every segment; the anterior nearer together than the posterior pair: the yellow median stripe passes between them, leaving two on each side: each of the warts seems to acquire a greater intensity of colour from its being surrounded by a paler space: the legs are shining, glaucous, and black-spotted; the claspers opaque green, with two black spots on each. It feeds on white thorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*), and is full-fed about the middle of June, when it spins an oblong cocoon, formed of minute particles of the rind of the white thorn twigs, small fragments of the green leaves, and an abundance of silk; this is generally attached to the under side of a small hawthorn twig: in this it changes to a CHRYSLIS, and remains in that state about two months.

The MOTH appears in September, and is common throughout England, but Mr. Birchall says it is not abundant in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Diloba coruleocephala*.)

NOCTUAS.

NOCTUAS, OWL MOTHS, OR FULL-BODIES (in *Noctuae*), constitute the next principal class. They are very numerous; in Britain three hundred species have been described, and in Guenée's great work on the *ites*, no less than eighteen hundred and four are characterised: the three hundred species inhabiting Britain are remarkably uniform in appearance, size, and tint; there are, indeed, a few grand and striking departures from the usual brown and sombre tints, but these exceptional instances, gleams of sunshine in a dark cloudy day, make the pervading gloom still more impressive. This uniformity adds greatly to the facility of the describer; for, although the striking differences may be rendered intelligible without much difficulty, it is completely a hard task to distinguish, either by drawings or representations, objects that closely resemble each other, and seem almost to defy the powers of discrimination, even when viewed side by side.

Although this general uniformity pervades the Noctuas in their perfect state, there is a difference among the caterpillars, both as to appearance and economy. In the two species which stand at the head of the list, the *Peach* and the *Peach-blossom*, the caterpillars are smooth and velvety, and feed exclusively on the leaves of the bramble: they conceal themselves by their ventral claspers, and hold the anal claspers slightly elevated, in the same manner as the *Cuspidates*. In the genus *Cymatophora*, the caterpillars live on two leaves, the edges of which they cling together; in this home they remain all day with their heads turned round towards the middle of their bodies: they come out to feed at night. The caterpillars of the genus

Bryophila, reside in cases formed of silk and fragments of lichen, and come out to feed at night, and also in wet weather. In the large and interesting genus *Acronycta*, the caterpillars are generally hairy, sometimes excessively so, and greatly resemble the bear caterpillars of the *Tiger-moths*; they feed perfectly exposed, having no means of concealment. Many of the genera which follow these, have perfectly smooth caterpillars, which feed on herbs, coming abroad only by night, and, when disturbed, roll themselves in a compact ring, and, thus disguised, fall to the ground, and, feigning death, remain motionless at the roots of the herbage until the supposed danger has passed. As regards the number of claspers, ten is the general number, the last, or anal, pair being always present. In the genus *Erastria*, the first pair are wanting, and in the beautiful genus *Plusia*, the first and second pair are wanting, the number being thus reduced to eight in *Erastria*, and to six in *Plusia*.

These caterpillars, as well as those of the grand genus *Catocala*, comprising the *Clifton*, *Nonpareil* and the *Red and Crimson Underwings*, crawl with arched backs, like the *Geometers*, and hence were called by my predecessor, *Half-loopers* or *Hemigcometers*.

The pupation of the Noctuas is as various as the economy of the caterpillar; the greater number undergo this change underground; the numerous chrysalids found by gardeners in digging for the winter crops are those of Noctuas, for they abound everywhere; but others are found spun up among the leaves of trees, and others, again, on the ground; they are generally very shining, and of a bright reddish-brown colour, or black; the body is conical and pointed. The chrysalids of the

Catocalæ are covered with delicate powder, which exactly resembles the bloom on a plum.

The moths have rather long and slender antennæ, always decreasing in size from the base to the tip; those of the male generally appear slightly stouter than those of the female, from their being downy or pubescent; and some are as decidedly pectinated as those of the Bombyces. Their trunks, or *maxillæ*, as I have called this organ at p. 205, are long and robust; when at rest by day, they are tightly coiled up under the head, but when abroad at night, expanded to their full length, and in constant use for sucking the honey of flowers. This honey-sucking propensity makes the Noctuas an easy prey to the entomologist, who avails himself of this taste for sweets, not only by searching their favourite flowers, but also by providing artificial sweets exactly to their taste. At night, Noctuas swarm on the blossoms of honeysuckle, jasmine, red valerian, and a number of other plants. It is, indeed, a beautiful sight to see the Noctuas revelling on the plant last named; if you take a bull's-eye lantern, and throw the light full on a party of moths feasting off these saccharine flowers of the valerian, the sight is one not soon to be forgotten; the glare of the lamp is reflected from a hundred pairs of the brightest eyes, and as these change their position in moving from flower to flower, the scene is almost magical. Sallow bloom in the spring and ivy bloom in the autumn, are quite as attractive as valerian in the summer. Still more attractive is sugar, an artificial substitute for flowers. This discovery was first made known in the pages of the *Entomologist*, and has been the means of revolutionising the science; species previously unknown have been discovered; and species previously of excessive rarity have become abundant. I will describe the process of sugaring for Noctuas. Buy three or four pounds of the strongest moist sugar,—it is usually called "Jamaica foots;" mix it with hot beer until it becomes of the consistence of treacle; carry it to the field of operations in a small tin can suspended by a strap passing over the shoulder. In a separate phial,

carry a modicum of rum, and, before using the mixture already described, add a few drops, perhaps a teaspoonful of rum. Select a tree with tolerably smooth bark, and, with a painter's brush, lay on the mixture in narrow stripes; then paint another tree; then a third, fourth, fifth, and so on in the same way. In twenty minutes return to the first tree, and the Noctuas will be found, with sparkling eyes, extended trunks, and gently quivering wings, revelling on the banquet thus provided. Now throw the light of the bull's-eye lantern full on the revellers, and box those you want in chip pill-boxes, holding the box below the moth, and the lid above, and so proceed until your coat pockets are filled with pill-boxes, a rarity in each. I have always found a mild, damp, dark night the best for this occupation. The reader will please observe that this plan of entomologising is often attended with some unpleasantness; such, for instance, as the obtrusive visits of gamekeepers, who always require a bribe to leave you alone; and, in Ireland, the attention of the police, who are excited by a lantern, just as a turkey-cock is by a red rag, or a bull by a scarlet cloak or coat. Then, if the evening turn out rainy, the herbage becomes loaded with moisture, and boots, stockings, and trousers get saturated with moisture. Juvenile collectors are greatly comforted in the belief that they possess some nostrum with a long Greek name that will keep out wet; but this delusion is evaporated by experience, which, after all, is the most satisfactory guide. A writer in the *Intelligencer* says that aniseed has been found remarkably attractive to Noctuas; and another writer in the same periodical recommends the following method:—Instead of brushing the sugar on the bark of the trees, get some pieces of coarse rag, then mix up your bait and steep the rags in it; let them remain in soak until they are well saturated, when they may be pinned up wherever you wish, and, when done with, put away for another night. In Germany, it is a common practice to cut apples in slices and thread them on a string, and, when dried, they are found quite

tive as sugar to the night-wandering

It has also been found an excellent bait to sugar isolated thistle-heads when set up in fields. It is quite useless to use any of these baits for Noctuas on a bright day or at night.

As a general rule, it may be said that the wings of Noctuas entirely cover and hide the body when the insect is at rest; the wings are never raised over the back as in the case of the Geometers, or rolled round the body as in the case of the Tortricids: the ornamentation of the fore wings is rarely indeed continued on the hind wings; we so frequently see it more or less distinctly in the Geometers; but it is very rarely that it is, it is generally referable to the Noctuas, which undergoes almost endless variation—for instance, near the centre of the fore wing, in the place occupied by the discoid spot, which I have described in so many of the Geometers, there are two ocellated or discoidal spots, that is, spots having a different ornamentation from that on the circumscissal line; the one nearest the body is generally nearly so, and is called the orbicular spot; the other nearer the tip of the wing is still not very far distant from the discoid spot, and is called the reniform spot; these two discoidal spots are frequently mentioned in the descriptions of the Noctuas which follow; the hind wings, besides being variegated are generally paler; but in some instances the hind wings are brilliantly yellow, red, or blue, the fore wings being transversely intersected with one or two black bands.

As regards the position of the Noctuas in the natural system, I am unable to perceive any resemblance to the Geometers, which has hitherto been placed between the Noctuas and the Deltoids. The genus *Agrotis* unites the Noctuas with the Deltoids, and the smaller Noctuas merge so gradually and naturally into the Deltoids, that it is really impossible to tell where one tribe ends and the other begins: the series would only be interrupted, but entirely broken by the intervention of the Geometers.



412. The Buff-arches (*Gonophora devisa*).

412. THE BUFF-ARCHES.—The antennæ are very slightly pubescent in the male, quite simple in the female; the fore wings are broad and ample, the tip very slightly arched; their colour is various, and their ornamentation extremely beautiful: an oblique white bar extends from the costa near its base to the anal angle, and this bar emits a branch towards the base of the thorax; a second white bar extends from the tip of the wing to the anal angle, where it unites with the oblique bar already described; these two bars unite with the costal margin in forming a triangle, which encloses at least two-thirds of the wing; the enclosed area is almost white near the costal margin, sienna-brown towards the base, and smoky-brown towards the hind margin; the whole is exquisitely and delicately pencilled; the basal area of the wing is smoky-brown, and has a semi-transparent appearance; the hind-marginal area is brown, transversely divided into five lines, and these are traversed by a scalloped line of pure white, which is so distinct as to appear like a white thread: the hind wings are smoky-brown; the head is umber-brown; the thorax brown, with its fore and hind margin raised in a ridge or crest; the body is brown; the second, third, and fourth segments are dorsally crested.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a slightly bent position, both extremities being held clear of its food-plant, and the anal claspers unattached: the head is exserted, and has an almost square outline; the body is smooth and velvety; the colour of both head and body is a raw sienna brown, with a rather paler medio-dorsal stripe: on each side of the fourth segment is a round white spot, and very

frequently, but not constantly, a smaller white spot on each side of the fifth segment; there is a short oblique dark stripe on each side of each segment, but this is by no means conspicuous or distinct; the spiracles are black; the ventral is paler than the dorsal area, indeed, inclined to gray; the legs are reddish-brown; the claspers are paler, corresponding to the ventral area; I have frequently found this caterpillar feeding on the common bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), and I know of no other food-plant; when full-fed it spins a few leaves together, and in the retreat thus made it turns to a cylindrical CHRYSALIS with a conical body, which terminates in a slender horn-like point directed backwards.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is common in most of the English counties; Mr. Birchall says it is very common in Ireland, and gives Killarney, Wicklow, Galway, and Howth, as habitats. (The scientific name is *Gonophora derasa*.)

Obs.—Ochsenheimer has united the Buff-arches with the Peach-blossom, under the genus *Thyatira*; they are very different in appearance, and I quite incline to Mr. Bruand's view of keeping them distinct.



413. The Peach-blossom (*Thyatira batis*).

413. THE PEACH-BLOSSOM. — The antennæ are very slightly pubescent in the male, quite simple in the female; the fore wings are blunt at the tip; their colour is olive brown with one small and four large roundish spots on each, and also one additional large spot common to both wings near the middle of the inner margin; the largest of these spots is amorphous, and is seated at the base of the

wing; two others closely approximate are at the extremity of the costal margin; a fourth occupies the anal angle; and close to this on the hind margin is the smaller spot already mentioned; the disk of all these remarkable and very ornamental spots is rosy or rosy-brown, but their circumscription is white; they have much the appearance of the fallen petals of some flower, whence the name of "Peach-blossom:" the hind wings are dingy-brown, with a paler and indistinct transverse median band: the head is pale brown; the thorax pale brown with transverse bars of rosy brown, faint and delicate; the body is pale brown, the second, third, and fourth segments having a small dorsal crest.

The CATERPILLAR rests with the anal claspers raised from its food-plant, and apparently not used for prehension; the legs likewise are seldom attached. The head is about equal in width to the second segment; the face is prone, and the crown slightly produced and indistinctly notched; the body is rather velvety, the dorsal area irregularly humped; the principal hump is on the third segment; it is bifid, projected forwards, generally extending over the second segment, and sometimes over the head; the fourth and fifth segments are nearly simple, but those which follow from the sixth to the tenth, both inclusive, have each a medio-dorsal crest or hump; the twelfth segment is dorsally pointed: the colour of the head is reddish-brown; the dorsal area of the body is reddish-brown, marbled with reddish-gray; it feeds on the common bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), and in September, or sometimes as early as the end of August, spins a very slight and loose cocoon among the leaves; and when in confinement among the moss or rubbish on the floor of the breeding-cage, and therein changes to a blackish CHRYSALIS, which has a stout thorax but rather small conical body and a sharp anal point.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July of the following year, and is far from uncommon in most of our English counties; and Mr. Birchall says it is very common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Thyatira batis*.)



414. The Lesser Satin Moth (*Cymatophora duplaria*).

414. THE LESSER SATIN MOTH.—The antennæ are slender in both sexes and almost simple, but slightly stouter in the male than in the female; in both sexes they have a very short pubescence: the fore wings are nearly straight along the costa and square-tipped, they are very ample compared with the size of the body; their colour is smoky-gray transversely marked with different shades of the same colour; the basal area is pale, bounded by an almost white line; the middle area is dark smoke-coloured, taking the form of a broad median band, on the exterior margin of which are two sub-linear black marks, which, perhaps, represent the orbicular discoidal spot; then follows a paler band and then a smoky hind-marginal area, which is traversed throughout by a zigzag white line: the hind wings are dingy gray with a paler transverse median bar: the head and thorax are smoky gray; the body, which is very slender, almost like that of a Geometer, pale gray.

The CATERPILLAR resides between two leaves of birch (*Betula alba*), carefully fastened together with silken cords; I found that instead of eating the leaves it used for a domicile, it left them by night and ate other leaves in the neighbourhood; when ejected from its dwelling-place by day, it usually retreated backwards and invariably hung by a thread; no persecution could induce it to roll in a ring or feign death; but when on the carpet or table-cloth it crawled to some place of concealment with restless and unceasing activity,—these characters, which it possesses in common with several species which follow, have reminded me of those of the Tortrices. The head is slightly narrower than the second segment; the crown gibbous and very shining; the body is slightly depressed dorsally and flat ventrally:

the colour of the head is pale brown across the middle of the face, and has a black space between the lobes of the crown, and a black spot on each side of the mouth; the dorsal area of the body is occupied almost exclusively by a very broad bluish smoke-coloured stripe, within which, on each lateral margin, is a series of white marks, two on each segment; the lateral area is whitish, slightly mottled with smoke-colour; the belly, legs and claspers, are dingy whitish-green.

The MOTH appears on the wing about mid-summer, and has occurred in most of our English counties: Mr. Birchall informs us that he has taken it at Killarney, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cymatophora duplaria*.)



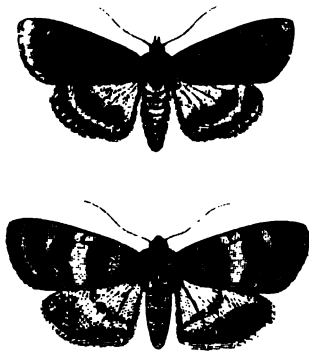
415. The Satin Carpet (*Cymatophora fluctuosa*).

415. THE SATIN CARPET.—The antennæ are slender and very slightly pubescent in both sexes; they are rather stouter in the males; the fore wings are very ample, nearly straight on the costa, and bluntly square at the tip; their colour is pale gray at the base, traversed always by one, sometimes by more, waved transverse lines; the middle area is occupied by a broad smoky band; this is followed by a pale gray, almost white, band, traversed by darker lines, the exterior of which dilates and deepens into a costal blotch; the hind-marginal area is smoky gray; the hind wings are pale gray, almost white; the head and thorax are smoke-coloured, the body smoky gray.

The CATERPILLAR resides between two leaves of the birch (*Betula alba*) when young; when older, it uses more leaves than two for the purpose of a domicile, and in this always remains concealed during the day, feeding by night only; it has a great propensity to fall,

and hang by a thread when disturbed. The head is about equal in width to the second segment, the divisions of the crown are rather convex and prominent; the body is dorsally depressed, ventrally flattened, it bears numerous fine scattered hairs; the colour of the head is dark brown on the crown, paler across the face, and has a black spot on each side, close to the mouth; the colour of the body is almost white, or yellowish-gray, the dorsal area more inclining to gray, and having a narrow slightly darker medio-dorsal stripe, probably due to food in the alimentary canal; there is also a distinct black mark on each side of each segment; the sides and belly are whiter than the back. My specimens were full fed at the beginning of October, and then spun slight cocoons among the birch leaves, in which to turn to CHRYSALIDS.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June. It seems to be of much more limited distribution than those species which immediately precede and follow. My specimens have come from Huddersfield and Ipswich, and I have seen others from the western counties. Mr. Birchall has taken it at Killarney, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cymatophora fluctuosa*.)



416. The Lesser Lutestring (*Cymatophora diluta*).

416. THE LESSER LUTESTRING.—The antennæ are slender and very slightly pubescent in both sexes, but most so in the males: the fore wings are ample, very slightly curved on the costa, and bluntly square at the tip; their

colour is dingy gray with a tendency to a brickdust-red tinge in fine and recently disclosed specimens; at the base there is usually a darker shade, and there are two distinct transverse brown bars; one of these is rather before, the other rather beyond, the middle; both of these are nearly direct, but their borders are waved, and both of them are evidently composed of four lines crowded together; there is a third but indistinct band nearer the hind margin, and a delicate dark line on the margin itself: the hind wings are gray with two faint transverse bars of a darker tint: the head, thorax, and body are gray; the body is stout, and invariably has one, and sometimes two, erect medio-dorsal tufts of black scales near the base.

The CATERPILLAR resides resting on its ventral surface, and with its head turned on one side, between two spun-together leaves of oak (*Quercus robur*) or birch (*Betula alba*), and comes out of its domicile to feed during the night: it hangs by a silken thread when driven out of this retreat. The head is narrower than the second segment, rather convex on the crown, and very glabrous: the body is obese and maggot-like; it bears numerous fine scattered hairs. The colour of the head is dark brown, almost black; of the body pale gray, with a narrower medio-dorsal stripe rather darker, and a narrow lateral stripe rather lighter; the spiracles and a series of dots beneath them are nearly black. It spins a slight cocoon among the leaves, and therein changes to a CHRYSALIS towards the end of June or beginning of July.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and occurs in most of the English counties; Mr. Birchall also reports it from Killarney, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cymatophora diluta*.)

Obs.—The upper figure represents a very beautiful variety in the cabinet of Mr. Bond, kindly lent me expressly to figure in this work; but it is not a species given to variation, this and its immediate congeners being insects of much uniformity in tint, markings, and size.



r Lutestring (Cymatophora Or.).

POPULAR LUTESTRING.—The antennæ slender in both sexes, but in the males than in the females; wings are scarcely curved on the front, bluntly square at the tip; their fore wings with two transverse dark lines and two transverse bands; the hind wings with two, before the middle of the wing; the body with four dark lines; the second, third, and fourth of the wing, is rather composed of four zigzag lines; the hind wings are orbicular and reniform are perceptible, but not conspicuous; the hind margin is a dark zigzag line; the very margin is a dark line; the hind wings are dingy brown; the body, and thorax are gray; the legs are brownish-gray.

POPULAR, when full-fed, resides between two leaves of the poplar (*Populus nigra* and *Populus tremula*), and the two leaves thus coincident are always on one side of the shoot, and has no tendency to separate; the caterpillar is generally placed with the head to the face of the lower leaf, and the two leaves are united together by the caterpillar rests during the form, the head being brought to the middle of the body, but the caterpillar resting on its ventral surface, and when driven from this

retreat, it frequently escapes backwards, and but rarely falls to the ground, generally hanging suspended by a thread. The head is narrower than the second segment, the face rather flat and porrected; the body is rather depressed dorsally, and flattened ventrally; it has a number of minute warts, each of which emits a hair. The colour of the head is red, of the body whitish-green, or tinged with glaucous: it has a very bleached and semi-transparent appearance, probably owing to its habit of living protected from the sunlight; there is a medio-dorsal stripe of dingy green, probably owing to the presence of food in the alimentary canal; this is especially visible when the caterpillar is crawling, an act which it performs with much activity when expelled from its retreat; just below the spiracles is a faint yellowish stripe; the ventral is rather paler than the dorsal area. It undergoes pupation in its retreat, and turns to a red-brown chrysalis.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July, and has been taken in most of our English counties. (The scientific name is *Cymatophora Or.*)



418. The Figure of Eighty (*Cymatophora ocellaris*).

418. THE FIGURE OF EIGHTY.—The antennæ are very slender; the fore wings are ample, almost straight on the costa, and obtuse at the tip; their colour is pale brown, with a tinge of red in recently-disclosed specimens; there is a slightly paler transverse median band, which contains the reniform and orbicular spots; these are closely approximate and very conspicuous and ornamental, the central area of each being dark and the border pure white; on the left wing this ornamentation represents the number 80, on the right wing it is re-

versed; the wing is traversed by several transverse dark lines, two or three of them before, and four or five beyond, the figure of eighty; there is a short oblique dark stripe at the tip: the hind wings are dingy brown, with two or three slender darker lines across the middle, and a darker hind margin: the head, thorax, and body are gray-brown: the body is stout.

"The CATERPILLAR is very pale yellowish-green, with greenish dorsal line, and greenish line along the spiracles, which are reddish; a row of black dots above the legs (*Frey*). It feeds on aspen (*Populus tremula*)."—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i. p. 175. "The CHRYSALIS is black and stout, enclosed in an extremely delicate open network of a rusty brown colour; it is very difficult to find; it frequently—nay, generally—spins on the surface of the spreading moss, or barely beneath it, sometimes between two leaves; in this latter case it is soon blown away, and, in the former, falls an easy prey to the first prowling mouse: it should, therefore, be sought for as soon as possible after the change; this, I think, should certainly not be later than the first week in October. . . . I have found the following a very good method of obtaining it. Instead of turning up the sod, lay hold of the grass lying close to the trunk, and pull it (the sod) from the tree about an inch or so, and the chrysalis, if there, will almost invariably be found attached to the tree, or else among the blades of grass which lie close to it. Its presence may be detected by the open network alluded to above. If, after pulling the grass from the trunk, small pieces of bark are found loosely attached to it, *i. e.*, the trunk, they should be carefully removed and examined, as behind them the caterpillar frequently spins up."—*Greene's Insect Hunter's Companion*, p. 19.

The moth appears on the wing at the end of June, and has occurred in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Buckinghamshire, and Worcestershire, but is always esteemed a rarity. Mr. Greene has taken it in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cymatophora ocularis*.)



419 The Yellow-Horned (*Cymatophora flavicornis*).

419. THE YELLOW-HORNED.—The antennæ are stout, particularly in the males, and of an ochreous-yellow colour: the fore wings are rather narrow, the costa nearly straight, the tip blunt; their costal area is gray from the base to the middle; the remainder of the wing is dark smoky gray, the orbicular spot is large, but rather indistinct; the reniform spot imperceptible; the wing is traversed by seven or more transverse dark lines, three of these are before the discoidal spots; these lines are perfectly separate at the inner margin, but united on the costa; two others are beyond the discoidal spots, and much bent; again, nearer the hind margin, are two others, wavy and indistinct: the hind wings, head, thorax, and body, are gray-brown: the thorax is very stout, the body rather so.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is pale wainscot-brown, with a black spot on each cheek, near the mouth: the body is dingy yellowish-green, the second segment having six black spots, all of them close adjoining the head, and the two dorsal ones being larger than the rest; on each of the following segments are five black spots, the largest of which form a dorsal series; the second, smaller, constitute a supra-spiracular series; and the third, the smallest, an infra-spiracular series; each of the larger black spots has a row of three white dots above it, and one white dot below; the third and fourth segments have a transverse band or belt of twelve white dots. It feeds on birch (*Betula alba*), of which it rolls up the leaves into a kind of case, and only comes partially out to eat: it is almost impossible to beat this caterpillar: in order to obtain it, the rolled-up leaves must be sought out and picked: it is full-fed in the beginning of July.

The moth appears on the wing in March,

is by no means uncommon in our English isles, and Mr. Birchall says it is common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cymatophora flavicornis*.)



9. The Frosted Green (*Cymatophora ridens*).

9. THE FROSTED GREEN.—The antennæ full yellow, rather stout, and, in the male, strongly ciliated; the fore wings are very narrow, and have a very straight costa; the prevailing colour is gray-green, there is a broad transverse median band darker, the basal area paler, and a bar beyond the median band also paler: the hind margin is dark, and the fringe spotted alternately pale and dark: this distribution of colour is inconspicuous, and every part of the wing is ornamented with transverse markings: the hind wings are whitish gray, with brown wing-marks and a smoky cloud on the hind margin, extending distally towards the tip: the head and thorax are beautifully mottled with the colours of the fore wings; the body is rather slender and of the colour of the hind wings.

THE EGGS are laid on the twigs of oak (*Quercus Robur*) in April, and the young caterpillars emerge in the beginning of June, and spin for themselves little domiciles for concealment or protection; this is generally effected by curling the edge of a young and tender oak-leaf, and securing it in that position by a few silken threads: it continues to enlarge itself in this manner for several weeks, and appears to be full-fed by the middle of July.

I took a great number on the 8th of August, 1864, beating them from the oaks in a wood. They fell into the umbrella without any covering; but, immediately it afforded the opportunity, each caterpillar constructed a domicile for itself, generally fastening together two oak-leaves face to face, and bending them to remain perfectly flat; but, in

some instances, I found that a caterpillar had bent the tip of an oak-leaf backwards, and fastened it in this position in the manner always practised by the recently-emerged caterpillar: in either case the domicile was perfectly closed all round with silken threads: in this retreat it rests on its ventral surface during the day, having the head always turned on one side, and the thirteenth segment, with its claspers, tucked in under the preceding segment. I have never seen one feeding by day; at night it makes an opening in its dwelling-place, and devours the leaves within its reach, but never those of which its dwelling is constructed: sometimes a caterpillar would appear to be very circumspect in what might be called keeping its seat during temporary absence, the anal claspers adhering to the entrance of its retreat, while the body was stretched about in all directions: at other times it would come completely out and wander at random among the dwelling-places of its brethren; in such cases, it seems to lack the unerring instinct of the bee in returning to its own hive, for I have more than once seen two caterpillars contending for the same retreat: in these contests one of the combatants often receives an unpleasant gripe, and its pale green blood issuing from the wound, seems to impart cannibalistic propensities to the aggressor, for in these civil wars several caterpillars were destroyed and partially eaten. The head of the full-grown caterpillar is exserted, it is quite as wide as the second segment, having very gibbose cheeks and a notch on the crown: the body is very flaccid and wrinkled, both transversely and longitudinally, the latter more especially along the sides: the divisions of the segments are sufficiently obvious: a number of small but obvious warts occur on the body; the second segment is without these warts; the third and fourth have ten each; the rest, as far as the tenth, have eighteen warts each; six of these are arranged in a transverse series, reaching from spiracle to spiracle; two, not invariably present, are behind these; and five others are situated on each side below the spiracle. The colour of the head is wainscot-

brown, reticulated with dingy white; the colour is paler about the mouth, and this pale region has a black reniform spot on each side of the mouth, including the ocelli, which are also black; on each side of the face, near the median division, is a whitish line, which ascends to the crown, and then turns obliquely towards the anterior margin of the second segment. The colour of the body is yellowish, the warts being white, and very frequently—that is, in many of the specimens—surrounded by a smoke-coloured ornamentation, that imparts a decidedly different appearance to those specimens which possess it; the spiracles are wainscot-brown, the bristles from the warts are white; the legs and claspers are very pale, almost white. From the 8th to the middle of July, I observed these caterpillars spinning their cocoons on the still verdant leaves of the oak; and, on subsequently examining these cocoons, I found them very tough and compact, and each contained a smooth, brown, obese *CHRYSLIS*, having a very pointed anal extremity, furnished with a series of minute hooks, by which it is suspended, head downwards, in the interior of the cocoon. From the circumstance of the perfect insect being almost invariably found on the trunks of the oaks in April, when they are perfectly denuded of leaves, it must be inferred that the falling leaves, acting as parachutes, carry with them, in their descent, the enclosed chrysalis, which, thus protected, remains on the ground until the moth makes its escape: in confinement, this escape took place at the end of February and the beginning of March—at least a month before the ordinary time in a state of nature.

“Of the chrysalis of this rare and very beautiful insect, I took twenty-six last autumn; like that of *Cymatophora ocularis*, it is extremely difficult to find, and should be sought for as soon as possible, viz., at the middle and end of August. The following directions may enable others to find it: detached oaks growing in meadows of a dry, loamy soil, seem the best; the situation evidently preferred is the corners filled with dry rubbish and little stunted brambles. Insert the trowel well

into the earth, six or seven inches from the angle, and turn up the sod, bramble and all, if possible: to find the chrysalis, after this is done, is a work both of time and pain; it will not do in this case to *tap* the sod. First, carefully examine the dead leaves, for the caterpillars frequently spin up in them: you must then, regardless of scratches, tear the roots asunder as gently as possible. The cocoon is very weak, composed of little bits of stick, dried leaves, &c., and requires delicate handling. Indeed, the whole concern demands an elaborate manipulation.”—*Green*.

The moth appears on the wing in April, and seems to be very generally distributed in our English counties, but nowhere common. (The scientific name is *Cymatophora ridens*.)



421. The Marbled Green (*Bryophila glandifera*).

421. THE MARBLED GREEN.—The antennæ are slender, simple, and similar in both sexes; the wings are straight on the costa, and blunt at the tip; their colour is gray, with darker markings, and the whole suffused with green: there is a dark blotch at the base, followed by a white bar, which extends from the costal almost to the inner margin, but not quite; the inner discoidal spot is larger and reniform, the outer small and orbicular; the costa and fringe are spotted with black, and there are several transverse bent black lines: the hind wings are pale at the base, smoky at the margin, and the fringe is white and unspotted: the head and thorax are whitish gray; the body gray. The ground colour of the fore wings is very variable, sometimes nearly white, sometimes gray green, sometimes very decidedly green, and sometimes reddish-brown.

The eggs are laid in September, on those flat lichens which so commonly cover the surface of stones used in building walls, bridges, houses, churches, &c.; they are

white, and, when laid in confinement, are arranged in a perfectly straight line; they are hatched in October; the little CATERPILLAR, on leaving the egg-shell, being perfectly black and very hairy: they appear to hybernate in the crevices of the stone while still extremely small, but in the following March or February, or even the end of January, if the weather happen to be wet and mild, they again begin to feed: each then constructs a new house for himself, a kind of cocoon made of silk and particles of earth, mortar, or stone; this cocoon has little resemblance to the usual formula adopted by caterpillars when preparing for pupation, but is very like the blister we occasionally see on paint; while tenanted, it is closed at both extremities, just as though the occupant had shut himself up to undergo pupation; in the night or early morning, more especially in wet weather, he gnaws an opening at one end of his dwelling-place, comes completely out, and feeds on the lichen; but during the greater part of the day, and indeed during the night also in very dry weather, he remains shut up in his house: in moist weather, after making a copious meal on the saturated and swollen lichen, each caterpillar seeks his accustomed shelter, always carefully fastening the door, or, in other words, spinning up the opening; but it is curious, and rather opposed to the ordinary habits of insects in this respect, that, as a general rule, each caterpillar is totally careless whether he return to his own dwelling-place, or to that of some friend or relation: he will, without a moment's hesitation, coolly possess himself of any tenement he finds unoccupied, and carefully closing the entrance, maintain his position against all comers; supposing, however, that the tenement he examines with a view of taking possession, be already occupied, he never presumes to intrude, never thinks of contesting the point, but continues to wander about on the look-out for a house until he finds one unoccupied: an occupied cell is invariably closed, so that when you find one open, you may at once conclude it is an empty house; in no instance do two caterpillars attempt to

occupy the same dwelling as tenants in common. Should any difficulty arise in finding an empty house, which not unfrequently happens, the caterpillar sets to work in the most contented manner to construct one, and probably before long is as comfortably housed as any of his friends. I have said that in dry weather these caterpillars remain sealed up in their domiciles, and when this continues for long, they appear to suffer greatly from lack of food—for if, after a long continuance of drought, the cocoon be forcibly opened, the caterpillar is found in a very shrivelled and atrophied state, with its head disproportionately large and conspicuous. When full-fed, which is about the end of May, it has a limp and flaccid character very similar to that of a caterpillar that has been ichneumonized; it neither feigns death, nor rolls in a ring when disturbed or annoyed, as probably the only protection it seeks or requires is that afforded by its case. The head of the full-grown caterpillar is porrected in crawling; it is rather narrower than the body, and is perfectly glabrous, but emits about thirty fine hairs, which are directed forwards; the body is of uniform substance throughout, the back slightly depressed, the belly flattened; each segment has twelve warts, and each wart emits a bristle. The colour of the head is intense black and shining, the labrum white; the dorsal surface of the body is dark smoke-coloured as far as the spiracles, and having an irregular narrow medio-dorsal yellowish stripe, interrupted on the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth segments; the warts and bristles are white, the ventral surface beginning at the spiracles, as also the legs and claspers are ochreous yellow; in very wet weather, when the caterpillar feeds voraciously, the belly and all the under parts assume a tinge of green: nevertheless, although these parts assume this green tinge after voracious feeding, they invariably return to their normal colour before pupation, thus proving the altered tinge to be the result of repletion: when the time of pupation arrives, they usually secrete themselves in holes in the wall, and spin a slight web among old spiders' webs, dust, and

crumbled earth or mortar, in which they undergo the change, but sometimes they use for this purpose the cocoons they had previously constructed as habitations during their caterpillar state; they usually remain in the chrysalis state throughout June and July. On account of its peculiar economy, this species is rather difficult to manage in confinement; the caterpillars from which my description is made, proved exceedingly restless in confinement, and pertinaciously refused to build or to feed on the diversified banquet of lichens, which I provided for their well-being.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July and August, and is abundant, but local, in our southern counties, occurring in plenty on walls at Exeter, Plymouth, Brighton, &c., and formerly on the canal bridge in the Old Kent Road, where I have not seen it for twenty-five years; I know of no other locality in the London district: it comes freely to sugar. (The scientific name is *Bryophila glandifera*.)



422. The Marbled Beauty (*Bryophila Perla*).

422. THE MARBLED BEAUTY.—The antennæ are slender, simple, and similar in both sexes; the fore wings are very nearly straight on the costa; the tip is blunt; their colour is pale gray, almost white, and varied with darker markings of a smoky gray, but these as well as the general surface of the wing are often suffused with a greenish and sometimes with an ochreous tinge; there is always a dark blotch at the base of the wing, and this is followed by a white bar, which extends from the costal to the inner margin; the discoidal spots are very large, vague, and almost united with each other, and also with the inner margin by a smoky cloud; the costal margin and fringe are spotted with blackish gray, and there are several transverse lines of the same colour.

The hind wings are pale, but smoky towards the margin: the head and thorax are white, the body smoky gray.

The eggs, which are white, are laid in August and September on those flat lichens which are so commonly found growing on brick walls: in the neighbourhood of London are many such localities, and in one in my own immediate neighbourhood, there is a brick wall which these little moths have colonised, and which I have been in the habit of visiting for the last twenty years.

The young CATERPILLARS, which are at first very dark coloured and very hairy, emerge from the egg-shell in about a fortnight—indeed, the time varies from ten to twenty days; at the approach of winter they are still very small, and, spinning little silken cocoons in the crevices of the bricks or mortar, remain entirely concealed during the winter; in the spring they begin to feed again, eating nothing but the flat lichens on which the eggs are laid, and these only when saturated with moisture; the colony I have more particularly observed, is on a wall facing the south, and exposed to the mid-day sun, but the caterpillars always retire from the sunshine, concealing themselves in little silken domiciles; they feed morning and evening, when the atmosphere is laden with moisture; and in wet weather in the day also; the lichens absorb water, whether from dew or rain, and it is only in this moistened state that they are relished by these little caterpillars, which then feed greedily, and are rarely found at rest except in their cocoons. When full-fed, the head is rather small, and is retractile within the second segment; it is shining, slightly hairy, and of a bluish black colour on the crown and sides, but the face is spotted with black; the body is stout, and of uniform thickness throughout, with the back slightly depressed, and the belly flattened; each segment has twelve small warts, and each wart emits a bristle; the dorsal area is almost entirely occupied by a broad slate-coloured stripe, which is bounded on each side by a series of orange markings, narrow, linear, or somewhat crescentic; be-

in this series of markings and the legs is a clear white line on the anterior segments, attached to each of the markings is a white spot; the ventral area is smoke-red tinged with green, and the legs and feet are of the same colour. When hatched at its full size, it finally leaves its home and builds another, in which it passes to a smooth CHRYSALIS, which is of aaceous red colour, the wing-cases being especially red; it is covered with a slight ash bloom, like that of a ripe plum; the segment is fluted, and terminates in three spines, the outer ones of which are smaller than the middle one.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, August, and September; there seems to be a continuous succession of moths for about ten weeks: it is very common in most of our English counties, and occurs also in Scotland and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Bryophila Perla*.)



423. The Tree-lichen Beauty (*Bryophila Alga*).

3. THE TREE-LICHEN BEAUTY.—The antennae are slender, simple, and alike in both sexes. The fore wings are rather ample, very straight on the costa, and rounded at the apex; their colour at the base is gray-green, suffused by a nearly straight transverse bar of white; then follows a broad median black band, which includes a darker discoidal spot; then follow a very pale bar very distinct, and divided at both extremities, but distinct in the middle, and lastly, a smoky or brownish green hind margin: the wings are brown, with a perceptible but very conspicuous crescentic discoidal spot: the head and thorax are brownish green, the abdomen paler, with a medio-dorsal series of spots.

The CATERPILLAR is gray-green, marbled, with a white medio-dorsal stripe, and a series of white lateral spots; a stripe near the

spiracle, and a horse-shoe shaped marking are black; the head also is black: it feeds on the lichens which grow on trees. I am unacquainted with this caterpillar, and have made the best I can of Guenée's brief description.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July: two specimens have been taken by Mr. Sidebotham in the north of England, but I have neither seen these nor any other British examples. (The scientific name is *Bryophila Alga*.)



424. The Scarce Marvel-du-Jour (*Diphthera Orion*).

424. THE SCARCE MARVEL-DU-JOUR.—The antennae are ciliated in the male, simple in the female; the colour of the fore wings is a beautiful clear green, with four longitudinal white stripes, and three interrupted transverse black bars; the four white stripes are equidistant, the first costal and narrow, the fourth inner marginal and narrow, the intermediate ones rather broader; the first black bar is near the base of the wing, much bent and very irregular; the second is median and interrupted in the middle; the third is the broadest and most conspicuous, very much bent and slightly interrupted, it is accompanied on the outside by a smoky band; the orbicular spot is small, and is united with the median bar on its inner side; the reniform spot is outside the median bar, it is black with a white exterior border; there is a regular hind-marginal series of black and white spots, the inner portion of each being white, the outer portion black; the fringe is

regularly spotted with black and white: the hind wings are dark smoke-coloured, with a still darker discoidal spot, some transverse white lines at the anal angle, and a spotted fringe: the head is green, the eyes black, the collar black, the median area of the thorax green, the posterior margin of the thorax is divided into four lobes, all of which are black at the base, and pale green at the tip; the body is smoky gray, with a medio-dorsal series of blackish crests, of which the third and fourth are the most prominent.

The egg is figured by Sepp as having the shape and somewhat the appearance of an Echinus, or sea-urchin, having twenty ribs, which, instead of being perfectly direct, are slightly waved; there are also a great number of delicately minute transverse lines. Mr. Crewe has described the CATERPILLAR. He says, "Whilst staying in Hampshire, I took a female *D. Orion*; as she was slightly worn and chipped, I kept her in the hope of obtaining eggs. In this I was not disappointed, and the young caterpillars fed well till their last moult on birch (*Betula alba*). They then, without any apparent reason, began to die off. I then introduced some twigs of oak (*Quercus Robur*), for which the birch was entirely deserted, but out of a numerous brood I only succeeded in obtaining four chrysalids. I am inclined to think that in a state of nature the caterpillar feeds indiscriminately on oak and birch, wandering from one to the other. I never but once beat the caterpillar; this was in Suffolk, where I thrashed it out of a birch bush in a wood near Ipswich, and thence it was that I fed my young caterpillars solely on birch. The following is a description of the caterpillar: the back is bluish black; on the fourth, sixth, and ninth segment respectively is a large primrose-yellow blotch, and smaller ones of the same colour on the third and anal segments; on the second and third segments are the rudiments of two central primrose-yellow dorsal lines: the dorsal and lateral segmental divisions are girt with a belt of orange and primrose-yellow tubercles surmounted by tufts of pale reddish hair; the subdorsal lines are primrose-yellow,

interrupted and studded with various-sized primrose-yellow spots: the lateral lines are four or six in number, black interrupted with yellow and orange, the intermediate spaces being yellow; the head is black, slightly marked with yellow; the belly is dirty gray, spotted and marked with black and white; the legs and claspers are yellowish, with black markings: it is full-fed in September, and then strongly resembles the caterpillar of the satin moth (*Liparis Salicis*). The CHRY-SALIS is enclosed in a cocoon of gnawed bark, or rotten wood; it is of a dull red colour.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been found in the New Forest in Hampshire, near Maidstone in Kent, near Brighton, and in the Weald of Sussex, and especially near Ipswich. I have no record of its occurrence in Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Diphthera Orion*.)

Obs. I have given two very different figures of this most beautiful moth, and I find two descriptions of its caterpillar equally different: it is very probable that there are two species combined under one name, and require separation; the late eminent naturalist, J. F. Stephens, was decidedly of this opinion, and called one of them *Diphthera Orion*, and the other *Diphthera Runica* (see *Illustrations of British Entomology, Haustellata*, vol. iii. p. 46), but entomologists have hitherto declined to accept them as species.



425. The Dark Dagger (*Acronyeta tridens*).

425. THE DARK DAGGER.—The antennæ

are rather short, and are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are gray, with various black linear markings: the principal of these are, first, an irregular cross, which bears a fancied resemblance to a Greek *psi* placed sideways Ψ , and is situated near the anal angle; exactly intermediate between this and the tip of the wing, is a much smaller mark of the same shape: the reniform and orbicular spots are very vague and obscure; the orbicular has a very delicate black border on its outer side only, the reniform has a similar black border on its inner side only, and this is double at its lower extremity; these two semicircular markings are placed back to back, and are connected by a short and straight black line; together this constitutes the second principal marking; the third is a strong black line, which proceeds from the base of the wing almost to its middle, and which emits three or four lateral branches: the hind wings are nearly white with darker wing-rays and a spotted fringe: the head, thorax, and body are gray; a black line originating in each palpus, passes along the head including the eye, and along the thorax just above the base of the wing.

The CATERPILLAR does not roll in a ring, or feign death when disturbed. The body is somewhat incised at the interstices of the segments, hairy, and having a conspicuous hump on the fifth and twelfth segments. The head is black and shining, but emitting so many hoary hairs, as to give it a gray appearance. The body is black, beautifully ornamented with orange and snow-white markings; the second segment is black, with a small median white spot on the back; the third and fourth segments are slightly swollen on the back, the centre of each swelling being orange-yellow; on each side of each of these segments is also a bright orange spot; the fifth segment has a conspicuous median hump, velvety black on the summit, but hoary behind, and having one white spot on each side; a little distance below this is a pair of white spots closely approximate, and on each side of them a larger orange spot; on the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and

eleventh segments is a median stripe, rather narrowed, entire, and of an orange-yellow colour, in the centre of each segment, rather dilated, longitudinally divided, and dingy white in the interstices; on each side of each segment, below this median stripe, are two white spots, one above the other, like the colon in printing, and there are three orange spots of different forms below the lower of these white spots; the twelfth segment is decidedly humped, and has a conspicuous snowy-white mark on the summit, shaped something like a cross, but the hinder radius of the cross is sometimes wanting; the hind margin of this segment has a broad orange border; the thirteenth segment terminates in a kind of horn, quite black and directed backwards: below the lateral series of orange spots I have described, is a lateral stripe mottled with yellowish markings, among which are situated the spiracles, and below this again is a slender interrupted orange stripe. It feeds on white-thorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), black-thorn (*Prunus spinosa*), and some other trees and shrubs. When full-fed in September and October, it spins a silken cocoon on the trunks of trees, concealing itself in crevices of the bark, and therein changing a CHRYSALIS, in which state it remains throughout the winter.

The MOTH appears in June; the caterpillar has been taken in many English counties, and also in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Acronycta tridens*.)

1. *Obs.* The beautiful variety represented by the second figure is in the rich cabinet of Mr. Greening, and has been kindly lent me purposely to figure in this work.

2. *Obs.* I do not know why this insect is called the "Dark" Dagger: it is no darker than the "Gray" Dagger; but I have an insuperable objection to changing a name. I may, perhaps, be allowed, in this place, to express a hope that my younger readers, for whose accommodation the English names are introduced, will endeavour to learn the Latin or scientific names which are now in universal use among entomologists.



426. The Gray Dagger (*Acronycta Psi*).

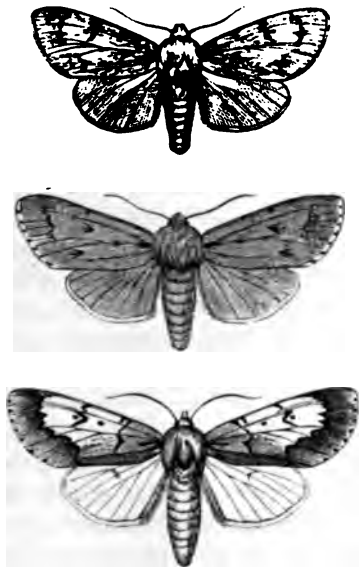
426. THE GRAY DAGGER.—The antennæ are rather short, and are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are gray, with various black linear markings: the principal of these are, *first*, an irregular cross, which bears some small resemblance to a Greek *psi* placed sideways ψ , and is situated near the anal angle: exactly intermediate between this and the tip of the wing, is a much smaller mark of exactly the same shape: the reniform and orbicular spots are vague, but perceptible; the orbicular has a very delicate black border on its outer side only, the reniform has a similar black border on its inner side only, and this black border is double at its lower extremity; these two semicircular markings are placed back to back, and are connected by a short black line; together they constitute the *second* principal black marking; the *third* is a strong black line which proceeds from the base of the wing almost to its middle, and which emits three or four lateral branches: the hind wings are nearly white with darker wing-rays, and a spotted fringe: the head, thorax, and body are gray; a black line originates in each palpus, and passing along the head, includes the eye, and along the thorax just above the base of the wing.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is rather wider than the second segment; the body is hairy with parallel sides, but humped on the back; the first hump is slender, long, erect, horn-like, and seated on the fifth segment; the second hump is shorter, broader, and on the twelfth segment. The head is black, hairy, and shining; its divisions very convex; the second segment is black, with a very narrow median yellow line; the third, fourth, sixth,

seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh segments have a broad median yellow stripe, and there is a median square spot of the same colour on the hinder part of the twelfth segment; the horn-like hump on the fifth segment is intensely black, and clothed with crowded short black hairs, intermixed with scattered long ones; on each side of the median stripe is an equally broad jet-black stripe, and in this, on every segment, from the fifth to the twelfth, both inclusive, are two transverse bright red spots, with two minute whitish warts between each pair, the warts emitting black bristles: below the black stripe, on each side, is a broad gray stripe emitting gray hairs, and including the black spiracles; this gray stripe is reddish on the anterior segments, the intensity of the red increasing towards the head. The belly, legs, and claspers are dingy flesh-coloured. It feeds on whitethorn, pear, and a variety of other trees, and is full-fed in September, when it spins a whitish cocoon in the crevices of the bark of trees, and therein changes to a CHRYSLIS, in which state it remains throughout the winter.

The MOTH appears in June, and is common everywhere. (The scientific name is *Acronycta Psi*.)

Obs. I am quite unable to distinguish by words between this and the preceding species, but am convinced they are distinct, from the great difference of the caterpillar: in my specimens, the reniform and orbicular spots are more clearly defined in *Psi* than in *tridens*; they are very obscure and difficult to trace in both, but *Psi* has most decidedly the advantage in this respect. Mr. Doubleday, whose almost instinctive perception and appreciation of differences is familiar to all who know him, says that he finds little difficulty in distinguishing the two insects in their perfect state; but I am little fortunate, or, more properly speaking, less gifted in the power of discrimination, and never pronounce on either with feelings of certainty.

427. The Miller (*Acronycta leporina*).

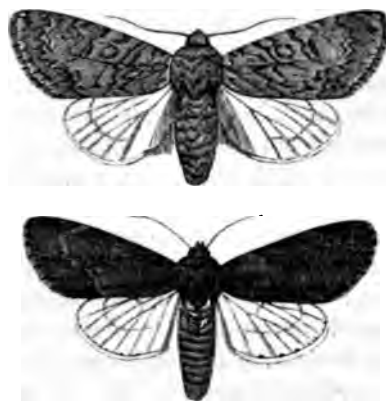
27. THE MILLER.—The antennæ are simple, rather stout; the fore wings are gray, with three principal black spots on the costa, middle one of which descends in an elongate linear form towards the middle of the wing, which it almost reaches; beyond the third black costal spot is a transverse zigzag black line; the fringe is very distinctly marked: the hind wings are nearly white, with a marginal series of black dots: the head, thorax, and body are gray.

THE CATERPILLAR, when disturbed, falls off the food plant, and for a short time feigns death, lying in a semicircular posture; but its line is concealed by the length of its hairs: colour is pale delicate green, completely covered with long curved silky hairs, all of them directed backwards; these hairs are either hoary white, or delicate pale canary-colour, or more decidedly yellow, and the larva has a tendency to similar variation in colour, although its normal tint is green: there are small erect fascicles of short black hairs on the back of the fourth and sixth segments, and single erect black hairs in a row on both sides. It feeds on birch (*Betula*), and is full-fed towards the end of September, when, concealing itself in a crevice

of the bark, it makes a little excavation, in which it changes to a CHRYSLIS, and remains in that state all the winter. In confinement, it will gnaw a hole in cork, or touch-wood, about the circumference of its body, and after entering, gum up the mouth of the hole, so that its ulterior proceedings are completely concealed; but in this retreat it changes to a CHRYSLIS, and remains in that state throughout the winter.

The MOTH appears in June, and occurs occasionally in all our English counties, but is always considered a rarity. Mr. Birchall reports it as common in the counties Wicklow and Kerry, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Acronycta leporina*.)

Obs. Two supposed species represented by the first and second figures, are here included under the name *Leporina*: these are *A. leporina* of Stephens (*Illustrations of British Entomology, Haustellata*, vol. iii. p. 35), and *A. bradyporina* of Stephens (*Id.* vol. iii. p. 36); the third figure represents a beautiful variety in the rich collection of Mr. Bond, which has been lent me expressly for this work.

428. The Sycamore (*Acronycta Aceris*).

428. THE SYCAMORE.—The antennæ are rather stout, but simple in both sexes; the fore wings have the costal margin straight, the hind margin very slightly scalloped; their colour is pale gray, streaked and mottled with smoky gray; the orbicular spot is clearly defined, the reniform more vague, and confused with the other markings; there is a

hind-marginal series of eight black dots, and opposite each of these the gray fringe is interrupted by a smoke-coloured streak: the hind wings have the hind margin slightly scalloped; they are white, occasionally but not constantly, with black wing-rays: the head, thorax, and body are uniformly gray.

The EGGS are laid in July, but whether on the leaves, twigs, or trunk of the food plant, I am unable to state with any certainty. The CATERPILLAR is full-fed in August and September, and then if annoyed, rolls itself into a compact ring, with the head on one side like an *Iulus*; and in this position it remains for a long time most pertinaciously. The head is as wide as the body, wider than the second segment; the body is almost uniformly cylindrical, densely clothed with long hairs, which on each segment converge at the extremities: along each side is a slender skinfold passing immediately below the spiracles: the head is black and shining, with a white mark on the face, shaped like an inverted letter V; the labrum is white. The body is pale gray, sometimes approaching to flesh colour, and sometimes having a tinge of smoke colour, especially near the head, with a medio-dorsal series of kite-shaped, snow-white spots; eight of these, those from the fifth and the twelfth segments, both inclusive, are bordered with intense velvety black; three others, those on the second, third, and fourth segments, are linear and almost confluent, but still bordered by the same intense black; on the thirteenth segment the black is present, but the white is wanting: the converging hairs form a double series of dorsal fascicles, each series composed of nine fascicles, and arranged on each side of the medio-dorsal ornamentation just described; these fascicles are usually of a uniform dingy orange-red or salmon colour, but in some specimens are ochreous yellow; in one specimen I have examined, six of these fascicles were salmon-coloured, and the rest ochreous; all the other hairs on the body are ochreous; the spiracles are black, the legs nearly black; the claspers dark brown. This caterpillar feeds on the sycamore (*Acer pseudo-platanus*), often on the loftiest branches;

also on the horse chestnut (*Æsculus hippocastanum*), and more rarely on the oak (*Quercus Robur*): when these beautiful and very conspicuous caterpillars are full-fed, they may be observed crawling down the trunks in order to undergo pupation, which takes place in a web on the surface of the ground, amongst fallen leaves, under loose bark, &c.: it remains in the chrysalis state all the winter.

The MOTH does not appear on the wing until June, generally between the 8th and the 23rd, when it may occasionally be found resting on the trunks of the sycamores. It occurs every year all round London, and also in the eastern and south-eastern counties, as at Ipswich, Norwich, Stowmarket, Colchester, Maidstone, Lewes, Worthing, and Brighton, and Mr. Birchall records its occurrence in the county Galway, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Acronycta Aceris*.)

Obs. The second figure represents an uncommon variety in Mr. Bond's collection, in which the entire surface of the fore wings is suffused with ochreous brown.



429. The Poplar Gray (*Acronycta megalophala*).

429.—THE POPLAR GRAY.—The antennæ are rather short and rather slender; they are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are pale gray, mottled with darker or smoky gray; the orbicular spot is clearly defined, the reniform is vague and amalgamated with a large pale blotch nearer the tip, and this large blotch is also vague and its boundaries undefined: the hind wings are white with smoky wing-rays, and not unfrequently also with two very vague and indistinct smoky transverse bars: the head and thorax are very dark gray, the body pale gray.

The CATERPILLAR rests on the surface of a leaf in a curved posture, the head being

on one side and brought into contact with the side of the tenth segment: it frequently spins together the edges of two poplar and thus conceals itself from observation; generally, however, maintaining the bent

The head is protracted, and much broader than the second segment; indeed, so to justify the name of "megacephala," given to the species on this account; it is rather depressed, of nearly uniform width and has the divisions of the segments marked; it has several series of small hairs, each of which emits a few hairs. The legs are rather long and spreading. The colour of the head is whitish, with a large central circular black blotch on each cheek; enclosed in a whitish circle, and this is surrounded by a black circle; the clypeus is marked with a black V-shaped mark; the dorsal of the body is smoky-black with a slender dorsal line extending from the head to the tenth segment; the second, third, and fourth segments have a whitish spot on each side of the median line; the fifth segment has a whitish spot and a red spot on each side of it; the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth segments have each two longitudinal comma-marks, each composed of four closely approximate spots, the first of which is white, the second and third reddish, and the fourth black; the eleventh segment has a medio-dorsal whitish blotch, and the twelfth segment has a black spot on each side; the thirteenth segment and the fourteenth are dingy white; the ventral area, and ventral claspers, are pale smoke-tinged with pink. The caterpillar is found on several species of poplar. It is commonly on the tacamahack poplar (*balsamifera*), at Leominster, in July and August, 1866; in the latter month it is to be full-fed. In order to undergo hibernation, it creeps into the very smallest cracks of the bark of the trees on which it is feeding: Mr. Greene gives the following directions for finding the chrysalis:—

Peel off every bit of loose bark with the trowel, and the chrysalis-case, which with the chrysalis closely resembles *Acronycta Psi*, will be found firmly

glued to the surface: the cocoon is formed of decayed wood." Guenée also informs us that the readiest way to obtain this species is to search the bark of poplars and aspens.

The moth appears in June, and is of common occurrence in most of our English counties. Mr. Birchall says it is also common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Acronycta megacephala*.)



430. The Grisette (*Acronycta strigosa*).

430. THE GRISETTE.—This insect is smaller and more slender than its congeners: the antennæ are very slender; the fore wings are pale gray, marbled with smoky gray, and having at the base of the inner margin an ochreous linear patch, the two combining to form on the closed wing an ochreous spot at the base of the thorax: the costal and hind margins are spotted with smoke-colour; the orbicular and reniform spots are distinct, and there is a conspicuous angled line between the reniform spot and the hind margin: the hind wings are very pale gray, with a rather darker but still very pale discoidal spot, and transverse median bar: the head, thorax, and body are gray.

The eggs are laid at the end of June, on the twigs of whitethorn, more particularly in old whitethorn hedges, growing in chalky districts throughout the neighbourhood of Cambridge; the CATERPILLAR emerges in July, and is usually full-fed at the end of August, or beginning of September. The head is protracted, flat, of about the same width as the second segment; the body is of nearly uniform width throughout; the segments are strongly pronounced, and the divisions between them deeply incised; there is a double series of bristle-bearing warts down the back—two each on the third, fourth, sixth, seventh, and tenth segments; four each on the fifth, eighth, ninth, eleventh, and twelfth segments. The colour of the head is umber-brown, with very

dark reticulations on the cheeks; the colour of the body is delicate apple-green, with a well-marked medio-dorsal stripe, of a rich purple-brown colour; this is dilated on the second segment immediately behind the head, also on the fifth, eighth, and ninth segments; thence it decreases in width, and on the twelfth and thirteenth segments, is very narrow; the spiracles are white, in a brown ring; the legs and claspers green, red-brown at the extremities; when full-fed, it spins together any dead leaves or rubbish within its reach, or buries itself in decayed wood, if it have the opportunity; and thus concealed, it changes to a *CHRYSLIS*, and remains in that state throughout the winter.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing during June and July. I have received it from Cambridge, but know of no other locality. (The scientific name is *Acronycta strigosa*.)



431. The Alder (*Acronycta Alni*).

431. The fore wings are gray, with a very large dark brown, almost black, blotch which occupies nearly half of the wing, extending from the middle of the base to the hind margin, near the anal angle, and covering all the inner margin, excepting a very small space at the basal, and another at the anal angle, both of which are gray: this dark blotch has also a broad band or branch, which connects it with the middle of the costal margin: the areas not occupied by this blotch are two, the *first* occupying broadly the basal half of the costal margin, the *second* being somewhat triangular and apical, both of them are beautifully marked with darker shades; the fringe is spotted; the reniform spot is indicated by a pale gray outline; the orbicular is scarcely perceptible; the hind wings are white, with smoky discoidal spot, wing-rays and apical

angle, the fringe is spotted; the head is gray, the antennæ and eyes black; the thorax gray, with a black streak at the base of the wings; the abdomen gray, inclining to smoky.

The *CATERPILLAR* rests in a nearly straight position, and does not fall from its food plant when disturbed, or exhibit any symptoms of uneasiness when handled; its head is about equal in breadth to the second segment, and intensely glossy; the body is almost uniformly cylindrical, the segmental divisions clearly indicated. The colour of the head is black, of the body intense purple-black, without gloss, and having in most specimens a medio-dorsal series of yellowish markings, one on each segment; these are transverse and oblong, and in many specimens bordered with white: the presence of these markings is not constant, and some entomologists have figured the caterpillar only exhibiting these on the second and twelfth segments; each segment has a process or appendage on each side resembling a black horse-hair dilated and flattened at the tip: the appearance of these appendages is so remarkable, that it is impossible to mistake this caterpillar for any other: when full-fed, it sometimes spins together the leaves of its food plant; sometimes it excavates a dead bramble stick; and in either situation changes to a *CHRYSLIS* of a rich deep chestnut-brown colour. With regard to the food-plant of the caterpillar, there is considerable doubt; it has been found in confinement to eat whitethorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), and alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), but I am not certain whether it has been ascertained to eat either of these in a perfectly natural condition.

The *MOTH* appears in June, and has been found occasionally in most of our English counties, and Mr. Birchall records the occurrence of a single specimen from the county Wicklow, in Ireland, but it has always been regarded as a great rarity. (The scientific name is *Acronycta Alni*.)

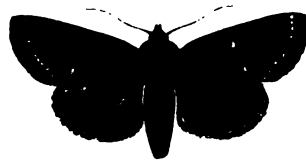
Obs. The extraordinary caterpillar of this moth has no affinity with any others of the genus; indeed, the great diversity in the caterpillars of the *Acronycta* is very remarkable.

432. The Coronet (*Acronycta Ligustri*).

2. THE CORONET. — The antennæ are e, but stouter in the male than in the e; the colour of the fore wings is dark brown, sometimes with a tinge of green, always marbled and mottled; the orbicular spot is indicated by a white outline; uniform has a white exterior border, and and it is a large whitish blotch, which has ble black outline: the hind wings are n-gray: the thorax, like the fore wings, urbled with dark brown and white; the like the hind wings, is brown-gray.

e CATERPILLAR will not roll in a ring handled. The head is of a delicate y, almost transparent, and very shining; outh dark brown, or almost black. The is of a glaucous-green, with a very narrow an white stripe down the back, not ys extending to the second or thirteenth ent; there is another stripe, rather ler than the median stripe, and of a wish white on each side, extending from ead the entire length of the caterpillar; is about equidistant between the dorsal e and the spiracles; each segment emits , ten, or twelve delicate silky-looking es. It feeds principally on ash (*Fraxinus ior*), but also sometimes on privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), and is full-fed towards end of September, when it buries r the moss growing on the trunks of rees. Mr. Greene says the CHRYSALIS is e found abundantly in such situations, directs that the moss must be torn off carefully when the chrysalis case, which ack and very tough (not hard), will, in cases, be found adhering to the moss; if be no moss, examine the trunk. There ften long perpendicular slits in the bark h trees, and this is a favourite retreat of species.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July, and is considered moderately common both in England and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Acronycta Ligustri*.)

433. The Knot-Grass (*Acronycta Rumicis*).

433. THE KNOT-GRASS.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes, but rather stouter in the male; the colour of the fore wings is dark gray marbled and mottled with black: the orbicular and reniform spots are visible in outline, but are indistinct; there are two rather small and closely approximate white spots placed transversely near the hind margin at two-thirds of the distance between the base and anal angle: the hind wings are brown-gray, the base and fringe being paler: the thorax is mottled and marbled with pale gray, almost white, and dark gray, almost black: the body is brown-gray.

The EGGS are laid on the leaves of very many low herbaceous plants in May or June, and the CATERPILLAR is full-fed by the second week in July: it then rests in a nearly straight position, but with the head somewhat bent under the anterior segments: when annoyed, it falls from its food-plant feigning death and rolls in a ring, but very soon unrolls and commences crawling with some rapidity. The head is rather narrower than the second segment; and manifestly narrower than those which follow; the body is obese, the segments swollen, the incisions between them deep; on every segment is a transverse series of ten warts, all somewhat dilated and flattened, and each emitting a fascicle of spreading bristles.

The colour of the head is black with clearly defined rich brown markings on each side, and a brown mark on the face in the form of an inverted letter V: the body is richly adorned with diversified colours, somewhat after the fashion of tessellated pavement: each segment from the fourth to the twelfth, both inclusive, has on its anterior margin a medio-dorsal orange spot, on each side of which is an intensely black velvety spot; these two being connected behind the orange spot, and completely enclosing it: on each side of the black spot is a somewhat quadrate pure white spot, the hinder margin of which terminates in a wart also white; the lateral surface below this series of white spots is smoke-colour delicately lined and irrorated with burnt-sienna brown; this lateral region contains the spiracles, which are pure white surrounded with intense velvety black, there are also on each segment three warts, two of which are above the spiracle and brown, the third below the spiracle and orange red, being seated in a conspicuous spot of the same showy colour; below the spiracles and extending from the fifth to the twelfth segment is a zigzag and moderately wide pure white stripe, interrupted by the orange spots just described; the posterior half of the dorsal surface of each segment is orange-brown irregularly lined with black; the ventral surface, legs, and claspers are smoke-coloured, approaching to pitchy-red: the fifth wart on each side is situated at the base of a clasper or in a corresponding site, when the clasper is absent; it is smoke-coloured; all the bristles are red-brown. It feeds on the common knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*), dock, and strawberry, both wild and cultivated, and many other plants: it is particularly fond of those strawberries which are cultivated under the name of "alpine:" when full-fed, it spins a cocoon near the ground and therein turns a CHRYSALIS, and remains in that state during the winter.

In May and June, the moth appears on the wing, and is very common both in England and Ireland, and Mr. Douglas Robinson informs me it is taken in Kirkcudbrightshire, in Scotland. (The scientific name is *Acronycta Rumicis*.)

Obs. Mr. Greening, of Warrington, had bred a considerable number of this species, smaller and darker than usual; and has most kindly presented some to me for figuring in this work: this variety is represented in the second figure.



434. The Scarce Dagger (*Acronycta auricoma*).

434. THE SCARCE DAGGER.—The antennae are simple; the colour of the fore wings is dingy-gray mottled with darker markings, but all of them confused and indistinct; the orbicular spot is surrounded by a paler ring, and usually has a black dot in the centre; the reniform is scarcely discernible; there is a black streak at the base of the wing and another near the anal angle, both very obscure: the hind wings are pale brown-gray with pale gray fringe: the head and thorax are of the colour of the fore wings; the body of the colour of the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR rests in nearly a straight position, but falls off its food-plant, assuming a crescentic form when disturbed; its head is manifestly narrower than the second segment, into which it is partially received when at rest, but protruded when crawling; the body is of nearly equal size throughout, but exhibits the division of the segments in a very decided manner; each segment has six or eight warts, each of which emits a fascicle of radiating hairs; four of these warts forming a square on the back, are more conspicuous than the rest; on the thoracic segments the dorsal warts form a transverse series: the head is black and shining; the body smoky-gray with a broad black band round each segment; the warts are orange-coloured, the hairs they emit are yellowish; the spiracles are white; the ventral is paler than the dorsal area, but of the same smoky-gray colour. It feeds on bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), and is full-fed the

of July, when it spins a silken cocoon underside of a bramble-leaf, and therein o a dark brown CHRYSALIS.

MOTH appears in about a fortnight and emely local, being almost confined to unties of Kent and Sussex. (The ic name is *Acronycta auricoma*.)

Mr. Doubleday thinks this species may le-brooded: the moth certainly appears y from chrysalids of the preceding 1.



435. The Light Knot-Grass (*Acronycta Menyanthidis*).

THE LIGHT KNOT-GRASS.—The an- are simple, but stouter in the males than females; they always possess an ochreous he colour of the fore wings is pale gray black markings, as follows:—at the of the base is a short streak which ly unites with an angulated transverse ossing the wing very near the base; the middle is a second and bent line; n these two lines are the two discoidal

spots, the orbicular is generally a small and perfectly circular ring, but sometimes it is a solid spot having no pale central area; the reniform is large but less clearly defined; the hind-marginal area of the wing is darker than the median or basal areas: the costal margin and fringe are spotted: all these markings are subject to be suffused and indistinct: the hind wings are brown-gray with a whitish fringe: the head is gray; the thorax gray, with a black line on each side at the base of the wing; the body is gray.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a nearly straight position on the twigs of the sweet-gale (*Myrica gale*), on the leaves of which shrub it feeds: the head is rather narrower than the second segment; the body is of almost uniform substance throughout, and rather obese, the segments swollen in the middle, the incisions between them very decided; each segment has a transverse series of warts, and each wart emits a radiating fascicle of longish hairs: the colour of head, body, legs, and claspers is black, excepting the warts which are bluish, the spiracles which are white, and an interrupted stripe below them which is bright-red.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has occurred in most of those boggy districts in England where the sweet-gale grows. (The scientific name is *Acronycta Menyanthidis*.)

Obs. I am indebted to Mr. Bond for the loan of the beautiful varieties represented in the third and fourth figures.



436 The Sweet-gale Moth (*Acronycta Myrice*).

436. THE SWEET-GALE MOTH.—The anten- are slender and simple; the costal margin of

the fore wings straight, the tip rather prolonged and rather pointed, the hind margin rather oblique; their colour is dark lead-coloured gray, mottled and marbled; at the base of the inner margin is a slender dash of white; the orbicular and reniform spots are visible in outline only; the fringe is spotted: the hind wings are white in the male with darker wing-rays and a marginal series of dark dots; dark smoky-brown, almost black, in the female, with white fringe: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the fore wings.

The moth appears on the wing in May and June, and occurs plentifully at Rannoch, in Scotland, and has also been taken at Killarney, in Ireland, but hitherto not in England. (The scientific name is *Acronycta Myrica*.)



437. The Powdered Wainscot (*Simyra cenosa*).

437. THE POWDERED WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are almost simple in both sexes, but those of the male are rather stouter than those of the female: the fore wings are slightly arched on the costa, and very sharply pointed at the tip; their colour is white, approaching to cream colour, with a narrow longitudinal stripe of dark brown originating at the base of the wing, and running along the middle of the wing, but not quite reaching the hind margin: the whole area of the wing is more or less thickly sprinkled with brown dots: the hind wings are snowy white: the head and thorax are creamy white, the body snowy white.

The egg is laid on the leaves and stems of the common reed (*Arundo Phragmites*), in June, and the young CATERPILLARS emerge in about fourteen days, and feed on that plant.

The full-grown caterpillar rests in a nearly straight position on the reed, but when

annoyed rolls itself in a very compact ring and falls to the ground. The head is rather narrower than the body, and very glabrous; the body is cylindrical with the segmental divisions clearly indicated, and each segment has a transverse series of prominent warts, each wart crowned with a fascicle of radiating hairs. The colour of the head is black, with a white V-shaped mark on the face, two whitish lines on the crown, a whitish blotch in the middle of each cheek, and a conspicuous white base to the antennal papillæ; the colour of the body is varied; there is a broadish but irregular medio-dorsal black stripe, then a lateral stripe of a creamy-white colour, in which are situated two reddish warts in each segment, the bristles emitted by the warts being black; then follows a broad gray or mottled stripe on each side; this is really composed of black and white spots, the mixture of which gives the gray colour, this stripe also contains a wart on each segment, and below this wart a white spiracle; below this broad mottled stripe is the skin-fold, which is white with a reddish wart-like spot on each segment; the ventral area is honey-yellow, the legs variegated and shining; the claspers honey-yellow tinged with green, semi-transparent, and without gloss. When full-fed it draws together the edges of one of the broad leaves of the reed, and spins a perfectly white cocoon on the upper surface of the leaf, but before this habitation is finally closed, it collects a number of fragments of the leaves, and in some instances those of smaller grasses, and laying them side by side with much care, skill, and neatness, binds them together with silk, and thus forms a kind of roof to protect the cocoon in which it changes to a *CHRYSALIS*, and in which also it has to pass the winter.

The moth appears on the wing about midsummer, and has been found only in the fen districts of Cambridgeshire. Both the caterpillar and cocoon are very conspicuous objects on the reeds, and both, as well as the perfect insect, exhibit many striking similarities to some of the *Ursinæ*. (The scientific name is *Simyra cenosa*.)



438. The Brown-line Bright-eye (*Leucania conigera*).

438. **THE BROWN-LINE BRIGHT-EYE.**—The antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male, and more so in the female: the fore wings have the outer margin very straight, the tip almost rounded; their colour is raw-sienna brown with slender transverse umber-brown lines, the first of which originates on the costa at about a fourth of the distance from the base towards the tip; it runs obliquely nearly to the apex of the wing, and then turns abruptly to the inner margin and joins it at a third of the distance between the base and anal angle; the second originates on the costa at three-fourths of its length, and runs obliquely to the inner margin, and joins it at two-thirds of the distance between the base and anal angle; the orbicular and reniform spots are between these two lines, the orbicular scarcely perceptible, the reniform very obscure and shaped something like the letter S, the upper portion being ochreous, the lower brilliantly white: the hind wings are brown with a brick-dusty tinge: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the body of the same colour as the wings.

THE CATERPILLAR has been found in May, and is described in the third volume of the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, by Mr. Buckler. Specimens were received by that gentleman: three of them of a bright ochreous tint, the other three were of an almost uniform colour. It is nearly cylindrical in form, tapers slightly at the anterior extremity: the ochreous variety, Mr. Buckler says, the colour of the back is deep ochreous, the dorsal line pale sulphur-yellow, enclosed on each side by a black line, and well defined its entire length. The sub-dorsal line

rather broad, of equal width, and uninterruptedly black throughout, followed by a pale yellow line, finely edged below with black; next, a stripe of pale ochreous, then another pale yellow line finely edged above with black, and followed by a broad stripe of deep ochreous, and broadly edged with black, both above and below, the black spiracles being along the lower edge. Above the legs is a stripe of pale dull ochreous, the belly and claspers being slightly darker, the anterior pairs of black dots visible only on the back of each segment. The head is brownish, streaked, and mottled with black. The other variety is of a brownish-gray tint, with all the lines and stripes less distinct, but all disposed in the same order as above described; but the yellow lines of the former are, in these, represented by lines of gray, and the ground colour of the back is brownish gray." It feeds on several grasses, preferring that plague of the gardener called couch-grass, spear-grass, or squitch (*Triticum repens*), and is full-fed at the end of May.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July; it is common and generally distributed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Leucania conigera*.)



439. The Delicate (*Leucania vitellina*).

439. **THE DELICATE.**—The antennæ are very slightly pubescent in the male: the fore wings are straight on the costa and rather blunt at the tip; their colour is delicately pale ochreous, the reniform spot and three slender zigzag transverse lines being slightly darker, indeed, tinged with brown; the first of these transverse lines crosses the wing half way between the base and the reniform spot, and is nearly direct, but very indistinct, indeed scarcely perceptible; the second and third are very

oblique, and divide the area between the reniform and hind margin into three nearly equal parts; the wing-rays are slightly darker than the ground colour: the hind wings are very pale ochreous white, the wing-rays are slightly darker: the head and thorax are of the most delicate ochreous; the body silky.

The CATERPILLAR has been minutely described and most carefully figured in Boisduval's *Collection des Chenilles*; and I can obtain no information respecting it from any other source: it rests on a blade of grass in a perfectly straight position; the head is small, manifestly narrower than the second segment the body is nearly uniformly cylindrical from the fourth segment to the eleventh, but tapers at both extremities; the colour of the head is ferruginous-brown reticulated with black; of the body a very pale reddish brown; there are two narrow white stripes on each side, and each of these stripes is slightly interrupted at the incisions of the segments, and also bordered on both sides with pale brown; below these are the spiracles quite black, and below the spiracles is a broader stripe very pale, but not so nearly white as those already described; and below this is a pale brown stripe which touches the legs and claspers; the ventral is paler than the dorsal area, and the legs and claspers are concolorous with the belly: the text describes the first and last segments as having a reddish dorsal plate, but the figure does not exhibit this character. It is found during winter and at the beginning of spring feeding on grasses, and undergoes pupation in February, March, and April, buried in the earth, but without spinning a cocoon: the CHRYSALIS is of a dull reddish-brown colour and is furnished at the caudal extremity with a number of small hooks, two of which are larger than the others, distant from each other and parallel.

Two specimens only of this delicate insect have been taken in England, both of them at Brighton, by Mr. Thorneroft, who has kindly presented one to my collection with the view of offering all entomologists the opportunity of examining it. (The scientific name is *Leucania vitellina*.)



440. The Double-line (*Leucania turca*).

440. THE DOUBLE-LINE.—The antennæ are very slightly pubescent in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are dull brick-dust red with two transverse dark brown lines; the first is slightly waved, but its direction is nearly straight; the second is oblique and slightly waved near the inner margin; the orbicular spot is wanting; the reniform spot is narrow, crescentic and whitish: the hind wings are brown in the disk, reddish round the margins: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the body of grayish brown, more or less inclining to brick-dust red.

Guenée says that the CATERPILLAR is of a yellowish gray colour, with a slender whitish medio-dorsal stripe, and a lateral stripe in the region of the spiracles which divides the caterpillar into two colours, the whole of the ventral being decidedly paler than the dorsal area; there is also a very imperfect series of dorsal lozenges, which are brighter on each side: the head is pale, horny, shining, and unspotted; the spiracles are very obvious, each has a black circumscription: the legs are of the same colour as the body. It feeds in February and March on the grasses which grow in woods, more particularly on the spring wood-rush (*Luzula vernalis*), a species which does not occur under that name in the British flora. In Britain, *Luzula pilosa* and *L. campestris*, two very common species of wood-rush, are likely to be its food-plants.

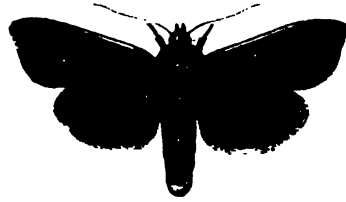
The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been taken principally on our south coast, as at Folkestone, Rye, Worthing, Lewes, Brighton, and in the New Forest of Hampshire. It occurs at Epping, but is rare; it was formerly abundant in Hainault Forest. (The scientific name is *Leucania turca*.)

441. The Clay (*Leucania lithargyria*).

1. THE CLAY.—The antennæ are slightly pectinate in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are reddish-gray, the red having a black-dust tinge; there is a bent transverse line of ten or eleven brown dots curving towards the apex of the wing nearly parallel with the hind margin; the orbicular spot is absent; the anal spot is reduced to a small whitish dot: the hind wings are smoky-brown, the fringe is black: the head, thorax, and body are nearly the same colour as the fore wings.

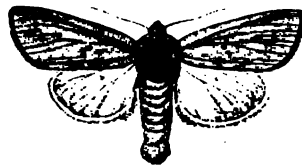
The Rev. H. Harpur Crewe has described the CATERPILLAR in the *Zoologist* for 1861, as follows:—"The ground colour is ochreous or ash-drab, the central dorsal line slender blackish, with a white centre; the sub-dorsal lines are broad and deep black, bordered with white on the lower side; between the sub-dorsal and sub-dorsal lines is a very slender indistinct dusky line. The spiracles are black in a black ring; and between the latter and the sub-dorsal lines is a whitish waved line edged with black; between the spiracles and legs are no conspicuous yellow lines; the belly is free of spots or markings: the sub-dorsal lines vary much in intensity of colour: it is black by night, in April or May, on various kinds of grass, concealing itself by day, and creeping up the blades as soon as it is dark: it is full-fed from the middle to the end of June."

The CHRYSALIS is of a bright red colour; and is enclosed in an earthen cocoon." The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is common in almost every part of England, Ireland, and Scotland. It has a remarkably variable appearance, the colours being exactly blended. (The scientific name is *Leucania lithargyria*.)

442. The American Wainscot (*Leucania extranea*).

442. THE AMERICAN WAINSCOT.—M. Guenée says that the species varies greatly in size, but is always larger than *Leucania lithargyria*; the circumscription of the wings is, however, altogether different, and rather resembles that of *Heliothis armigera* and *H. peltigera*: the fore wings are very pointed at the tip; their colour is gray, more or less tinged with red, but sometimes whitish, thickly sprinkled with black scales: the two discoidal spots are detached, and of a light colour, more or less tinged with red; below the reniform spot there is a white dot indistinctly surrounded with black: there is no trace of lines, but the series of black dots which represents the elbowed line, is often very distinct; an oblique black streak which originates in this series ascends to the tip of the wing, and this, in conjunction with the form of the wing, is a principal characteristic of the species: the hind wings are semi-transparent and gray, with the hind border and wing-rays blackish: there is scarcely any difference in the sexes.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September: Mr. Bond captured one specimen at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, on the 6th of that month, 1859. It has always been considered an American insect. (The scientific name is *Leucanea extranea*.)

443. The Obscure Wainscot (*Leucania obsoleta*).

443. THE OBSCURE WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male, simple

oblique, and divide the area between the reniform and hind margin into three nearly equal parts; the wing-rays are slightly darker than the ground colour: the hind wings are very pale ochreous white, the wing-rays are slightly darker: the head and thorax are of the most delicate ochreous; the body silky.

The CATERPILLAR has been minutely described and most carefully figured in Boisduval's *Collection des Chenilles*; and I can obtain no information respecting it from any other source it rests on a blade of grass in a perfectly straight position; the head is small, manifestly narrower than the second segment the body is nearly uniformly cylindrical from the fourth segment to the eleventh, but tapers at both extremities the colour of the head is ferruginous-brown reticulated with black; of the body a very pale reddish brown; there are two narrow white stripes on each side, and each of these stripes is slightly interrupted at the incisions of the segments, and also bordered on both sides with pale brown; below these are the spiracles quite black, and below the spiracles is a broader stripe very pale, but not so nearly white as those already described; and below this is a pale brown stripe which touches the legs and claspers; the ventral is paler than the dorsal area, and the legs and claspers are concolorous with the belly: the text describes the first and last segments as having a reddish dorsal plate, but the figure does not exhibit this character. It is found during winter and at the beginning of spring feeding on grasses, and undergoes pupation in February, March, and April, buried in the earth, but without spinning a cocoon: the CHRYSALIS is of a dull reddish-brown colour and is furnished at the caudal extremity with a number of small hooks, two of which are larger than the others, distant from each other and parallel.

Two specimens only of this delicate insect have been taken in England, both of them at Brighton, by Mr. Thorneroft, who has kindly presented one to my collection with the view of offering all entomologists the opportunity of examining it. (The scientific name is *Leucania vitellina*.)



440. The Double-line (*Leucania turca*).

440. THE DOUBLE-LINE.—The antennæ are very slightly pubescent in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are dull brick-dust red with two transverse dark brown lines; the first is slightly waved, but its direction is nearly straight; the second is oblique and slightly waved near the inner margin; the orbicular spot is wanting; the reniform spot is narrow, crescentic and whitish: the hind wings are brown in the disk, reddish round the margins: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the body of grayish brown, more or less inclining to brick-dust red.

Guenée says that the CATERPILLAR is of a yellowish gray colour, with a slender whitish medio-dorsal stripe, and a lateral stripe in the region of the spiracles which divides the caterpillar into two colours, the whole of the ventral being decidedly paler than the dorsal area; there is also a very imperfect series of dorsal lozenges, which are brighter on each side: the head is pale, horny, shining, and unspotted; the spiracles are very obvious, each has a black circumscription: the legs are of the same colour as the body. It feeds in February and March on the grasses which grow in woods, more particularly on the spring wood-rush (*Luzula vernalis*), a species which does not occur under that name in the British flora. In Britain, *Luzula pilosa* and *L. campestris*, two very common species of wood-rush, are likely to be its food-plants.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been taken principally on our south coast, as at Folkestone, Rye, Worthing, Lewes, Brighton, and in the New Forest of Hampshire. It occurs at Epping, but is rare; it was formerly abundant in Hainault Forest. (The scientific name is *Leucania turca*.)

441. The Clay (*Leucania lithargyria*).

441. THE CLAY.—The antennæ are slightly scent in the male, simple in the female: fore wings are reddish-gray, the red having black-dust tinge; there is a bent transverse series of ten or eleven brown dots curving across the wing nearly parallel with the hind margin; the orbicular spot is absent; the reniform is reduced to a small whitish dot: hind wings are smoky-brown, the fringe black: the head, thorax, and body are nearly the same colour as the fore wings.

The Rev. H. Harpur Crewe has described the CATERPILLAR in the *Zoologist* for 1861, as follows:—"The ground colour is ochreous or ash-drab, the central dorsal line slender blackish, with a white centre; the sub-dorsal lines are broad and deep black, bordered with white on the lower side; between the dorsal and sub-dorsal lines is a very slender indistinct dusky line. The spiracles are black in a blackish ring; and between the latter and the dorsal lines is a whitish waved line edged with black; between the spiracles and legs are two conspicuous yellow lines; the belly is destitute of spots or markings: the sub-dorsal lines vary much in intensity of colour: it is black by night, in April or May, on various species of grass, concealing itself by day, and creeping up the blades as soon as it is dark: it is full-fed from the middle to the end of June."

The CHRYSALIS is of a bright red colour, and is enclosed in an earthen cocoon." The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is common in almost every part of England, Ireland, and Scotland. It has a remarkably mottled appearance, the colours being extremely blended. (The scientific name is *Leucania lithargyria*.)

442. The American Wainscot (*Leucania extranea*).

442. THE AMERICAN WAINSCOT.—M. Guenée says that the species varies greatly in size, but is always larger than *Leucania lithargyria*; the circumscription of the wings is, however, altogether different, and rather resembles that of *Heliothis armigera* and *H. peltigera*: the fore wings are very pointed at the tip; their colour is gray, more or less tinged with red, but sometimes whitish, thickly sprinkled with black scales: the two discoidal spots are detached, and of a light colour, more or less tinged with red; below the reniform spot there is a white dot indistinctly surrounded with black: there is no trace of lines, but the series of black dots which represents the elbowed line, is often very distinct; an oblique black streak which originates in this series ascends to the tip of the wing, and this, in conjunction with the form of the wing, is a principal characteristic of the species: the hind wings are semi-transparent and gray, with the hind border and wing-rays blackish: there is scarcely any difference in the sexes.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September: Mr. Bond captured one specimen at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, on the 6th of that month, 1859. It has always been considered an American insect. (The scientific name is *Leucanea extranea*.)

443. The Obscure Wainscot (*Leucania obsoleta*).

443. THE OBSCURE WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male, simple

in the female: the fore wings are pale wainscot-brown, the wing-rays being a shade lighter; on each side of each ray is a delicate line of darker brown, and in the interspace between the rays is a similar slender brown line. The median wing-ray has a pale, almost white spot at its extremity, and beyond this is a transverse series of eight or nine black dots; these descend as far as the third or fourth in a direct line from the costa, and then trend obliquely to the middle of the inner margin: the hind wings are almost white, with the wing-rays and an apical radiating cloud smoky-brown; on the extreme margin is a series of dark brown dots: the hind wings are pale gray with dark brown rays, and a brown cloud on the hind margin: the head and thorax are exactly the same tint as the ground colour of the fore wings; the body is much paler, almost white.

Guenée describes the CATERPILLAR as of a grayish-yellow colour with a tinge of red, which is more perceptible at the interstices of the segments where the skin is folded; there is a slender white medio-dorsal stripe, bordered on each side with deep transparent green, and also a slender whitish lateral stripe; the area between the medio-dorsal and lateral stripe is marbled, and is longitudinally divided by another broader and less clearly defined stripe; the spiracular stripe is continuous and bright; the spiracles are black with a dingy gray centre; the head is pale, reticulated with brown, and having the upper margin of the divisions darker; the neck is gray-brown with three white lines. It feeds by night, in August and September, on the leaves of the common reed (*Arundo Phragmites*), and conceals itself by day in the hollow stems of the reed, which it fills with its green excrement: at the approach of winter it loses its colour, and passes the whole of that season in the reed-stems, only changing to a chrysalis in the following spring.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and occurs commonly round London in reed-beds, more especially on the banks of the Thames: Mr. Birchall records its having been taken in the County Wicklow, in Ireland, by

Mr. Bristow. (The scientific name is *Leucania obsoleta*.)



444. The Cosmopolitan (*Leucania Loreyi*).

444. THE COSMOPOLITAN.—The palpi are rather long and porrected, the terminal joint being short and naked: the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, but slightly bent and blunt at the tip; their colour is pale wainscot-brown with a darker median dash, which extends from the base beyond the middle of the wing, and includes a white spot, which represents the reniform; a similarly coloured shade extends obliquely from the tip towards the middle of the wing, but does not reach the median dash; the upper boundary of this oblique shade is sufficiently definite, but the lower vanishes in the hind-marginal area; there is a curved series of small black dots half way between the central white spot and the hind margin; the fringe is concolorous with the hind-marginal area: the hind wings have their hind margin slightly scalloped; their colour is very pale with darker wing-rays, which, in the female, expand into undefined spots on the hind margin: the head and thorax are pale wainscot-brown; the body is much paler.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is common to almost all countries—the south of Europe, Africa, Asia, the islands of the eastern archipelago, and South America. In Britain it has only occurred twice, two specimens having been taken on the race-course near Brighton by Mr. Thornecroft, one of our most energetic and successful entomologists. (The scientific name is *Leucania Loreyi*.)



The Shore Wainscot (*Leucania littoralis*).

THE SHORE WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are simple in the male, quite so in the female; the fore wings are blunt at the tip, the ground colour is a most delicate isabelline brown, with a median longitudinal slender but conspicuous white line, extending from the base to the middle of the hind margin; this white line from its middle emits a short branch to the anal angle; the sides of this white line are darker brown than the rest of the wings; the hind wings are white, the rays being darker: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the body

is indebted to M. Mabille for our knowledge of the life-history of this species: it was first published in the "Annals of the Entomological Society of France," in the first quarterly issue of 1863. The egg is laid in July among the grasses which grow on the sand-hills by the sea-side, and the young caterpillar, emerging in the winter, hibernates, burying itself in the loose sand: in early spring it is very little and grows very slowly; it is of a very delicate constitution, and when in confinement, the accidental omission of any of the provisions necessary for its welfare, is fatal to its existence; as spring advances it moves more freely, and grows more rapidly, but it thinks of leaving the vicinity of its refuge, when its presence is rendered conspicuous by the abundance of its yellow excrement on the sand: if this be the case, the entomologist has no chance of finding the caterpillar. The full-grown caterpillar has a flattened porrected head, wider than the second segment, and broader at the mouth than on the thorax; the body is nearly cylindrical, but is attenuated at both extremities; the

divisions of the segments are clearly defined, and the segments themselves are full and tumid; there is a glabrous plate longitudinally divided on the back of the second segment: the colour of the head is shining testaceous-brown with a white line down the face, and a white neck; the plate on the second segment is also shining testaceous-brown; the body is pale gray tinged with red, but varies in different individuals, some having a brighter tint, others are of a plain ashy-gray colour: the dorsal area is gray intersected by a narrow white medio-dorsal stripe, and bounded on each side by a compound stripe, the middle portion of which is pale, the two borders composed of elongate dark markings; this compound stripe is followed by a narrow white stripe, and this again by a narrow isabelline-brown stripe; then another white stripe and another isabelline stripe; and, lastly, there is a broad milky-white stripe, which includes the black spiracles; below this the colour is testaceous-gray, a colour which also pervades the claspers; the ventral area is tinged with green. In a state of nature, this caterpillar feeds exclusively on the maritime grass, so valuable, in an economical point of view, in binding the sandy dunes of our sea-shores, and so familiarly known under the names of "marram," "mat-weed," and "sea-reed" (*Ammophila arundinacea*), but in confinement it will eat sedges (*Carex riparia* and *C. sylvatica*). When full-grown, it emits a gummy fluid from its mouth, and, mingling this with the loose grains of dry sand, constructs therewith a cocoon rather larger than a partridge's egg; the grains of sand are arranged with some regularity on the outside of this cocoon, but its powers of cohesion are very limited, and the contour of the cocoon is easily disturbed: in the interior the caterpillar changes to an elongate chrysalis, of a bright yellow tint, having still paler wing cases: it remains in the chrysalis state from fifteen to twenty days.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July, and is very local in England; it has been taken on the sand-hills at New Brighton, in Cheshire, and abundantly at Lytham, in

Lancashire, in the Isle of Wight, and on the east coast of Ireland. (The scientific name is *Leucania littoralis*.)



446. The Striped Wainscot (*Leucania pudorina*).

446. THE STRIPED WAINSCOT.—The antennæ of the male are slightly ciliated; the fore wings have the costa straight, the tip blunt, and the hind margin rather arched; their colour is ochreous, strongly tinged with a rosy hue, and thickly sprinkled with dark-brown scales which occupy the wing-rays; on the upper side of the median ray these dark scales are numerous and crowded, and form a rather conspicuous streak along the middle of the wing; they are also more crowded towards the costal and hind margins, near the latter forming decided markings which diminish to points towards the central disk: the hind wings are dingy gray-brown; the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the base of the body is rather paler; the rest of the body inclining to a reddish tint.

The eggs are laid on the common reed (*Arundo Phragmites*) and on several grasses on which the CATERPILLAR feeds. The full-grown caterpillar rests in a perfectly straight position, and when disturbed falls off its food plant and forms a lax ring, but almost immediately unfolds to resume the straight position. The head is porrected, and of the same width as the second segment: the body is obese, cylindrical, and tapers towards the anterior extremity. The colour of the head and body is pale wainscot brown: the head being glabrous, and having darker reticulated markings, and two approximate longitudinal dark stripes on the face, which diverge at the clypeus; the body has two closely approximate but very

narrow and very indistinct medio-dorsal stripes, exterior to which are numerous delicate reticulated or rivulet markings smoky black colour; again, exterior to somewhat wide space occupied by these distinct double stripe on each side, of a smoke-colour, almost black; this has the anterior margin darker than the interior margin and bounded by a narrow lighter stripe, which makes it still more conspicuous; exterior to this are four lateral stripes, each composed of multitudinous delicate markings, the lower on each side containing the perfectly black spiracle; below the spiracles is a broad pale stripe, and then a delicately reticulated surface of rather a darker hue; each segment has two very small but intensely black dots on its dorsal surface, equidistant from double medio-dorsal stripe and the next lateral stripe; and ranged along each side is a row of black dots, one above and another below each spiracle; and similar black dots below the lowest lateral stripe; the ventral surface, legs, and claspers, are of the pale wainscot-brown as the general dorsal surface.

The moth appears on the wing in June and has been taken in the southern, eastern and northern counties of England, and Birchall says it is abundant at Killarney, Ireland. (The scientific name is *Leucania pudorina*.)



447. The Shoulder-striped Wainscot (*Leucania pudorina*).

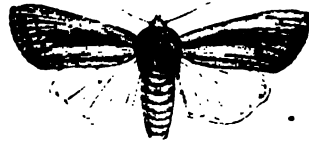
447. THE SHOULDER-STRIPED WAINSCOT.—The antennæ of the male are slightly pectinate; the fore wings are rather rounded at the tip; their colour is wainscot-brown, with a whitish dash under the costa, originating at the base and extending nearly to the tip of the wing; the median wing-ray is w

and the parallel rays running to the hind margin are pale; there is a dark brown dash beneath the median ray, and in each interspace between the parallel wing-rays is a shorter dash of the same colour: the hind wings are pale smoky brown gradually growing darker towards the fringe, which is lighter; the rays are darker: the head, thorax, and body are wainscot-brown.

The **EGG** is laid on cock's-foot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) and other grasses in June, and the **CATERPILLAR** probably hibernates, not being full-fed until the following spring; it feeds almost exclusively by night, reposing by day near the ground, on the stem of its food-plant, in a perfectly straight position: when annoyed, it rolls itself in a compact ring, falling to the ground and remaining concealed at the roots of the grasses. The head is semi-globose, of the same breadth as the second segment; the body is almost uniformly cylindrical, slightly narrower towards the anal extremity; the anal claspers project beyond the anal flap and are slightly spreading. The head is glabrous, wainscot-brown, delicately reticulated with darker brown, and having two dark-brown stripes down the face which approximate on the crown, but divide towards the mouth, enclosing the clypeus; the colour of the body is wainscot-brown, variegated throughout the dorsal surface with delicate rivulet markings, of both darker and paler brown, and having four black dots, arranged as a trapezoid, on the dorsal surface of every segment, from the fifth to the twelfth inclusive; the second segment has a semicircular semi-corneous plate, its truncated margin next the head: this is traversed by three distinct pale stripes, which are continued indistinctly throughout the entire length of the caterpillar, and are bordered with dark brown dots and shades, here and there massed into patches; the spiracles are intensely black, and immediately below them is a rather broad and very distinct pale stripe; the ventral surface is tinged with purplish semi-transparent green; the legs and claspers are of the same colour: it changes to a smooth

brown **CHRYSLIS** beneath the surface of the ground.

The **MOTH** appears in June, and is found in most of our English counties, north, midland, and south; it is also common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Leucania Comma*.)



448. The Devonshire Wainscot (*Leucania putrescens*).

448. THE DEVONSHIRE WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are slender in the males, still more so in the females; the wings are straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, slightly scalloped on the hind margin; their colour is very pale wainscot-brown, with a median longitudinal dash of dark brown, in the middle of which is a slender white lunule; there are a number of dark brown longitudinal streaks towards the hind margin, and these are separated and rendered more conspicuous by six white wing-rays: the hind wings are pearly white, with a marginal series of black dots alternating with smoky wing-rays; the head and thorax are wainscot-brown, tinged with gray; the latter has two transverse dark lines on the neck, the posterior of which emits two longitudinal branches parallel with the base of the wings, and directed towards the base of the body, which is pale gray brown.

The **CATERPILLAR** has been described by Mr. Buckler in the second volume of the "Entomologists' Monthly Magazine:" it was found feeding on grass in the month of October; its colour was pale grayish ochreous, striped longitudinally after the manner of its congeners. The head is mottled with dusky-gray and ochreous, with a black streak bordering the front of each lobe, followed by a white streak on each side of the central portion: the dorsal line is whitish, conspicuous only on the second, third, and fourth segments, and afterwards nearly obliterated by the dusky edging enclosing it; and on

either side a dorsal broad stripe of mottled grayish-ochreous, followed by a pale ochreous stripe, and a grayish-ochreous darker stripe. The sub-dorsal line is whitish, very finely edged above and below with dusky grayish-brown, followed by a broad stripe of mottled ochreous, and then by a lateral whitish line, finely edged with dark grayish-brown; below this is a broad grayish-brown stripe, the spiracles being situated along its lower edge, the belly and legs pale ochreous. The ordinary spots and spiracles are black. The shining plate on the second segment is dusky between the lines.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and occurs in great abundance on the Devonshire coast. (The scientific name is *Leucania putrescens*.)



449. The Southern Wainscot (*Leucania straminea*).

449. THE SOUTHERN WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are very slightly ciliated in the male, perfectly simple in the female: the fore wings are pointed at the tip; their colour is a very delicate wainscot-brown with a slightly darker dash from the base along the middle of the wing; the wing-rays are rather paler than the interstices; in the very centre of the wing is a black dot, and half way between this and the hind margin is an oblique transverse series of black dots, some of them very inconspicuous, but two are distinct, and these form a triangle with the central dot; there is also a series of seven or eight small circular black dots on the very margin; the hind wings are white, but have an obscure transverse median series of small black dots, and a marginal series of still smaller ones; some of the interstices between the wing-rays are indistinctly clouded with smoky brown; the head and thorax are delicate wainscot-brown; the body white.

Guenée says, that although the perfect insect has been well described by Treitschke, it is not so with the CATERPILLAR, which varies greatly, if we may judge by the published descriptions. This great lepidopterist thus gives the result of his own observations: its body is very long, and the ventral surface rather flattened; the legs are very long; the head is lenticular and of a yellowish red colour; there is a very slender medio-dorsal stripe placed between two series of black dots; there is a lateral stripe like the medio-dorsal, but less distinct; and a broad and clearly defined spiracular line on both sides, and having its margins rather lighter; in the area between the lateral and spiracular stripes there is a series of small slender lines alternately blackish and of the ground colour, or even lighter; the spiracles are above the spiracular stripe, whitish and encircled by black: the first spiracle situated in the neck of the caterpillar is unusually large: the head is very pale, with indistinct markings. It is found in February in damp meadows and on the banks of streams; and when at rest stretches itself out in a straight position and remains motionless.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and was formerly taken in great abundance among the reeds at Hammersmith; but this once favourite locality seems likely to be destroyed, and I know of no other. (The scientific name is *Leucania straminea*.)



450. The Smoky Wainscot (*Leucania impura*).

450. THE SMOKY WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are evidently stouter in the male than in the female: the fore wings are scarcely pointed at the tip; their colour is wainscot-brown, the wing-rays being paler; they have a central black dot, and between this and the hind

margin are two other black dots which combine with the first in forming a triangle: the hind wings are dark smoke-colour, almost black, the fringe white: the head and thorax are wainscot-brown; the body very much paler.

The CATERPILLAR has been minutely described and figured in Boisduval's *Collection des Chenilles*, and I have obtained no information respecting it from any other source; it rests in a straight position on the blades of grass on which it feeds; the head is small, much narrower than the second segment, and porrected; the body is cylindrical, except at the extremities, which are tapering; the colour of the head is reddish brown, with darker reticulations, and six darker lines; the body is pale reddish gray: there is a medio-dorsal stripe intersected by a white thread-like line, and this is bordered by a rather broad brownish stripe, which has two black dots in each segment, really four on each segment, two on each side of the medio-dorsal stripe, and each of these black dots emits a small bristle: on each side are two compound stripes paler than the ground colour, one above, the other below the spiracles; both these stripes are pale yellow-gray and rather broad, and both are intersected throughout by a median red portion which seems to have no clearly defined boundaries; the ventral is paler than the dorsal area, and slightly tinged with green, the spiracles are oval, reddish, and edged with black: the legs are reddish, the claspers are concolorous with the ventral area, but each has two black points and a little cloud on the outside: it undergoes pupation in the earth without spinning any cocoon, and changes to a smooth CHRYSALIS of a dull deep red brown, which has a number of hooks at the anal extremity, two of which are longer and every way larger than the rest: they are widely separated at the base, but approach at the tips.

The MOTM appears on the wing about midsummer, and continues throughout July; it is very abundant in England, Ireland, and Scotland. (The scientific name is *Leucania impura*.)

Obs. A series of Scotch specimens, most kindly presented to me by Mr. Birchall, are rather smaller, and have the hind wings much blacker than English ones.



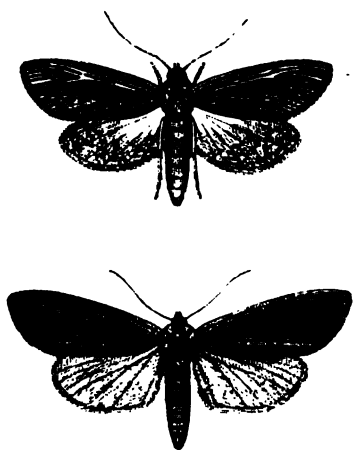
451. The Common Wainscot (*Leucania pallens*).

451. THE COMMON WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are very slightly thicker in the male: the fore wings are obtuse, almost rounded, at the tip; their colour is pale wainscot-brown, very frequently inclining to red, the tint being very delicate and beautiful; the wing-rays are very pale, nearly white; there is a black dot in the very centre of the wing, and two others between this and the hind margin, the three forming a triangle: the hind wings are white, the wing-rays and a portion of the interspaces slightly clouded; there are a few dots on the wing-rays, in some specimens forming a median series; the fringe is pure white; the head and thorax are wainscot-brown; the body paler.

The CATERPILLAR has been reared from the egg which hatched in September; it feeds on grass and lives through the winter; it is full-fed about the middle of March or during April, and is thus described by Mr. Buckler in the third volume of the "Entomologists' Monthly Magazine:" its form is cylindrical, its colour ochreous or grayish ochreous, with a whitish dorsal line outlined with dark gray running through the middle of an oval mark of brownish-gray on each segment; the sub-dorsal line is whitish-margined above, with a grayish stripe, and below by a thin brownish line, and after an interval of the ground colour, another fine line of brown, edged below with a thin line of pale ochreous, followed by a broad stripe of grayish, the black spiracles being along its lower edge; below is a broad stripe of pale ochreous; the

belly and legs are ochreous-gray; the ordinary dots along the back are dark brown, and very small: the head is mottled with gray-brown.

The moth appears on the wing in June, July, and August, and is generally distributed throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland. (The scientific name is *Leucania pallens*.)



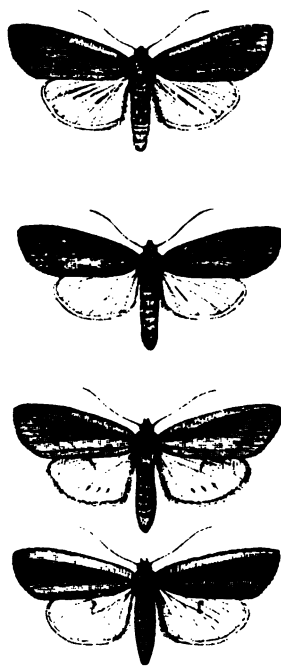
452. The Flame Wainscot (*Meliana flammea*).

452. THE FLAME WAINSCOT.—“The antennæ are alike in both sexes, inserted close to the eyes on each side of the crown of the head, not very long, setaceous, covered with scales above, pubescent beneath, the basal joint very robust. * * * Labial palpi curved upward, thickly clothed with scales, triarticulate, basal joint robust, second scarcely so thick, cylindrical, truncated obliquely; third, the longest, spoon-shaped, hollow, coriaceous at one edge, submembranous and ciliated at the other, and terminated by a bifid claw or tooth. * * * Wings convoluted when at rest, fore wing rather long and narrow, hind wings ample. * * * Fuscous with a pale reddish tinge, fore wings with a brown flame-like space along the centre (narrowed at the base), above which is a short narrow ochraceous stripe, five or six minute brown spots, forming a curved line near the hind margin, upon which there are seven minute black spots, alternating with the wing-rays, which are

pale, inclining to white towards the costa, the internal margin sprinkled with dark spots inferior wings rather paler, their fringe whitish.”—Curtis's *British Entomology*, *Far* 201.

The moth appears on the wing in June, and has only been taken at Wicken Fen, in Cambridgeshire, and Yaxley, in Huntingdonshire. (The scientific name is *Meliana flammea*.)

Obs. The upper figure is copied from Mr Curtis's “*British Entomology*,” the lower figure from a specimen kindly lent me by Mr. Bond.



453. The Silky Wainscot (*Senta maritima*).

453. THE SILKY WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are very slightly pubescent, the fore wings are rather arched in the costa, rather pointed at the tip, and quite straight on the hind margin for half its length, when the outline suddenly bends obliquely to the anal angle; their ground colour is pale wainscot-brown, silky and glistening; the discoidal spots appear to be always present; sometimes only to be traced by an extremely slight outline, sometime

visible as black spots; but the ornamentation of the wings is so diverse and so, that no description could be compiled should include them all, and therefore the most striking variations are selected illustrations: the hind wings are pearly; the head and thorax are pale wainscot; the body silky white.

THE CATERPILLAR is yellowish ochreous with several fine lines (*Treitschke*). It feeds on the common reed (*Arundo Phragmites*), in March, and April."—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i. p. 191.

THE MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been taken in the Cambridgeshire and also in Hammersmith marshes. Its scientific name is *Senta maritima*.)

The moth represented in the third plate has been named *Bipunctata* by Haworth, the *Ilythia anella* of Stephens. This is also the *Melia serica* of Curtis, and the *Uta* of Doubleday's List. I am indebted to Mr. Bond for the loan of the three plates.



454. The Small Rufous (*Cænobia rufa*).

THE SMALL RUFOUS.—The antennæ very slender in both sexes: the fore wings with the costa rather arched, the tip very slender and the upper portion of the hind wings very straight; their colour is reddish-brown, with a median longitudinal dash, and the wing-rays darker; at some distance from the inner margin each ray has also a black dot, these together form an oblique transverse line; the lowest ray, that nearest the inner margin, has two such dots; the hind wings black gray, tinged with brown; the basal portion of the fringe is ochreous, the exterior is brown; the head and thorax are gray; the body is paler, and very sparingly clothed with scales; it is tufted at the extremity.

THE MOTH appears on the wing in July: it occurs very commonly in the Cambridgeshire fens, and has been taken at Epping and other places in the South. (The scientific name is *Cænobia rufa*: it is the *Nonagria despecta* of Doubleday's List.)



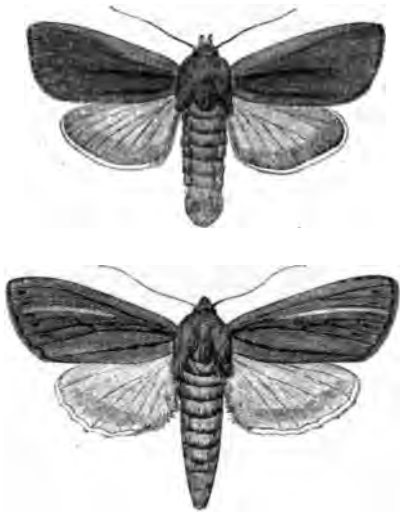
455. The Reed Wainscot (*Nonagria Cannæ*).

455. THE REED WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male, and therefore appear stouter than in the female: the fore wings have the costa very slightly arched, the tip blunt but not rounded, the hind margin almost straight; their colour is red-brown, with the median ray dark brown, and terminating in a brown spot, beyond which is an arched series of dark brown spots, one on each wing-ray; the lowest wing-ray, that nearest the inner margin, has two such spots; the hind margin has sometimes, but not constantly, a dark continuous line; the fringe is red-brown: the hind wings are dingy brown, with reddish margins and fringe: the head and thorax are reddish brown, the body paler.

"THE CATERPILLAR is greenish or yellowish, with the dots black, the head brownish, the plate of the second and anal segments greenish white; the spiracles black (*Treitschke*). It feeds on the reed mace (*Typha latifolia*)."—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. ii. p. 193.

THE MOTH appears on the wing in August, and has been taken in the fens of Cambridgeshire. (The scientific name is *Nonagria Cannæ*.)

Obs. The very peculiar red colour of this moth distinguishes it at once from either of its congeners, which are, generally speaking, very similar in colour, and difficult to distinguish.



456. The Bull-rush (*Nonagria Typhæ*).

456. THE BULL-RUSH.—The antennæ are ciliated in both sexes, rather most so in the male: the fore wings have the costa rather arched, the tip rather blunt, the hind margin slightly scalloped; their usual colour is wainscot-brown, with three transverse series of small dark spots, the first of which consists of the usual six or seven spots forming a curved line, and these are always seated on the wing-rays; the second of longitudinally linear or sometimes arrow-like marks, all seated in the interspaces and not on the wing-rays, and the third is a hind-marginal series of crescents on the extreme edge of the wing: the hind wings are pearly gray, and have a broad band, more or less conspicuous, of a smoky black colour, just within the margin: the ground colour of the fore wings sometimes varies to a dark umber-brown, and this is more especially the case in the male: the head and thorax are wainscot-brown, the body dingy brown.

The CATERPILLAR is long and maggot-like, the head very glabrous, and the second segment having a dorsal plate, which is also highly polished. The head is reddish: the body is putty-coloured, inclining to wainscot-brown, with the plate on the second segment reddish—indeed, of the same colour as the

head; on each side, above the spiracles, are two narrow ochre-coloured stripes, the spiracles themselves being black; the ventral surface, legs, and claspers are pale putty-coloured, the legs tipped with brown. It feeds in the stem of the reed mace (*Typha latifolia*), eating only the pith until nearly full-fed, when it prepares a circular hole for escape, eating away the coating of the reed-mace, except a very slender skin, almost as thin as tissue paper: having prepared this means of escape, it returns up the gallery it has excavated, and at the end of August changes to a dark brown CHRYSLIS, the anal extremity of which is fixed to the wall of its gallery, and there it hangs with the head downwards, about an inch and a half above the hole.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September, and occurs commonly in all localities in England where the reed mace (*Typha latifolia*) abounds. Mr. Birchall has not met with it in Ireland, but gives the County Wicklow as a locality, on the authority of Mr. Bristow. (The scientific name is *Nonagria Typhæ*.)



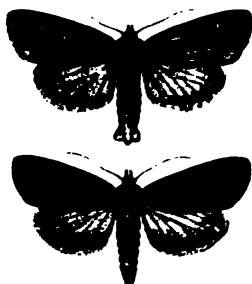
457. The Twin-spotted Wainscot (*Nonagria geminipuncta*).

457. THE TWIN-SPOTTED WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are nearly simple in both sexes; the fore wings have the costa rather arched, the tip blunt, the hind margin nearly straight; their colour is dingy olive-brown, paler and inclining to ochreous along the inner margin, more especially towards the base of the wing; in the very centre of the wing is a small double spot, sometimes white, sometimes dark brown, and in some instances, white surrounded with dark brown; and between this and the base is a second double spot, often indistinct, and apparently almost absent,

but when distinctly present, entirely brown without any white: the hind wings are plain brown with paler fringe: the head, thorax, and body are rather pale brown.

The CATERPILLAR, according to Guenée, is of a dingy white colour freckled with brown spots; the head is ferruginous and glabrous, and the spiracles are black: it resides in the interior of the hollow stems of the common reed (*Arundo Phragmites*), on which plant exclusively it seems to feed.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and has been taken near Witham, in Essex, and in Hammersmith marshes. (The scientific name is *Nonagria geminipuncta*.)



458. The Brown-veined Wainscot (*Nonagria Arundineti*).

458. THE BROWN-VEINED WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are nearly simple in both sexes; the fore wings have the costa rather arched, the tip very blunt, and the hind margin slightly arched; their colour is ochreous-brown in some specimens, plain brown in others; in the former instances there is a darker median longitudinal dash, and near the extremity of this is an ocellated nearly circular spot, dark brown in the centre, and surrounded with paler brown: in the paler specimens the wing-rays are spotted; there are three rather conspicuous but very small spots above the ocellated spot, but nearer the base of the wing, and there is also a hind-marginal series of dark crescentic spots: the hind wings are gray-brown and rather paler at the base; they also have a marginal series of dark crescentic spots: the head and thorax in the paler specimens is ochreous-brown; in the darker

specimens, dark-brown; the body is long, slender, and tufted at its tip; its colour is grayish-brown.

"The CATERPILLAR is dirty white with pale red dorsal line (*Treitschke*). It feeds in the stem of the common reed (*Arundo Phragmites*)."—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i. p. 193.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and has been taken in the fens of Cambridgeshire. (The scientific name is *Nonagria Arundineti*: it is the *Nonagria neurica* of Doubleday's List.)

Obs. The lower figure represents the variety *dissoluta* of Treitschke: this is the *neurica* of Hübner, figs. 659—661, and the *Hessii* of Boisduval. The upper figure is the *neurica* of Treitschke.



459. Fenn's *Nonagria* (*Nonagria brevilinea*).

459. FENN'S NONAGRIA.—"Fore wings rather sharply angulated at the junction of the costal and hind apical margins; brownish ochreous, with numerous scattered black scales; a sharply-defined short black dash from the middle of the base; a curved row of small black dots reaches from the costa to the inner margin beyond the middle; apical veins [rays] conspicuously paler than the ground colour, apical margin unspotted; hind wings gray, paler towards the base, a very indistinct transverse row of black dots, rather beyond the middle, uniform with those in the fore wings."—*C. Fenn, in Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*, vol. i. p. 107.

The MOTH appears early in August: Mr. Fenn, to whom we are indebted for a knowledge of the insect, and whose description I have quoted, took a single specimen flying at dusk among the great reed mace (*Typha latifolia*), on the 4th of August, 1864: he has most kindly lent me the insect to figure for

this work. (The scientific name is *Nonagria brevilinea*.)

Obs. I can do nothing more than quote the description, without expressing any opinion as to the validity of the species.



460. The Large Wainscot (*Calamia lutosa*).

460. THE LARGE WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male, which gives them the appearance of being much stouter than those of the female, but in both sexes they are rather stouter than in the congeneric species: the fore wings have the costa slightly arched beyond the middle, the tip rather pointed, and the outline of the hind margin waved; their usual colour is very pale wainscot brown, the wing-rays being still paler, and the interspaces in the immediate vicinity of the rays being sprinkled with black scales; beyond the middle of the wing is a curved series of six or seven black spots, all of them seated on wing-rays; the ground colour often varies to reddish-ochreous, and sometimes to sienna-brown; the hind wings are pearly white, sprinkled with dark brown or black scales, and frequently, but not constantly, having a median transverse series of dark spots, all of them seated on wing-rays: the head and thorax are usually very pale wainscot-brown, but vary with the colour of the fore wings; the body is pearly white, slightly tinged with wainscot-brown.

The egg is laid in August, September, and even occasionally so late as October, on the stems of the common reed (*Arundo Phragmites*), and the young CATERPILLAR very shortly emerges, and eats into the stem, descending towards the roots, on which it feeds, below the surface of the ground: it feeds during the remainder of the autumn,

and probably also throughout the winter and spring, ceasing and remaining in a quiescent state only during severe frost: when full-fed, it gnaws its way upwards, and just above the surface of the earth it erodes the reed-stem, in a circular form, sufficiently large to admit of the escape of the moth, but invariably leaving a thin epidermal layer of cuticle, just sufficient to prevent the influx of water in flood-time, but offering very slight resistance to the moth, when, having accomplished its final change in August, it is prepared to enter on its new career. The caterpillar is full-fed about midsummer: the head is then exerted and protracted in crawling, and is nearly equal in width to the second segment; it is semi-globose, prominent, and glabrous: the body is very long, maggot-like, flabby, and gradually attenuated towards the anal extremity; there is a corneous, glabrous, dorsal plate on the second segment; the dorsal surface is transversely wrinkled when at rest, and has a lateral skinfold; small bristles are scattered over the body, more especially on the thirteenth segment. The colour of the head is clear chestnut-brown, with black labrum and mandibles: the body is pale flesh-colour; the ventral paler than the dorsal surface; the legs and claspers of the same pale hue as the ventral surface. It changes to a smooth brown CHRYSALIS in the interior of the reed.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and has been taken in many of our English counties: it has the same predilection for the common reed (*Arundo Phragmites*) as *Nonagria Typhæ* has for the reed-mace. (The scientific name is *Calamia lutosa*.)



461. The Fen Wainscot (*Calamia Phragmitidis*).

461. THE FEN WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are scarcely different in the two sexes: the fore wings are rather produced at the tip, but

they are extremely glossy and of a dusky colour, pale ochreous at the base, deepening to an olive-brown towards the hind margin; the fringe is of a gray-brown, with the rays darker; the head and thorax are gray, the body rather darker.

They are laid in July, on the stem of the reed (*Arundo Phragmites*), the CATERPILLARS soon emerge, passing through a minute circular hole which they gnaw, and begin feeding at the end of the following May.

They are found in the stem, in the internode from the top. When the caterpillar has a very maggot-like appearance; if removed from the internode, it does not feign death, or become quiescent, but is restless, and crawls about with great activity: the caterpillar is small and extremely glabrous; it is a crawling: the body is obese, attenuated towards both ends, the dorsal surface of the second and third segments is covered with a semicircular corneous plate, the middle of which is behind; the dorsal surface of the thirteenth segment is entirely covered with a similar plate; the incisions of the segments are clearly marked. The head is small; the body dingy white, with a dusky ill-defined purplish patch on the middle of each segment, except the thirteenth; the corneous plate on the second segment is glabrous and brown; on each side are three black dots; on the fourth segments, respectively, a dorsal series of ten black dots; the following segments are four dots; the anterior pair on each segment, excepting the eleventh, are rather larger than the posterior pair; on the eleventh segment they form an exact quadrangle; the sides are two series of similar dots; one of these dots emits a black line from the ventral surface of the fifth and sixth segments; the rest is purplish, of the others, the legs are rather long, glabrous, and dark brown; the claspers

are dingy semi-transparent white; they are slightly constricted at the base, a peculiarity which gives them an elongate-linear and unusual appearance. About the middle, or towards the end of June, the caterpillar gnaws a perfectly circular hole in the stem of the reed, and, descending to the ground, changes to a CHRYSALIS amongst damp moss.

The MOTH appears on the wing about midsummer, and is very local: I have taken it on the banks of the Thames below and opposite Greenwich, once a delightfully wild and productive region for the naturalist; subsequently it became a perfect hive of industry in our shipbuilding days: now, owing to the effects of trades' unions and strikes among the shipwrights, this trade has gone abroad or to the North, and the wretched inhabitants are pauperised, and subsisting on parish relief or private bounty, so that we may look forward to the return of the whole district to its pristine state, and that the naturalist will again revel in undisturbed security and silence, where the clang of hammers, and the smell of pitch, and the busy tread and loud voices of innumerable money-making artisans once reigned supreme. It has also been taken in some abundance in the Cambridgeshire fens. (The scientific name is *Leucania Phragmitidis*.)



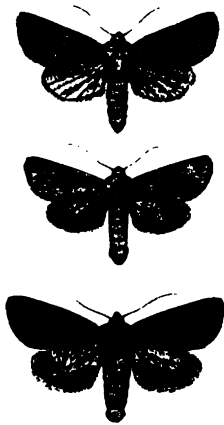
462. The Brighton Wainscot (*Synia musculosa*).

462. THE BRIGHTON WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are slightly pubescent in the male, quite simple in the female; the wings are very straight on the costa, blunt, but not rounded at the tip, and have the hind margin very oblique; their colour is whitish, almost white, with a tinge of ochreous, and there are three very faint and indistinct stripes originating at the base and diverging: the hind wings are almost white, and their rays

are slightly pubescent in the male, quite simple in the female; the wings are very straight on the costa, blunt, but not rounded at the tip, and have the hind margin very oblique; their colour is whitish, almost white, with a tinge of ochreous, and there are three very faint and indistinct stripes originating at the base and diverging: the hind wings are almost white, and their rays

darker: the head, thorax, and body are pale ochreous.

My specimen was taken in August at Brighton, and Mr. Douglas Wilkinson informs me it has been taken in Kircudbrightshire, in Scotland, but I have not seen any specimens from the North: is the specimen correctly named? (The scientific name is *Synia musculosa*.)



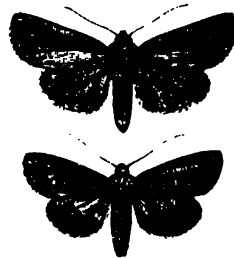
463. The Small Wainscot (*Tapinostola fulva*).

463. THE SMALL WAINSCOT.—The antennæ of the male are slightly pubescent, and therefore appear stouter than those of the female: the fore wings have the costa quite straight to the tip, which is rather pointed; their hind margin is straight at the tip, but rather convex below; their colour is very various, sometimes whitish gray, sometimes ochreous, or fulvous, and sometimes even ferruginous or brick-dust red, but always sprinkled, more or less, with black or dark-brown atoms or single scales, and these are so numerous on the wing-rays and in the vicinity of the subcostal and median wing-rays, and again near the tip, as to give these parts a decidedly darker tint; each of the parallel rays has also a small black dot, and these together form a curved series almost parallel with the hind margin; the fringe is nearly concolorous with the disk of the wing: on the underside of the moth the central area of the fore wing is smoky gray, and all the margins are paler:

the hind wings are small, rather narrow and rather long, in this respect contrasting with those of Hellmanni; their colour is smoky-gray, the fringe and costal margin being paler: the head and thorax vary in colour with the fore wings, the thorax being densely clothed with longish scales; the body is whitish gray, the extremity in the male being tufted, or rather fringed with long scales.

"The CATERPILLAR is short and thick, dirty-white with reddish dorsal stripe; a blackish line above the spiracles (*Treitschke*). Feeds in the stems of grass (*Poa aquatica*), and sedge (*Carex*)."—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i. p. 193.

The moth appears on the wing in September, and is found in most of our English counties, north and south. Mr. Birchall informs us that it is widely distributed in Ireland, and Mr. Logan takes it in Scotland. (The scientific name is *Tapinostola fulva*: it is the *Nonagria fulva* of Doubleday's List.)



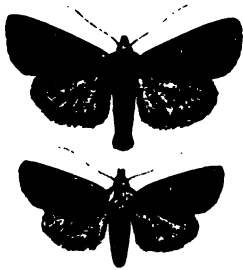
464. The Concolorous (*Tapinostola concolor*).

464. THE CONCOLOROUS.—The palpi are long and projecting; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa and blunt at the tip; their hind margin is straight for half its length, and then rather suddenly bends towards the anal angle; their colour is dingy white, slightly tinged with wainscot-brown, the wing-rays appearing paler from the interspaces being sprinkled with darker atoms or scales, especially towards the hind margin: there is an arched series of seven or eight black dots beyond the middle of the wing, and somewhat following the course of the hind margin: the usual discoidal spots are not

ble: the hind wings are rather darker: fore wings, especially towards the margin, and there is a small, faint and perceptible discoidal spot: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings: the body is paler.

THE MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been taken in the fens of Cambridgeshire. (The scientific name is *Tapinostola*.)

Guenée believes this species to be an *extrema* of Herrich-Schäffer, detected great length in his "Systematische", p. 228, and figured 337); but the description nor figure exactly like our English insect: the transverse minute spots is not represented in Schäffer's figure, which, moreover, is a marginal series of black dots wanting in

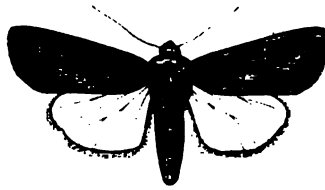


Mere Wainscot (*Tapinostola Hellmanni*).

THE MERE WAINSCOT.—The palpi are long and projecting; the antennæ are long in both sexes; the fore wings are on the costa, pointed at the tip, and the hind margin straight for about two-thirds its length, and then bent rather towards the anal angle; their colour is h-fulvous, all the wing-rays being red and speckled throughout; both the discoidal spots are plainly perceptible; they are red in pale ochreous, almost in white, the space being nearly of the same colour as the disk of the wing: the hind wings are very ample, and their hind margin is crenular; their colour is paler than that of the fore wings, but still faintly clouded

with brown towards the hind margin: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the wings; the female is usually smaller and paler than the male.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been taken in the fens of Cambridgeshire. (The scientific name is *Nonagria Hellmanni*.)



466. The Lyme Grass (*Tapinostola Elymi*).

466. THE LYME GRASS.—The palpi are almost concealed by the long scales in which they are clothed: the antennæ are slightly stouter in the male than in the female: the fore wings are straight on the costa, very blunt at the tip, and arched on the hind margin; their colour is pale wainscot-brown with darker shades, more especially in the male; the darker colour forms two spreading streaks, both extending towards the hind margin: there is a double series of very inconspicuous spots on the wing-rays taking the same curve as the hind margin; in the male there is an indication of the reniform and orbicular spots paler than the general area, and in the female there is a brown spot in the place of the reniform; in both sexes the fringe is alternately darker and lighter, but the contrast is not great; the hind wings are very pale and rather silky: the head and thorax are precisely of the same colour as the fore wings, the body of the hind wings.

The MOTH, according to Guenée, has been taken in Prussia on the shores of the Baltic, but is very rare: one or two specimens have been taken in England. (The scientific name is *Tapinostola Elymi*.)

Obs. I am indebted to Mr. Doubleday for the loan of the continental specimen I have figured: I have not an English one.

467. Bond's Wainscot (*Chortodes Bondii*).

467. BOND'S WAINSCOT.—The antennæ are very nearly simple in both sexes; the fore wings are almost straight on the costa and almost pointed at the tip, their colour is white slightly clouded with gray, and having a curved transverse series of six or seven black dots parallel with the hind margin; on the under side of the moth the entire area of the fore wings, with the exception of the margins, is smoky brown: the hind wings are smoky brown with white fringe: the head and thorax are white, the body pale gray.

The moth appears in June and July, and has been taken in Woolwich marshes, and also near Folkestone. (The scientific name is *Chortodes Bondii*.)

Obs. It need not be concealed that considerable uncertainty attends the name of *Bondii*, most entomologists believing the species to be identical with the *Noctua extrema* of Hübner; but on this I am unable to pronounce with certainty, and therefore prefer to retain the name of "*Bondii*," a just compliment to a most zealous entomologist, and a kind friend to all who know him. I would not, however, on these grounds transgress the law of priority were I by any means certain that the two names under consideration referred to the same insect.

468. The Small Dotted-Buff (*Chortodes arcuosa*).

468. THE SMALL DOTTED-BUFF.—The palpi

are porrected, moderately long and rather distant; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are ample, especially in the male, their costal margin is very slightly arched, and their tip blunt; their colour is ochreous, with several dark spots on the costa, and two series of longitudinally linear black spots on the disk, and between these two series is a broad transverse band slightly darker than the general area, and more particularly observable in the female, especially towards the inner margin; there is a hind-marginal series of transversely linear spots, and a longitudinally linear mark is attached to each of them, but soon disappears towards the disk of the wing: the fringe is also varied: the hind wings are smoky brown with a paler fringe: the head and thorax are dingy ochreous, the body smoky brown.

The CATERPILLAR is said to feed on the turfy hair-grass (*Aira cæspitosa*), and to conceal itself in the interior of the enormous tussocks formed by that beautiful grass, but I have never succeeded in finding it.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July, frequenting those grassy places in woods where the *Aira* abounds in most of our English counties. (The scientific name is *Chortodes arcuosa*.)

Obs. 1. My illustrious predecessor described the sexes of this insect as distinct species, and placed them in different genera without taking any notice of their similarity; the male is his *Phytometra arcuosa* (*Lepidoptera Britannica*, p. 260, No. 17), and the female his *Noctua minima* (*Id.* p. 216, No. 153). In Doubleday's List, these are united under the name of *Miana arcuosa*.

Obs. 2. In concluding the family of *Leucanide*, it seems desirable to allude to the changes which it has been deemed right to make in the names: but I believe I may state, that where I have departed from the names and arrangement of Mr. Doubleday's List, it has been with the entire approval of that lepidopterist.



9. The Brindled Ochre (*Dasypolia Templi*).



The under-side of the Brindled Ochre.

1. THE BRINDLED OCHRE.—The palpi are slender and compressed, forming a kind of club, the divisions of the joints are not perceptible on account of the mass of scales in which they are clothed; the trunk is very slender and the moth has rarely been observed feeding for procuring the honey of flowers or by the sugar-bait prepared by entomologists: the antennæ of the male are 7-jointed, each joint emitting on each side a fascicle of slender hairs, six or eight in number, and these are of different lengths; the hairs in each fascicle are approximate at the base, but diverge towards the extremity: the antennæ of the female are downy or pilose, but the down is so short that they appear simple when viewed with the naked eye; the head and thorax are thickly clothed, especially in the males: the wings are ample,

and their fringe remarkably long; the fore wings have a straight costa and a rounded tip; their colour is ochreous-gray, the ochreous tint generally much more apparent in the males than in the females; both the discoidal spots are paler than the ground colour, but very indistinct and sometimes scarcely perceptible, and there are two transverse zigzag lines darker than the ground colour, but also like the discoidal spots, very indistinct and imperfectly defined; the first of them is nearer the base than the discoidal spots, and is nearly direct; the second is exterior to the discoidal spots, curved after leaving the costa, and very oblique; the hind-marginal area has a darker tint than the rest of the wing, but is interrupted by a pale transverse zigzag line, very undefined: the hind wings are paler than the fore wings, and have two indistinct narrow bars rather darker than the ground colour, the margin is also darker; the head, thorax and body are dingy gray-brown, inclining to ochreous in the male: the fore and middle thighs are densely clothed with thick woolly scales as shown in the third figure, in which it will also be seen that the ornamentation of the under side is different from that of the upper.

The hibernated females, impregnated in the autumn, lay their eggs in March on the cow parsley (*Heracleum sphondylium*), in confinement. Mr. Doubleday found that this event took place about the 20th of March, and that the eggs were fixed on the under-side of the leaves, but whether this is so in a state of nature I am unable to say: the egg is shaped somewhat like an Echinus, but is rather taller, and its sides are ribbed; when first laid "it is yellowish in colour, with a pinkish-brown spot on the top, and a ring rather above the middle; finally turns black a day or two before the hatching of the caterpillar." The caterpillars "appear about the 20th of April; at first, they are of a dingy olive colour, with black heads, rather longish-looking in shape." "Some began by attacking the leaf itself, and afterwards the stem; others made at once for the stem, and commenced eating their way into the interior and

drinking the sap which flowed in their little tunnels." As the caterpillars grow older and larger, they burrow downwards head foremost, and make their way slowly but regularly in the same direction, until eventually they enter the root, in the very centre of which they excavate a circular gallery at least half an inch in diameter; the presence of a caterpillar in the root is made apparent by the drooping or sickly appearance of the plant on which its destructive powers are being exercised. Removed from its retreat, an operation which requires care, since the slightest fracture of the skin is fatal, it neither feigns death nor rolls in a ring, but crawls slowly and deliberately into some dark recess, and embraces the first opportunity of concealing itself in the stem or root of the food-plant. I need, perhaps, scarcely say that the plant must be pulled up and the stem carefully split open until the interior of the root is exposed. The head is very glabrous and is prorected in crawling, but when the caterpillar is perfectly quiescent, it is nearly withdrawn into the second segment: the body is uniformly cylindrical, and has a conspicuous corneous plate on the back of the second, and another on the back of the thirteenth segment: on the twelfth segment are three minor corneous plates arranged transversely: the colour of the head and corneous plates is testaceous brown; the body is dingy flesh-coloured, and rather shining, and has a number of dark brown dots on every segment; these dots form a transverse series on the backs of the third and fourth segments; they are four in number on the back of the following segments, from the fifth to the eleventh, both inclusive; the twelfth has but two dorsal dots in addition to the three corneous plates already mentioned; on each side of each segment are four such dots, and within the area bounded by these four dots is a white spiracle margined with black, and there is one other such dot on each side of each segment at the base of each leg and clasper; every dot emits a minute hair; on the fifth, sixth, eleventh, and twelfth segments are numerous smaller dots of the same colour, and these are arranged in a transverse

series: the legs and claspers are concolorous with the body.

The CATERPILLAR is full-fed about the middle of August, when it makes an aperture in the side of the root, and leaves its domicile for ever; it now wanders a considerable distance from its food-plant, sometimes on the surface of the ground, but I think generally beneath the surface: this certainly was the case with those I had in confinement, which were provided with loose light earth, in which they could have burrowed without difficulty; and having placed a satisfactory space between its present resting-place and its quondam home, it makes a rude cell in the earth, and without the slightest apology for a cocoon, changes to a smooth dark brown CHRYSALIS, the terminal or anal segment of which is rather long and slender, and is furnished with two long and sharp spines.

Both sexes of the MOTH leave the chrysalis state in October, and the female is impregnated, after which, it may be presumed, the male dies, for he certainly disappears; but the females hibernate, passing the winter under stones, and may be found motionless and semi-dormant during the coldest weather: the entomologist has often found it a finger-aching and laborious task to remove the heaps of stones, one by one, in the hope of finding an occasional prize, and it may not be quite out of place to remark that the dense furry clothing of the moth seems especially adapted for its protection and comfort under such adverse conditions. It has been found both in the north and south of England, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Devonshire, and the Isle of Wight. The Rev. Job Johnson says he took the female at the blossoms of the sallow. Mr. Birchall informs us it is common at Howth, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Dasyptolia Templi*.)

Obs. 1.—The genus *Dasyptolia*, instituted for the reception of this single species by M. Guenée, who was unacquainted with its economy, is placed by that eminent lepidopterist between *Polia* and *Epunda*, but having been most obligingly furnished, by a friend, with all the materials for a life-history of the species, and its interesting economy having

ried on under my own eyes, I published some years back, in the *Zoologist*, the have now reprinted, which appear to open up other unlooked-for affinities: there are not only striking points of difference between *Dasypolia* and Guenée's *Leucanidæ* and *Apamidæ*, but others

Dasypolia and the xylophagous *Phragmataecia*, and the rhizophagous. Admitting the propriety of grouping Noctuas into families as Guenée has must regard *Dasypolia Templi* as a member of the family *Apamidæ*.

—Mr. Buckler, having lately published some remarks on this species in the *Gleaners' Monthly Magazine*, while this was going through the press, I inserted his additions in inverted

—Seeing that the economy of this is carried on entirely in the dark, concealed from the prying curiosity of beasts, or even of man, it appears remarkable that a very large, indeed an amazing, majority of the individuals attain maturity, owing to the attacks of miteoid parasites. It is difficult to know in what manner, or at what period of the caterpillar's life, the parent ichneumon probably find access to it, and, led with confidence by its own unerring instincts, the creature from arriving at perfection thus arrest the multiplication of the species. A similar instance of an internal caterpillar becoming the prey of an ichneumon, occurs in the genus *Sirix*, but in this case the parasite is of excessive rarity, and is frequently most injuriously common. The parasites on *Dasypolia Templi* are three kinds, first, a large solitary species of ichneumon (*Ichneumon castanopyga*), and, second, a small gregarious species of *Microgaster*, the name of which has not been ascertained, but which is so numerous that Mr. Buckler found four hundred and forty-seven of them in a single chrysalis. Neither of these parasites is peculiar to this moth; the first is known to destroy hundreds of caterpillars of *Xylophasia polyodon*.



470. The Frosted Orange (*Gortyna flavago*).

470. THE FROSTED ORANGE.—The palpi are rather long and porrected, the terminal joint small, short, and comparatively naked; the antennæ appear rather stouter in the males than in the females, from their being slightly ciliated; they are of a dingy purple colour, except the broad basal joint, which is white: the fore wings are ample, nearly straight on the costa, pointed, but not acutely so, at the tip, and slightly waved on the hind margin; their colour is varied, bright ochreous yellow and rich purple brown, the limits of each colour being always clearly defined; the yellow occupies the base of the wing and a broad transverse median band; the purple occupies a transverse band near the base, and a very broad oblique hind-marginal band, but the ground or prevailing colour in each of these principal divisions of the wing is interrupted by well-defined markings of the other colour: thus the basal yellow blotch contains two irregular transverse purple lines; the adjoining purple band has a single but very conspicuous yellow spot; the broad median yellow band has the orbicular and reniform spot as well as a D-shaped spot situated, below it, clearly outlined in purple, and also three waved but transverse purple lines; the first of these is continuous and placed nearest to the base of the wing; the second is slightly interrupted, and passes between the orbicular and reniform spots; the third is continuous and exterior to the reniform; the broad purple hind-marginal band is traversed by a yellow line broken up into several detached portions: the hind wings are dingy ochreous, marked very indistinctly by a dusky discoidal spot, a transverse median line, and a submarginal band: the thorax is crested, it has a purple

disk, and is yellowish on the sides; the body is dusky; the anterior pair of thighs is densely clothed with long woolly scales.

The egg is laid on the stems of burdock (*Aretium Lappa*), thistles (*Carduus*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), fox-glove (*Digitalis europæa*), mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*), and even the cultivated potato of our gardens; and the young caterpillar enters the stems through an excessively small opening, no trace of which can be discovered a few days after it has achieved the passage: the plant in which I have most commonly found this caterpillar is the marsh thistle (*Carduus palustris*), and this only by cutting open the stem about midsummer, when the full-grown caterpillar will be seen comfortably ensconced in the interior, and devouring the pith. When removed from its domicile, it neither feigns death nor rolls in a ring, but deliberately crawls away to some haven of refuge, which all the internal feeders seem to consider dependent on darkness. The head is narrower than the second segment, into which it can be partially withdrawn, but when the caterpillar is crawling, the head is protracted: it is rather flattened, glabrous, corneous, and of an ochreous-yellow colour: the body is nearly cylindrical, but rather attenuated at both extremities; it has a corneous plate on the back of the second segment, and another on the back of the thirteenth segment; both of these are hard and glabrous, the colour of these plates is dingy brown: the rest of the body is soft, maggot-like, and of a pale putty-colour tinged with yellow or pink, and it has a number of dark brown dorsal dots on each segment, each of which emits a minute bristle; these dots form a transverse series on the third and fourth segments, and a kind of square on those which follow; there are also other lateral dots, generally four on each side of each segment; the legs are horny and tipped with brown; the claspers soft, and of the same colour as the rest of the body. I have found these caterpillars full-fed during the first week in July in the stems of the tall marsh thistles, which often abound in Joynton's wood, at the back of the inn at Birch

Wood Corner: scarcely one of these state plants escapes, and its fate is plainly indicated by the sickly and moribund state of the remarkable clustered head of flowers with which this species is so conspicuously crowned. The annual gathering of entomologists at Birch Wood during the first week in July, when these observations have been so often repeated, seems to fix indelibly on the mind the period when the caterpillar has arrived at its full growth. When about to change, it prepares a means of escape by gnawing away the substance of the thistle-stem, leaving only the most slender and delicate epidermis which always remains intact; and then changes to an elongate, cylindrical, smooth, dark brown CHRYSALIS, which has a small nipple-like projection from the crown of the head, and two sharp spines placed transversely on the terminal or anal segment.

The moth appears on the wing in June, and is generally distributed throughout our English counties: it is common and widely distributed in Ireland and Scotland. (The scientific name is *Gortyna flarago*.)

Obs. This species is remarkably obnoxious to the attacks of an ichneumon; scarcely one in twenty seems to reach maturity; but the mode in which the ichneumon contrives to introduce its egg into the concealed caterpillar has not been ascertained.



471. The Ear Moth (*Hydracca nictitans*).

471. THE EAR MOTH. — The palpi are slightly curved upwards, but not very prominent; the antennæ appear thicker in the

male, owing to their being slightly ciliated: the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, pointed, but not acutely, at the tip, and waved, but not scalloped, on the hind margin; their prevailing colour is rich ferruginous brown, varied with darker longitudinal streaks or stripes and transverse lines, which combine in giving a somewhat reticulated appearance to the wing. The orbicular is very round, and usually of a fulvous colour, but often indistinct; the reniform is usually white, and very distinct, but sometimes bright fulvous; it is divided at its lower extremity into two portions, and the upper portion contains an evident reniform mark, in outline corresponding with the exterior outline; the hind wings are gray-brown with a paler fringe; the head, palpi, antennæ, and neck are rich reddish brown; the thorax darker brown, the body gray brown, inclining to red towards the extremity.

"The CATERPILLAR is dull brown, the dorsal plate of the second segment darker and shining; a row of brown dots on each side of the dorsal line (*Treitschke*), on roots of various grasses."—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i. p. 197.

I have found this pretty little moth on the wing in the middle of the day in all English localities where I have collected; it is very fond of settling on flowers. Mr. Birchall says it is common, and widely distributed in Ireland, and Mr. Douglas Robinson that it occurs in Kirkcudbrightshire, in Scotland. (The scientific name is *Hydræcia nictitans*.)

Obs. 1. The very common variety of this insect represented in the second figure, and having no trace of white in the reniform, is the *Noctua erythrostigma* of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, p. 240.) My illustrious predecessor, although comparing it with the more usual variety with the white reniform, emphatically pronounces it "distinct" as a species, a decision in which I am unable to concur.

Obs. 2.—*Hydræcia lucens* of Herrich-Schæffer must also be referred to this species: I entirely agree with M. Guenée, who says, "I confess that I am totally unable to point out any character by which to distinguish *Lucens* from *Nictitans*."



472. The Butter-bur (*Hydræcia Petasitis*).

472. THE BUTTER-BUR.—The palpi are curved upwards, but are very inconspicuous; the antennæ are delicately ciliated in the male: the fore wings are slightly arched on the costa, rather pointed at the tip, very slightly incurved below the tip, and have the hind-marginal outline waved but not scalloped; their colour is gray-brown, suffused in recently disclosed specimens with a purplish gloss or reflections: there is a darker median band, in which the paler reniform and orbicular are very visible; there is also a hind-marginal band, the interior border of which is irregular, but mapped out by a slender gray line: the wing-rays are thickly sprinkled, but not entirely covered with pale gray scales: the hind wings are pale dingy gray-brown, with a crescentic discoidal spot, a median transverse line, and a hind-marginal shade rather darker: the antennæ are pale; the head and thorax of the same colour as the fore wings; the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

"The CATERPILLAR is of a dull whitish colour with black dots; the head and the dorsal plates of the second and anal segments reddish-brown" (*Freyer*)—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i. p. 198. It feeds in the roots and flowering stems of the butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*), and when full-fed leaves its food-plant and forms a cocoon of earth glued together, and in this changes to a CHRYSALIS.

The moth appears on the wing in October. It is likely to be found wherever the butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*) occurs, but at present has only been captured in one English county, Lancashire; in Scotland, near Edinburgh; in Perthshire; and at Howth, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hydræcia Petasitis*.)

Obs. This species is the *Hydræcia vindelicæ*

of Freyer, Herrich-Schæffer and Guenée, the last of whom treats our English insect as a variety, and retains Mr. Doubleday's name to the variety only: as this name has the claim of priority, and as I am unable to distinguish between the type and the variety, I retain the earlier name for the species.



473. The Rosy Rustic (*Hydræcia micacea*).

473. THE ROSY RUSTIC.—The palpi are short and inconspicuous; the antennæ very slightly stouter in the males: the fore wings have the costa very straight, the top pointed, and the hind margin waved but scarcely scalloped; their colour is rich reddish brown, with a broad median band, the limits of which, as well as those of the orbicular and reniform spots, are clearly mapped out in outline; the outer portion of the median band is very rich dark brown; the space following the outer portion is much paler, but gradually deepens in tint to the hind margin, which is marked by a waved darker line; the hind wings are dingy gray-brown with a darker crescentic discoidal spot and transverse median bar; the antennæ are nearly white; the head and thorax of the same colour as the fore wings; the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is rather narrower than the second segment; it is glabrous and porrected, and has a rather flat face: the body is soft, fleshy, and maggot-like, the segments being distinctly marked; each has sixteen or eighteen minute black warts, and each wart emits a minute but rather stiff bristle; there is a corneous glabrous plate on the second and thirteenth segments; the colour of the head is testaceous-red, of the body grayish flesh-colour, with a very narrow darker medio-dorsal stripe; the dorsal has more colour than the ventral surface, which has a

glaucous or bleached appearance; the warts on the third and fourth segments are arranged a transverse dorsal series, but not so on the fifth and following segments, including the twelfth; on these segments the dots usually form something like a triangle on each side of the medio-dorsal stripe, and three others form a linear series below them; the warts, as well as the bristles, are black; the legs and claspers are nearly concolorous with the ventral area. It feeds at the base of the leaves of sedges (*Carex*, *Cyperus*, &c.), but leaves this situation and buries itself in the earth in order to change to a CHRYSALIS.

The Rosy Rustic appears in the MOTH state throughout the autumn; there seems to be a succession of emergences, as in the case of so many internal feeders; it has been taken in most of our English counties. Mr. Birchall says it is common and widely distributed in Ireland; and Mr. Douglas Robinson gives it as a native of Kirkcudbrightshire, in Scotland. (The scientific name is *Hydræcia micacea*.)



474. The Flame (*Axylia putris*).

474. THE FLAME.—The palpi are short, rather inconspicuous, slightly curved upwards, and distinctly separate, the terminal joint is very short; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are narrow, straight on the costa, rounded at the tip, and having the hind margin very slightly waved; their colour is pale wainscot brown, with a dark umber-brown costal margin, and two blotches of the same colour on the hind margin; the upper of these is somewhat wedge-shaped, the point of the wedge being directed towards the reniform spot; the lower, near the anal angle, is smaller and almost round; the reniform spot is indistinctly shaped like the letter S, the middle being a bent gray line, and surrounded by a black line, this again by a pale line, and last by a slender dark brown border; the orbicular is very inconspicuous, but has the

urs; a double series of very distinct small black dots crosses the wing, between the reniform and the hind the fringe is spotted: the hind wings pale wainscot-brown and semi-transparent with a very indistinct crescentic disc, and a series of dark marks on the wing, forming an almost continuous line. The head, neck, and body are pale brown; the thorax is variegated with brown. The species rests with its wings folded round the body, and much resembles a short piece of stick.

TERPILLAR is described by Guenée. Its own colour like the bark of trees, and the spiracular stripe dirty white, and the o-dorsal stripe very slender, of a pale colour, and marked with a yellow line. Two white dots on each segment; the sixth segments have also a dark angular spot; the head is of the same colour as the body; the spiracles are white, with black; the twelfth segment is marked with a dorsal hump almost like that of *Persicaria*. It feeds in August on various plants.

It appears in June. It is common in our English, Irish and Scotch woods. (The scientific name is *Arylia*).



THE CLOUDED-BORDERED BRINDLE (*Xylophasia rurea*).

THE CLOUDED-BORDERED BRINDLE.—The wings are rather long and porrected, the

terminal joint long and slender; the antennae are slightly ciliated in the male: the fore wings are slightly arched on the costa, more especially towards the tip, which is blunt, the hind margin is waved; their ground colour is various, and necessitates the describing of three varieties.

The first variety is wainscot-brown, with a dark blotch of the costal margin passing between the discoidal spots and extending below them; there are two similarly coloured blotches on the hind margin, both of them pointing towards the middle of the wing, and a large whitish space on the inner margin; a double series of small and indistinct dark dots crosses the wing between the reniform and the hind margin; all these dots are seated on the wing-rays: on the extreme hind margin is a series of crescentic spots, each seated between the extremities of two wing-rays; the fringe is pale at the base, the pale bases of the scales forming a delicate line almost white; the exterior border of the fringe is spotted with two shades of brown; the hind wings are smoky-brown, paler at the base, and having an indistinct crescentic discoidal spot: the head and collar are wainscot-brown, the thorax umber-brown, the body gray-brown and crested: the tips of the crests are dark smoky-brown. This is, without doubt, the *Rurea* of Fabricius, but it is the *Hepatica* of Haworth, whence a confusion of names.

The second variety differs in having the fore wings of a uniform red-brown, the reniform spot being indicated by a pale line, and a few other darker and paler dots being scattered over the wing. This is Guenée's variety A: he describes it as the *Alopecurus* of Esper: it is represented in the second figure.

The third variety has the fore wings dark brown, with very little clouding or marbling, but having the discoidal spots mapped out in white. This appears to me to be Haworth's *Combusta*, but I believe that name is usually assigned to the preceding variety: my opinion is founded on Haworth's expressions *fuscobrunneus* and *stigmata ordinaria albide marginata*, neither of which terms are applicable to the second variety.

In all three varieties the reniform spot is of the usual form, the orbicular oblong and oblique.

The CATERPILLAR is obese, cylindrical, shining, and of a reddish colour, the second segment having a darker tint than the rest, and being adorned with three longitudinal streaks, which serve as the commencement of three stripes, one of which is medio-dorsal, dingy white, and bordered on each side with brown; the others are lateral and bordered on the upper side with brick-dust red: it feeds on the species of *Primula*, *Rumex*, and several grasses, and when full-fed buries itself just below the surface of the earth, and there forms a very fragile earthen cocoon, in which it changes to a CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and is common in most of our English counties; it has also been taken in Scotland by Dr. Gordon, and it is said by Mr. Birchall to be common and widely distributed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Xylophasia rurea*.)



476. The Light Arches (*Xylophasia lithoxylea*).

476. THE LIGHT ARCHES.—The palpi are curved and very slightly porrected, and the terminal joint is slender; the antennæ are slightly ciliated: the fore wings are narrow, nearly straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and waved on the hind margin; their colour is very pale wainscot-brown or whitey-brown: they have on them three darker but very imperfectly defined blotches, the first near the middle of the costal margin, the second below the middle of the wing, and the third at the anal angle; I do not trace the discoidal spots, but there is a transverse series of dark dots beyond the middle of the wing, and each is seated on a wing-ray: the hind wings are very

pale and thinly clothed with scales, so as to appear semi-transparent, but they have a rather darker though indistinct crescentic discoidal spot, and an equally indistinct bar parallel with the hind margin: the head, thorax, and body are of the same pale colour as the wings; the thorax and body are crested; the body has a large spreading tuft at the extremity.

The CATERPILLAR has been described in the *Entomologists' Weekly Intelligencer* by Mr. Robson, who says, "I have bred *Xylophasia lithoxylea* this summer from a caterpillar found at the roots of grass: it was of large size; the colour dirty white, with a bluish tinge below; head and tail black, with two rows of black shining spots on each segment, one hair in each spot. I found it on the 8th of May: it seemed then nearly full-fed. The perfect insect appeared on the 8th of July."

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, usually about midsummer: it is very common in England; has been taken in Scotland, and is common and widely distributed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Xylophasia lithoxylea*.)



477. The Reddish Light Arches (*Xylophasia sublustria*).

477. THE REDDISH LIGHT ARCHES.—The palpi are short, curved, and scarcely porrected: the antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male: the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and waved on the hind margin; their colour is wainscot-brown, tinged with the reddish hue of raw-sienna; there is a darker transverse median blotch, almost continued into a band, but ceasing before the inner margin; there are two other blotches of exactly the same tint on the hind margin, the first rather above the middle of the wing, the

near the anal angle; the fringe is the hind wings are pale dull gray with a darker crescentic discoidal spot, a darker transverse line between this spot and the hind margin; the fringe is pale; the head, thorax and legs are of the same colour as the wings, the body rather paler and slightly

It appears on the wing at Midsummer has been found in most of our English counties as far north as Yorkshire. Mr. Stephens says it is very abundant near Galway, and it has been taken near Dublin by Mr.

(The scientific name is *Xylophasia*.)

My predecessor does not mention this species as distinct from *Lithoxylea*, including the two species under that name with the words "*magis ferruginea*," as a reference to *Lithoxylea*, when consulting Hübner's figure of that insect, I came to query whether he had not noticed its difference before him. Guenée expresses a doubt as to their distinctness, but appears to leave them as species, in which they entirely concur.



The Dark Arches (*Xylophasia polyodon*).

THE DARK ARCHES.—The palpi are porrect; the terminal joint slender; the antennæ are long and finely ciliated; the fore wings are nearly black, with a dark, wavy line on the costa, blunt at the tip, and

waved on the hind margin; their colour is a mixture of several shades of brown; the orbicular and reniform spots are very clearly defined by a double circumscription, the interior border being nearly white, the exterior dark umber-brown; the costal margin has a number of oblique dark spots, and three pale ones near the tip; there is a dark, almost black, streak at the middle of the base, a dark brown space below the discoidal spots, bounded by a very dark, almost black, streak, and a dark brown hind-marginal band, very irregular and bordered towards the middle of the wing by a pale transverse zigzag line, which forms a distinct letter W just below the middle; the inner marginal area is pale, becoming almost white beyond the middle: the hind wings are gray-brown, with a darker crescentic discoidal spot, and a darker broad marginal band; the margin is waved, the fringe pale: the head, thorax, and body are pale brown; the body crested on the back, and tufted at the extremity.

The CATERPILLAR is figured by Hübner as of a dull putty-colour, with the dorsal area of the second and twelfth segments considerably darker, and all the segments have shining black warts: it feeds exclusively on the roots of grasses and other herbage.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July, and is very common in England, Ireland, and Scotland. (The scientific name is *Xylophasia polyodon*.)

Obs.—Through the kindness of Mr. Birchall I have specimens of this common moth from Scotland that are really almost black, but I am not certain that this case of melanism is either constant in Scotland, or confined to that country. The black variety is represented by the lower figure.



479. The Clouded Brindle (*Xylophasia hepatica*).

479. THE CLOUDED BRINDLE.—The palpi are

curved and porrected, the terminal joint small and almost bare of scales; the antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are slightly arched on the costa, especially towards the tip, which is blunt; the hind margin is waved; their colour is ochreous brown, with umber-brown markings; the chief of these is a suffused blotch between the discoidal spots, a more clearly defined blotch at the base of the inner margin, having its exterior border deeply notched, and a hind marginal band, having its interior border very irregular, and being intersected throughout by a curved and indented pale transverse line, exterior to which is a second pale line, regularly zigzag; the orbicular is long and oblique; the reniform of its usual shape; a double series of dark brown dots crosses the wing exterior to the reniform: the hind wings are dull dingy brown, with a paler and iridescent costal margin, and a dark crescentic discoidal spot; the head and thorax are variegated with the two shades of brown which prevail on the fore wings; the body is dorsally crested, of a dingy brown colour, with the tips of the crest darker brown.

The Rev. H. Harpur Crewe has thus described the CATERPILLAR, in the *Zoologist* for 1861:—"Buck, dark brown: medio-dorsal stripe, whitish, bordered on either side of each segment by two black spots: sub-dorsal stripes slender, indistinct, whitish: the head and second segment are dark brown, the head rather the paler of the two, and traversed by two black lines: the sides are pinkish drab, marked on each side with a black spot: the ventral surface is pale drab; the back and sides are thinly clothed with slender hairs. This caterpillar hibernates in the autumn, when nearly full fed, and begins to feed again on grass, chickweed (*Stellaria media*), &c., in February, and is full fed at the end of March, or beginning of April: it then forms a neat cocoon of earth or moss, and therein changes to a dark red CHRYSALIS, the thorax and upper part of the body being darker than the rest.

The MOTH appears on the wing towards the end of June, and has been taken in most of our English counties. It has also been taken

in Scotland, by Mr. Lennon, and at Powerscourt, in Ireland, by Mr. Birchall. (The scientific name is *Xylophasia hepatica*.)



480. The Slender Clouded Brindle (*Xylophasia scolopacina*).

480. THE SLENDER CLOUDED BRINDLE.—The palpi are porrected and curved upwards, the terminal joint very pointed; the wings are slightly arched on the costa, and scarcely waved on the hind margin, the upper half of which is nearly straight, while the lower slopes rather abruptly to the anal angle; their colour is dingy ochreous, but the markings are generally very distinct. The reniform has a distinct white circumscription, the orbicular is indistinct; the space between them is dark bistre-brown, in many specimens prolonged in an indistinct manner to the inner margin, which has also a very dark, distinct, and somewhat linear blotch near its base; beyond the reniform is a sharply zigzag and elbowed transverse line, the extremity of its lobes or teeth being very dark, and often forming a transverse series of dots; the hind margin is occupied by an umber-brown shade, intersected throughout by a paler line, which terminates at the tip of the wing in an ochreous blotch; the fringe is spotted; the hind wings are pale dingy brown, with a still paler fringe; the head is ochreous-brown; the thorax ochreous-brown, with a posterior crest tipped with dark brown; the body is dingy brown, with a medio-dorsal series of dark brown crests.

Mr. Buckler has thus described the CATERPILLARS in the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*, for 1864:—"They feed on coarse grasses, and a species of wood-rush (*Lucula*); their bodies are uniformly cylindrical and slender. The head, and plate on the second segment, are of a translucent greenish tint, and there is a black mark on each side of the

The ground-colour of the body is as above; on the back there is a fine line of yellowish or pale grayish, by two others of dark gray, which dorsal line, and run through a series of marks of slate-colour. The subline is narrow and slate-colour, beginning at the third segment, and after the fifth into a broad lateral stripe (which is on the second segment) of dark gray, most intense at its lower edge, on which, on each segment, is a large shining tubercle, furnished with a few ordinary dorsal tubercular spots, with minute hairs. The spiracular bright sulphur-yellow, and the belly

It appears on the wing in July, and taken in Buckinghamshire, Suffolk, Essex, Lincolnshire, and Lancashire. It all says it has also been taken at night, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Asia scolopacina*.)



The Bird's-wing (*Dipterygia Pinastri*).

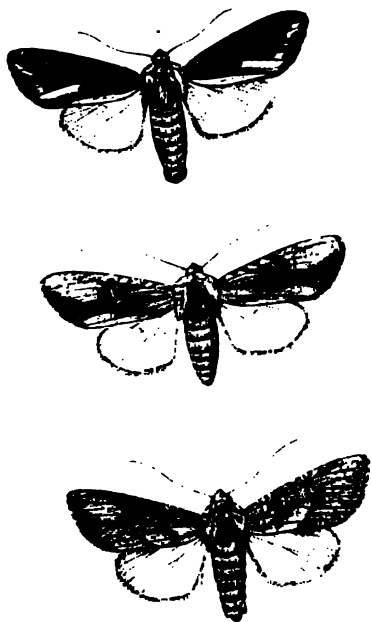
THE BIRD'S-WING.—The palpi are long, curved, porrected, and naked at the apex; the antennæ are simple in both sexes; the wings are ample, nearly straight on the forewings, blunt at the tip, and scalloped on the hindwings; their colour is dull black, with a paleous mark on the inner margin, which at the anal angle into a large blotch, imitating with remarkable fidelity the expanse of an eagle, whence the name 'bird's-wing;' there are two or three pale streaks between this bird's wing and the hind seven pale streaks in the black hind wings are smoky black, with darker rays, and a crescentic discoidal fringe is rather paler; the palpi and antennæ are black; the antennæ dark brown, with

a small pale button at the base in front; the thorax is crested, the front and sides being black; and the disk, dark ochreous brown; the body is smoky brown, and very slightly crested.

The CATERPILLAR has a small head, narrower than the second segment; the body is cylindrical, smooth, rather attenuated at the anterior, and rather incrassated at the posterior extremity, the twelfth segment having a slight medio-dorsal elevation; the head is chocolate-brown, with four lines down the face; the body is of the same colour and has a darker medio-dorsal stripe, which is intersected throughout by a pale line; on each side is a lateral stripe less distinct; below this a spiracular stripe very distinct, broad, continuous, and of a dirty white colour; the dorsal dots are small and black, each of the posterior ones is attached to a small round white spot, particularly conspicuous on the fifth and sixth segments. It feeds in autumn on the different species of dock (*Rumex*), and when full fed spins a cocoon on the surface of the earth, and therein changes to a stout, cylindrical, blunt CHRYSALIS, the wing-cases of which are somewhat swollen.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June. It is abundant in Epping Forest, near Loughton, and also near Lewes, and in other parts of Essex and Sussex, and it has been taken in Surrey, Kent, and Suffolk. (The scientific name is *Dipterygia Pinastri*.)

Obs. This is one of these moths which are constant in the arrangement and tint of their colours. I am unable to select from among the numerous specimens which have reached my hands, a single individual to which I can possibly allude as a variety. In this respect there is a great discrepancy among the Noctuas; some, as we shall have to observe in the genus *Agrotis*, being so variable that it is almost impossible to find two alike; others, as in the present instance, so similar, that it is equally difficult to find a variety.



482. The Silver Cloud (*Xylomiges conspicillaris*).

482. THE SILVER CLOUD.—The palpi are short, straight, and scarcely projecting, the terminal joint is short, blunt, and scaly; the antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are rather narrow, the costal margin almost straight, the hind margin slightly scalloped; their colour is dark smoky gray, with a pale gray inner margin tinged with ochreous, and two bands obscurely indicated near the hind margin; the usual discoidal markings are not conspicuous in our English specimens.

Although this description will do very well for the more usual form of the species, it seems desirable to say that the distribution of colour in the fore wings is excessively various. Three marked varieties occur in the series of Continental specimens kindly lent me by Mr. Doubleday.

The first variety may be described as having the dark colour suffused over the whole costal and median areas; a pale oblique streak descends from the tip and ceases before reaching the middle of the wing; but is nearly joined by a second oblique streak proceeding

from a large pale blotch near the anal angle. (See the upper figure.)

The second variety has the dark colour much more limited; it occupies the middle of the wing, and leaving a large oblong space at the tip, ascends to the costa between the discoidal spots. (See the middle figure.)

The third variety is almost without the dark colour, being of a confused and somewhat ash-coloured tint, variously clouded with different shades of brown. (See the lower figure.)

In all three varieties there is a radiated appearance more or less conspicuous in the fore wings, arising from the blackness of the wing-rays: the fringe seems always to be dark, and there is a small linear tuft of pale scales at the extremity of each wing-ray: the hind wings are white or whitish, with a pale brown discoidal spot, margin, and wing-rays; the fringe is white; the head and thorax are gray, the latter decorated with a dark discoidal blotch, and darker borders, especially on the sides; the body is obese, crested at the base, and squarely truncate at the extremity; its colour is grayish-brown.

The CATERPILLAR is described by Guenée as being of a brown colour, tinged with brick-red, and marbled with brown and white; the spiracular stripe is broad and continuous, paler than the ground-colour, and bordered above by a dark stripe; the subdorsal stripe is indicated by a dorsal series of darker lozenges, the "trapezoidals" are white, each with a black dot, the head is concolorous with the body and has two dark streaks on the face. It is in July on bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and other plants.

When full fed it buries itself below surface of the earth, and changes to a blunt CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May, is exceedingly rare in Great Britain. specimens have been taken in Kent, and Worcestershire. (The scientific *Xylomiges conspicillaris*.)



1. The Feathered Brindle (*Aporophyla australis*).

183. THE FEATHERED BRINDLE.—The palpi short but porrected, scarcely curved; the antennæ of the male are stout and pectinated, pectinations being very short those of the female are simple the fore wings are rather row, nearly straight on the costa, blunt at tip, and somewhat scalloped on the hind margin; their colour is pale gray, with a band of brown-gray about the middle of the costa and extending round the reniform spot, which it includes; the reniform is of the orbicular form and clearly defined the orbicular is oblique and oblong; at the base of the wing, at its middle, is a black streak, extending to a fifth of the length of the wing; on the inner margin near its base is a small but conspicuous linear blotch; on the costa beyond the middle are four small white spots; and on the middle of the wing there is a zigzag and sharply angled black line, and between these and the base of the wing there are several other black lines angled and variously inclined; the hind-marginal area has wing-rays black, and being on a pale gray ground they are very conspicuous; the black lines before the transverse zigzag line; in the interspace between the black wing-rays is an elongate club-shaped black spot, which originates from a small but very distinct black point, situated on the margin; the fringe long, its outline waved, its colour gray-brown, interrupted by a few long white scales arising from the end of each wing-ray: the hind wings are white in the male, with gray-brown wing-rays, and a marginal series of

linear marks of the same colour, and frequently with a slight hind-marginal cloud; in the female they are dull smoky gray-brown, with a pale fringe; the hind margin of the hind wings is indistinctly scalloped: the head is gray-brown with a black transverse line behind the collar; on each side of the thorax is a white patch, and at the middle of the posterior border is a black spot: the body is gray-brown, the basal segment having some longer scales, more especially observable in the male; the sides are fringed with similar scales.

Guenée describes the CATERPILLAR as cylindrical and smooth, and as having the dorsal area yellowish-red with a paler medio-dorsal stripe; the spiracular line is shaded with brown dots, and bordered on its upper side with black streaks: there is a short black mark originating in the 'anterior incision,' and resting on an oval brown blotch, which occupies the entire width of the segment the head is testaceous-red, reticulated with a darker tint, and having a darker streak; the ventral area is greenish-yellow. In France it feeds on the endive (*Cichorium*), and *Asphodelus microcarpus*, not recorded as a British plant.

The moth appears on the wing in August. It was first taken at Yarmouth in Norfolk, and was described and figured by Mr. Curtis under the name of *Agrotis pascua*, but Mr. Doubleday took one of the specimens to Paris, and found that it was the *Australis* of Boisduval it has since been taken in Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Isle of Wight, Sussex, and Kent, but I believe nowhere north of these counties; neither is it recorded from Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Aporophyla australis*.)



484. The Small Mottled Willow (*Laphygma exigua*).

484. THE SMALL MOTTLED WILLOW.—The palpi are very inconspicuous; they are curved

and ascending, very close together, and rather appressed to the face than porrected; the terminal joint is pointed; the antennæ are simple or nearly so in both sexes, those of the male are very slightly ciliated, and thus have an appearance of being rather stouter than those of the female: the fore wings have the basal portion nearly straight, the apical portion slightly arched, the tip blunt, and the hind margin slightly waved; their colour is gray-brown, with fulvous, pale gray, and dark brown markings; the orbicular has a fulvous area, with whitish border and a dark brown surrounding; between this and the base of the wing is a club-shaped mark with the same colouring, that is, the median area is fulvous, with white borders and dark surroundings; the reniform is dull fulvous, approaching to smoky-brown, but still having small portions of pure fulvous; it has pale borders; beyond the reniform is an interrupted zigzag line pale gray, almost white, and in spots pure white, but bordered interiorly with very dark brown; midway between this and the hind margin is a second pale line, very slender and zigzag; the costal margin is distinctly spotted, the pale gray and dark brown tints alternating with some regularity; on the hind margin are six crescentic spots very dark-coloured, but bordered with pale gray on the interior side; there are other dark and pale markings on the disk and inner margin of the wing: the hind wings are very pale, semi-transparent, and slightly iridescent, the wing-rays and hind margin being decidedly darker; the outline of the hind wings is irregular and the fringe very long: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the fore wings; the legs are sparingly clothed with scales, and of a pale gray colour with black rings.

At the meeting of the Entomological Society held on the 2nd March, 1859, Dr. Wallace, who took the female moth in the Isle of Wight, exhibited specimens which he had reared from the egg, and read the following description of the CATERPILLAR: "Pinkish-brown on the back, pinkish-yellow beneath; a row of black dots down the back; two rows on each side, between which are the white

spiracles on rather a darker ground than that outside the rows of black spots; head and tail greenish; length when full-grown about an inch: it feeds on plantain, remaining during the day rolled up in the leaves or roots: the eggs were laid about the 18th July, and hatched in about three weeks; the caterpillars were full-fed about the 12th of September, and the moths exhibited emerged about the 20th of October.

This very rare little *Noctua* was first taken at sugar at Ventnor, by Mr. A. Maitland, about eighteen years ago, and next by Mr. H. Cooke, near Brighton; after that near Worthing; and then three or four specimens by Dr. Wallace at Bembridge, in the Isle of Wight; three by Mr. Bond at Freshwater; and one or two by Mr. Rogers in the same locality; and, lastly, one by Mr. Fenn at Lewisham, near London. I am indebted to Mr. Bond for this list of localities, as well as for the loan of the moth to figure. (The scientific name is *Laphygma exigua*.)



485. The Bordered Gothic (*Neuria Saponaria*).

485. THE BORDERED GOTHIC.—The palpi are slightly porrected in front of the head, the basal joints are very hairy, the terminal joint is short, naked, and truncate at the extremity; the antennæ are slightly ciliated in both sexes, but most so in the male; the eyes are very hairy; the fore wings have the costa straight, the tip blunt, the hind margin slightly scalloped; their colour is rich umber-brown, with very decided darker and lighter markings, the darker markings are almost black, the light ones pale wainscot-brown; the orbicular spot has a pale outline, the reniform a pale outline, and a pale central line; all the wing-rays are pale except a portion of each of the parallel rays near the hind margin; there are four pale transverse lines: the first

very crooked, and sharply angled, is close to the base; the second, which is precedes the orbicular; the third is vent and situated outside the reniform; fourth is irregular but very distinct and with the hind margin; the interior of this last emits a series of black shaped spots, the tips of which point to the middle of the wing; on the margin are seven black lunules with pale borders; the fringe is of two colours, inside, dark brown outside; the decided order of the markings give the fore wings beautiful appearance: the hind wings gray-brown, approaching to gray at the end having a crescentic discoidal spot broad but ill-defined marginal band; the rays passing through this band very dark, and there is a marginal series of crescentic dark lines: the head and thorax variegated with the two colours of the wings; the body is gray-brown.

Guenée describes the CATERPILLAR as short, cylindrical, and smooth: it has a white plate on the second and twelfth segments; the head is moderately large, spherical, dull in colour; the body is grayish or reddish (green when young), distriated with brown, and having a dorsal stripe slightly paler: the spiracles and the ventral surface are pale without marking: the head and corneous are brown. It feeds on low plants, and early on the species of catchfly (*Silene*), when full-fed turns to a CHRYSALIS beneath the face of the ground.

THE MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is taken occasionally in most of the counties south of Yorkshire. (The correct name is *Neuria Saponariæ*.)

—*Saponariæ* is a moth of great beauty: its markings are very similar to those of *popularis*; but the very distinct pale transverse lines which add so greatly to the beauty of *popularis* are wanting in *popularis*, and reference serves at once to distinguish it.



486. The Feathered Gothic (*Heliophobus popularis*).

486. THE FEATHERED GOTHIC.—The palpi are porrected and scarcely curved, the terminal joint is slender and naked; the antennæ are strongly pectinated in the male, quite simple in the female; the eyes are very hairy; the maxillæ are slender, short, and altogether insignificant: the fore wings are straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and waved on the hind margin; their colour is brown, with very pale wing-rays; the discoidal spots are very distinct; the orbicular is strongly outlined with pale wainscot-brown; the reniform is also strongly outlined, and is intersected by the white curved ray which closes the median cell; two double transverse lines of a very dark colour cross the wing, one of them before the orbicular, the other beyond the reniform; both of these are intercepted by the pale wing-ray; parallel with the hind margin is a series of eight pale crescents; and on the hind margin itself is a series of very dark, almost black, crescentic lines: in the interspaces between the parallel wing-rays is a double series of dark brown spots, the interior series wedge-shaped, the exterior nearly round; they are separated by the intervention of the pale crescents already noticed: the hind-wings are brown-gray, paler at the base, with a crescentic discoidal spot and a pale fringe: the thorax is brown, with paler and darker lines, both on the front and sides; the body, which is very stout in the female, is ringed with two shades of brown.

Guenée describes the CATERPILLAR as obese, smooth, and almost cylindrical, but attenuated at both extremities, and having a spherical head; the colour of the head is gray, with

two black streaks; that of the body is a metallic bronze-brown, the dorsal being much deeper in colour than the ventral area; all the usual stripes are broad, well defined, of a dull white colour, and continuous, except where interrupted by dots of a rosy-brown colour; there are corneous plates of a shining black on the second and twelfth segments; the spiracles are entirely black. It feeds in April and May on grasses, and lives generally underground; it is a very pretty caterpillar, although its colours are dull, and delights to roll itself in a compact ring: it changes to a CHRYSALIS beneath the surface of the earth.

The MOTH appears on the wing at the end of August or beginning of September, and has been taken occasionally in most of our English counties and as far north as Perthshire; Mr. Birchall says it is common and generally distributed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Heliophobus popularis*.)



487. The Beautiful Gothic (*Heliophobus hispidus*).

487. THE BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC.—The palpi are small and inconspicuous, the terminal joint naked; the antennæ are pectinated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are straight on the costa, rather pointed at the tip, and waved on the hind margin; their colour is umber-brown, with four transverse pale lines; the first is short, zigzag, and very near the base; the second is nearly direct, and situated before the orbicular; the third is much bent, and situated beyond the reniform; near the costa it bends towards the base of the wing; the fourth is very distinct, oblique, and parallel with the hind margin; the discoidal spots are pale and very distinct, and immediately below them is a forked wing-ray quite white, and there is a second white wing-ray parallel with the inner margin; there is a very dark slender waved

line on the hind margin, and almost close to it a second slender line rather paler: the hind wings of the male are pale gray with a transverse median line darker, and the fringe paler; in the female the hind wings are darker: the head, thorax, and body are gray, the front and sides of the thorax lined with darker.

The CATERPILLAR is gray dotted with black, the medio-dorsal and sub-dorsal stripes more distinctly dotted (*Dup.*) (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p. 204.) Mr. Doubleday has reared these caterpillars, and found they invariably feed on grass.

The MOTH appears in September, and has been taken, but not abundantly, in Devonshire and the Isle of Wight, but nowhere north of those counties. (The scientific name is *Heliophobus hispidus*.)



488. The Antler (*Charaxes Graminis*).

488. THE ANTLER.—The palpi are slightly porrected, the terminal joint naked but not exceeding in length the hair-like scales of the preceding joint; the antennæ are pectinated in the males, the pectinations decreasing in length to the tip, which is very pointed; those of the female notched or serrated, each joint bearing a single hair: the fore wings are small and short, straight on the costa, and simple on the hind margin; their colour is reddish-brown, the orbicular spot is small and ovoid; the reniform is pale, and united at its lower extremity with a forked whitish incassated wing-ray, which is continued to the base, where it unites with a second whitish wing-ray that passes above the orbicular; a third wing-ray of the same pale colour runs parallel with the inner margin; a pale brown transverse bar crosses the wing half way between the reniform and the hind margin; beyond this is a series of obscurely wedge-

d dark brown spots: the hind wings are t the base, and smoky-brown towards the n; the discoidal spot is very small and y circular: the fringe is pale: the head, t, and body are brown; the body having e of rufous towards the extremity; the and extremity of the body are clothed long hair-like scales. The female is y considerably larger than the male.

CATERPILLAR lives almost entirely be- the surface of the ground, in grass es, and its mode of life can only be ad from this circumstance: the head is equal in width to the second segment, very glabrous: the body is almost uni- cylindrical; the colour of the head is ous-brown; of the body dingy gray-, with a medio-dorsal as well as a l stripe on each side yellowish; on the l and thirteenth segments, respectively, abrous plate, somewhat darker than the d colour. It feeds on the roots of grass, anges to a *CHRYSALEIS* beneath the sur- f the ground.

MOTH appears on the wing at the end gust, or early in September, and is found or less abundantly on commons, moun- and meadows naturally clothed with (The scientific name is *Charaxes Gra-*)

1.—The caterpillar has always been ous for the injuries it causes in grass

Linnæus emphatically says, "This is ost destructive of our Swedish cater- , laying waste our meadows and annihi- the crop of hay." In the years 1741 .778 its ravages were so great as to it to a national calamity. Guenée ob- that, although met with throughout e, including France, it has nowhere l such a panic as in Sweden. Some rs have asserted that it spares the species genus *Alopecurus*, and others those of nus *Trifolium*, but these assertions are blished on authority sufficiently reliable, there is no evidence of care in the ations on which they are founded.

2.—In the first volume of the *Entomo- Magazine*, Mr. Wailes has published

some remarks on this moth, which I consider of such general interest that I think no apology is needed for quoting them entire:—

"Though the devastations committed by the caterpillars of this moth in our island do not in general appear to bear any comparison with its ravages in the Swedish pastures, yet when, from the failure of some of the checks appointed for keeping it within proper bounds, the species is left to increase unmolested its effects are very apparent, as the following instance will show. Some years ago, during the spring and early summer, the herbage of a large portion of the level part of the mountain of Skiddaw, near the well which most tourists visit on the ascent, previous to climbing to the summit of the first *man*, comprising at least fifty acres, and extending some distance down the western side of the mountain, was observed, even from the town of Keswick, to assume a dry and parched appearance; and so marked was the line, that the progress made by the caterpillars down the mountain could be distinctly noted. Nor was the change of colour of the herbage the only thing that attracted the attention of the good folks of Keswick; large flocks of rooks, attracted, no doubt, by the abundance of food which these caterpillars afforded them, were every morning seen wending their way to the spot, both from the rookeries at Lord's Island and other places in the vale of Keswick, and also from those of distant ultramontane parts of the neighbourhood; and, after spending the day in preying upon the unfortunate caterpillars, on the approach of night, rising in one dense cloud, and dispersing to their respective homes. Though the number of caterpillars must in this manner have been greatly reduced, yet I was informed, by a very intelligent friend residing at the foot of the mountain, that in August the moths literally swarmed throughout the neighbourhood. So completely was vegetation destroyed, that, on a visit to the spot in 1830, the extent of their ravages was distinctly visible, being very similar to the effect produced by the burning of heather, which is so

much practised on all our hills. Of course the quality of the newly-grown herbage was materially improved; thus affording another instance of indirect advantages derived from insects.

"Another very remarkable fact, illustrative of the natural habits of this moth, fell beneath my observation in the beginning of August, 1831. I was staying at Meldon Park on an entomological excursion, and, by chance, one morning visited some old pastures about a mile from that place—this was about eight o'clock—and my astonishment was very great to find the fields swarming with moths upon the wing. I managed to capture one with my hat, having neglected to take out my net, and was delighted to find it was a specimen of *Charaxes Graminis*, of which I had only captured an occasional one or two, flying amongst thistles in the middle of the day. I returned to breakfast, fully calculating on getting an ample supply during the forenoon. Accordingly, big with expectation, and completely prepared for the onslaught, I reached the spot about ten o'clock; and if my first surprise on beholding the countless myriads in my morning walk was great, it was not less on my return to find that in the same place where, not three hours before, I could scarce step without treading on them, a single specimen was all that rewarded my incessant search for some hours, over the space of at least one hundred and fifty acres. Chagrined at my ill luck, I determined that the peep of the morrow's dawn should find me prepared to profit by the experience of that day; and, accordingly, taking an assistant with me, we reached the place early; but not a moth was to be seen. The wind had changed to the east, and the drifting mist threatened to end in rain; and having fixed that day for my return to Newcastle, I felt somewhat disappointed, and wandered over the ground in the hopes that some single specimen might venture forth, but in vain; not a solitary moth was to be seen. Despairing of success, and wet and uncomfortable, from the heavy dew on the grass, and moist fog overhead, about half-past seven I was

about to return, when suddenly the whole field, as far as the eye could reach, was once more the scene of their gambols. Struck with the suddenness of their reappearance, and rejoicing at their unexpected return, I put Horace's truly entomological recommendation,

'Carpe diem, quàm minimum credula postero,'

into force. And now the difficulty was, not where to find a moth, but which one of the numberless thousands on the wing to select for an object of capture, as their flight was so rapid and irregular that the eye became bewildered with their motions, and, like the *Gyrini*, they were lost in the mazes of their evolutions. After securing what specimens I wanted, I could not help watching the scene before me; and, as in the study of all nature's works, the trouble, or rather the time spent, was more than amply repaid; for sudden as their appearance had been, their disappearance was equally so, when, as with one general consent, about half-past eight, they again settled; and their flight for the morning being over, scarcely a solitary specimen was anywhere to be seen. The moths flew about three or four inches from the ground, and apparently very seldom alighted, but threaded their way most dexterously amongst the long culms of the grasses. I reached home, not only pleased with my capture, but infinitely more so with the interesting habits of this insect; and I regret that I have not had an opportunity of again witnessing them. The species, though common hereabouts, has been considered rare in the south of England, probably from entomologists being unacquainted with its habits."



489. The Feathered Ear (*Pachetra leucophaea*).

489. THE FEATHERED EAR.—The palpi are straight, and very slightly projecting; the

terminal joint is small and short; the antennæ are long, pointed, and strongly pectinated in the male, but simple in the female: the fore wings are ample, very nearly straight on the costal, and scalloped on the hind margin; their colour is gray, slightly tinged with ochreous, and clouded and variegated with brown; the discoidal spots are very conspicuous; they are of the same clouded gray colour as the rest of the wing, but their circumscription is white, and the ground colour surrounding it very dark; below the orbicular is a very dark and obtusely wedge-shaped spot pointing towards the hind margin; there are four double transverse lines, the first near the base, very short, bent, and imperfect towards the inner margin; the second before the orbicular, and united to the wedge-shaped spot; the third, which is much interrupted and oblique, beyond the reniform; and the fourth, which is very zigzag, and very pale, parallel with the hind margin; on this last are seated six or seven distinct and acutely wedge-shaped dark spots, all of them pointing towards middle of the wing; the costal margin is spotted with darker and lighter: the hind wings are cloudy gray, with the wing-rays, a crescentic discoidal spot, and a marginal line decidedly darker; their outline is waved; there is also an indistinct clouded band parallel with the hind margin, more particularly observable in the female; the fringe is spotted; the head and thorax are varied with gray and brown; the body is grayish-brown, with a medio-dorsal series of darker crests.

The CATERPILLAR has not been found in this country, but Guenée describes it as obese, velvety, and swollen posteriorly, and having small and short claspers, and a large and glabrous head of a light brown colour; the body is yellowish-gray, and striated, with a very conspicuous medio-dorsal stripe of a nankeen-yellow colour; the sub-dorsal stripe is less distinct, and the spiracular stripe melts gradually into the paler area beneath; the usual dots are extremely small and scarcely perceptible: the spiracles are strongly outlined with black: there is a shining brown

plate on the second segment. It feeds in those tufts of grass which grow on commons and in dry woods, and lives through the winter from October till the following April. When full-fed, it makes a soft cocoon among mosses on the surface of the ground, and therein changes to a short, big-bellied CHRYSALIS, with the anterior part of each segment chagreened, and the extremity of the abdomen very blunt.

The MOTH appears on the wing at the end of June, and continues flying until the middle of July: the only British locality in which it has been known to occur is Mickleham, in Surrey, and here it has not been taken during the last seven years. Mr. Stevens has kindly sent me the following information for publication in this work: — "Whilst mothing on Mickleham Downs, early in July, about fifteen years ago, I boxed several moths that were flying round flowers then in bloom, and the next morning, when pinning my captures, I found amongst them a specimen of *Pachetra leucophæa*. For several years afterwards, during the same month of July, I succeeded in capturing a few more specimens, not more than fourteen or fifteen in all. For the last seven or eight years I have tried in vain. I have only heard of three more specimens besides those mentioned above: the last was taken about seven years ago." (The scientific name is *Pachetra leucophæa*.)



490. The Straw Under-wing (*Ceryx cytherea*).

490. THE STRAW UNDER-WING.—The palpi are slightly curved and pectinated, the terminal joint naked and pointed; the antennæ of the male are serrated, of the female simple; the fore wings are ample, very slightly arched on the costa, blunt at the tip, and waved on the hind margin; their colour is various, most

commonly bistre-brown of several shades, yet sometimes tinged with brick-dust red, and always having four transverse lines and the two discoidal spots mapped out, or, at least, indicated in pale brown, gray, or white; the first transverse line is close to the base, short and imperfect; the second, much angled, precedes the orbicular; the third follows the reniform, and is the most distinct; the fourth is parallel with the hind margin, vague, waved, broken, and often indistinct; the hind wings are straw-coloured, with a broad smoke-coloured marginal band; the margin is waved; the hind margin of all the wings has a delicately slender black line: the head and thorax are gray-brown, the tint produced by a diversity of colour in the scales; the body is gray-brown, the scales concolorous.

The CATERPILLAR is described by Guenée as elongate and cylindrical, smooth and shining; the head is pale, with two black lines down the face; the body is of a grayish yellow colour, excepting the three thoracic segments and the lateral area, which are wood-brown; all the stripes are conspicuous and blackish, the medio-dorsal is the most distinct, double, crowded with black dots, and velvety on the anterior part of each segment; the sub-dorsal stripe also is double, the spiracular stripe is bordered with black above. It feeds on the grasses which grow on dry and stony hills, and lives through the winter from September until the following April: the CHRYSALIS is subterranean.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and has been taken in most of our counties as far north as Kircudbrightshire; Mr. Birchall says it is common, and generally distributed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cerigo Cytherea*.)



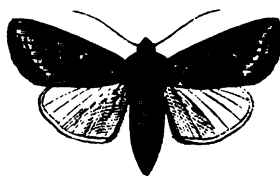
491. The Flounced Rustic (*Luperina testacea*).

491. THE FLOUNCED RUSTIC.—The palpi are

short and scarcely projecting; the antennæ are ciliated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are rather narrow, very straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and slightly waved on the hind margin; their colour is testaceous, with several dark umber-brown markings, the most conspicuous of which is below the two discoidal spots, and has some resemblance to a capital letter I placed longitudinally; the disk of the reniform is paler than the ground colour of the wing; there is a series of crescentic dark brown spots beyond the reniform and the concavity of each crescent is occupied by a paler crescent; these markings are followed by a broad transverse paler band, and a darker and indented hind-marginal band: the hind wings are delicately pale, and exhibit the most slender trace of a darker discoidal spot, and a linear interrupted border: the head and thorax are testaceous brown, the body gray-brown.

"The caterpillar is dull flesh-colour, the head and the corneous plate on the second segment pale yellowish brown (*Treitschke*) on the lower parts of the stems of grass." (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i. p. 206.)

The MOTH appears on the wing throughout August and September, and is common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Luperina testacea*.)



492. Dumeril's Luperina (*Luperina Dumerili*).

492. DUMERIL'S LUPERINA.—The palpi are short and scarcely projecting, the antennæ are ciliated in the male, simple in the female, the fore wings are rather narrow, very straight on the costa, and scarcely waved on the hind margin; their colour is testaceous-brown, with a darker median band, and a darker but narrow hind-marginal band: the discoidal spots are very distinct and very pale; the

is oblong and oblique, the median on which they rest is quite white, two white branches, there is also a white wing-ray parallel with the gin: the hind wings are extremely iscot-brown, slightly clouded towards margin in the female: the head and re testaceous brown; the body pale brown.

specimens of the moth are said to have been in the Isle of Portland by Mr. one of them is in Mr. Bond's collection. The scientific name is *Luperina Dume-*

The specimen figured and described is fine and valuable series from the Conindly lent me by Mr. Doubleday.

GUENÉE'S LUPERINA. — "Thorax pale mixed with white: body very pale: is pale testaceous, irrorated with black te atoms—an indistinct interrupted a before the middle—then a second striga composed of black lunules, ternally with whitish; the first striga is in a rather conspicuous black dot ner margin of the wing, the ordinary spots are placed between these re reniform one being distinctly edged te. Between the black dots on the rgin of the wing and the thorax is a black line. Hind margin pale testath an indistinct undulating pale line, ing at a pale patch on the costa near A distinct row of black marginal fringe spotted with deep and pale on the costa near the apex are two white spots: hind wings pure white sexes, with black marginal lunules; of the male rather strongly ciliated.

specimens of this insect were taken in the autumn of 1862; it is closely *Luperina testacea*, *L. Nickerlii*, and less, but is apparently distinct from The Rev. Henry Burney most kindly is pair for examination, and allowed forward one of them to my valued J. Guenée, who informs me that it is with a specimen in his cabinet taken

in France, which is described in his works as '*Luperina testacea*, var. *A*,' accompanied by a remark that it will probably prove a distinct species. In this remark I coincide, and with the consent of Mr. Burney, I propose to name it after my friend.

"It differs from *L. testacea* in the thorax and abdomen, being slenderer, in the peculiar mottled appearance of the fore wings, and in the absence of the three round white dots on the costa, near the apex, which are so distinct in *L. testacea* and *L. Nickerlii*. The hind wings in both sexes are of a much purer white than in *L. testacea*."

Of this species I have no knowledge whatever beyond what is conveyed in Mr. Doubleday's original description, which I have copied from the *Entomologists' Manual* for 1864, p. 123. (The scientific name is *Luperina Guenéei*.)



494. The Hedge Rustic (*Luperina Oespitii*).

494. THE HEDGE RUSTIC. — The palpi are inconspicuous, they scarcely project beyond the head; the antennæ are ciliated in the male, simple in the female; the eyes are very hairy: the fore wings are ample, straight on the costa, and blunt at the tip; their colour is opaque bistre-brown, the discoidal spot clearly mapped out in white, and there are three distinct transverse lines, the first is before the orbicular; the second beyond the reniform; and the third, which is broken up into crescentic spots, is parallel with the hind margin; each of these lines is double, that is, consists of two portions, the one darker, the other paler than the ground colour; the first has the pale portion towards the base, the second and third towards the hind margin; the hind wings of the male are very pale, almost white, sometimes with one,

sometimes two darker bars, parallel with the hind margin: in some specimens I find scarcely any trace of these bars; but there is always a slender dark brown line on the extreme margin: the hind wings of the female are clouded with smoky brown: the head and thorax have exactly the same colour as the fore wings; the body is pale dingy-brown.

"The egg is at first pale straw-colour, soon turning pale purplish brown, and again becoming dingy-gray a long time before the caterpillars appear: this is singular, for the last change of colour usually precedes the hatching of the caterpillar but a few days or hours at the outside. The CATERPILLAR at first is a little dingy fellow, but after a moult or two, puts on the gayest dress worn in all its existence, becoming of a clear full green, with white medio-dorsal, sub-dorsal, and broader spiracular lines." Thus writes the Rev. John Hellins, one of our very best observers, in the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*, vol. iii. p. 212. In June, 1866, I received some of the full-grown caterpillars from a friend who dug them up in a meadow which had been completely laid waste by the ravages of caterpillars, and had assumed the appearance of a scorched desert: the caterpillars of an *Agrotis* hereafter to be described were the main agents in this devastation, but they were intermixed with others more attractive in appearance, which subsequently proved to be those of *Luperina Cespitis*. The head of these was rather narrower than the second segment, the face flat, and the whole glabrous; the body is almost uniformly cylindrical, but slightly decreases in bulk towards each extremity; on the second segment is a semi-circular glabrous plate, and there is another on the thirteenth segment; the colour of the head is dingy-brown, and that of the two dorsal plates is darker brown, the rest of the dorsal surface has a metallic bronze-like lustre with five dingy-white stripes, one of them medio-dorsal, the others lateral; the ventral surface and claspers have a semi-transparent greenish tint; the legs are corneous as usual, and of a rather darker

colour. It feeds on grass, and exclusively by night, either burying itself in the earth or hiding at the roots of the grass by day: about midsummer my specimens finally entered the earth and formed themselves earthen cells, without any perceptible admixture of silk or gum, and in these they changed to shining red-brown CHRYSALIDS, having an anal spike forked, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, bearing two sharp bristles at the extremity.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and, although never abundant, has been occasionally met with in many of our English counties, Hampshire, Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Suffolk, Worcester, Lancashire, York. Mr. Birchall informs us it is abundant on the Irish coast near Dublin. (The scientific name is *Luperina Cespitis*.)



495. The Crescent-striped (*Mamestra objecta*).

495. THE CRESCENT-STRIPED.—The antennae are rather long, and almost simple in both sexes; the palpi are curved upwards, naked, and widely-separated at the tips: the fore wings are rather long, rather narrow, and slightly waved on the hind margin; their colour is dingy brown; the orbicular spot is oblong and oblique, its border whitish, and rendered more conspicuous by the dark, but narrow, area immediately around it; the reniform is irregular, its colours the same as those of the orbicular, except that it has two white dots at its lower exterior extremity; beyond this are two oblique transverse paler lines, the outer of which is zigzag, and the inner is accompanied by several dark lunules, and there are three, as is usual in this tribe, rather conspicuous pale dots on the costal margin near the tip; the hind wings are pale grayish-brown, with darker wing-rays and hind margin, and paler base; the head and

thorax are of the colour of the fore wings, the body of the hind wings.

The **MOTH** appears on the wing in July, and is said to occur in several of our English counties; but it seems to be very local and so imperfectly known that the recorded habitats must be received with great doubt; it is certainly abundant on the banks of the Thames near Gravesend, and also on the Irish coast near Waterford. (The scientific name is *Mamestra abjecta*.)

Obs.—This obscurely-marked insect is the *Noctua lunulina* of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.* p. 192, No. 92).



496. The Large Nutmeg (*Mamestra anceps*).

496. **THE LARGE NUTMEG.**—The antennæ are rather long, and almost simple in both sexes; the palpi are short, the tips naked and distant: the colour of the four wings is pale dingy-brown, tinged with ochreous; the ground colour of the orbicular and reniform spots is scarcely different from that of the rest of the wing, but the border of the reniform is almost white; there is an irregular paler band parallel with the hind margin, accompanied on the outside by a slender zigzag line of the same colour, which, below the middle, projects two teeth or angles to the hind margin itself: the hind wings are pale gray-brown, with a darker hind-marginal band and darker wing-rays: the head and thorax are exactly of the same colour as the fore wings, the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

The **MOTH** appears on the wing in June, and is common in most of our English counties, it is also reported from Scotland, and Mr. Birchall says it is common on the Irish coast near Dublin. (The scientific name is *Mamestra anceps*.)

The **CATERPILLAR** of this moth is very imperfectly known. Mr. Stainton, citing Borkhausen, says it is "pale brown, with three faintly darker streaks; the spots black, the second and anal segment black; food unknown. (*Stainton's Manual*, vol i. p. 208.)

Obs. This species is certainly the *Noctua contigua* of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.* No. 91); but that name will occur farther on applied to another species.



497. The White Colon (*Mamestra albicollon*).

497. **THE WHITE COLON.**—The antennæ are rather long, and nearly simple in both sexes; the palpi are inconspicuous: the fore wings are rather ample, their colour is dark gray-brown, mottled and marbled with darker colours, the markings being generally sharp and well-defined; the orbicular spot is nearly circular, and of the ground colour; the reniform is rather elongate, and has two white dots at its lower outer extremity; these are placed one above the other, and resemble the colon (:) used in printing: parallel with the hind margin is an irregular transverse series of whitish or ochreous spots: the hind wings are gray-brown, darker towards the hind margin and apical angle; the wing-rays also are conspicuously darker: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, as are also the tips of the crests on the body; the rest of the body is of the same colour as the hind wings.

The **EGGS** are laid in June, in waste places, on various species of *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium*, and in gardens on lettuce and other esculents: the **CATERPILLAR** is full-fed about the end of July, when it falls from its food-plant and rolls itself in a compact ring if disturbed. The head is rather narrower than the second segment; and the body is almost uniformly cylindrical,

very smooth and velvety, and slightly decreasing towards either extremity: the colour of the head is pale semi-transparent green, and glabrous: the second segment has on its anterior margin a crescentic glabrous plate, resembling the head in colour; the body is grass-green, with a medio-dorsal stripe slightly darker, and intersected by an extremely narrow paler stripe on each side just below the spiracles, and, touching all of them except the first and ninth, is a pale stripe, intersected by a darker stripe; the claspers and legs are concolorous with the body.

The moth appears on the wing in May and June, and has been taken in Devonshire by Mr. Mathew, in Somersetshire by Mr. Crotch, in Cheshire and Lancashire by Mr. Birchall, in Northumberland, Durham, and the Lake District; it is also exceedingly common on the Irish coast near Dublin. (The scientific name is *Mamestra albicolon*.)



498. The Confused (*Mamestra furva*).

498. THE CONFUSED.—The antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male, and of a testaceous-brown colour; the palpi are very inconspicuous: the colour of the fore wings is dark gray-brown, obscurely mottled and marbled with darker markings; the reniform and orbicular spots are confused, and have no white or light borders; parallel with the hind margin is a pale interrupted line, or rather a series of pale linear spots: the hind wings are dingy gray-brown, paler at the base, and having darker wing-rays: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR is thus described by Guenée—"Vermiform, shining, transparent, and of a dull violet-brown colour, with the usual some-

what wart-like spots, as well as the head, the plates of the neck and twelfth segment, and the spiracles shining black. It lives in June concealed at the root of grasses, especially *Aira canescens* in the manner of *Xylophasia polyodon* and *X. lateritia*, both of which it much resembles."

The moth appears on the wing in July, and is said to have been taken in Devonshire, Somersetshire, Kent, Berkshire, Suffolk, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, the Lake District, Scotland, and Ireland: it is certainly very local, and is imperfectly known, one of the varieties of *Apamea gemina* hereafter to be described, being constantly sent under the name of *Furva*: on this account I receive all reports of its capture with distrust unless accompanied with specimens. (The scientific name is *Mamestra furva*.)

Obs. This confused and obscurely-coloured moth is not noticed by Haworth or Stephens, and, therefore, I believe has received no English name prior to that now given.



499. The Cabbage Moth (*Mamestra Brassicae*).

499. THE CABBAGE MOTH.—The antennæ are rather long and slender, and scarcely ciliated in either sex: the fore wings are dark smoky gray-brown, mottled and marbled with confused markings, both darker and paler; the orbicular spot is inconspicuous, but decidedly to be traced; the reniform is delicately outlined with white or whitish gray, and has a pale interior disk, in which the same pale gray colour predominates: the hind wings are dark smoky-brown, with rather pale base, and rather darker crescentic discoidal spot and wing-rays: the head, thorax, and body have the same colour as the fore and hind wings.

The egg is laid on the cultivated varieties of *Brassica*, as summer cabbage, brocoli, cauli-

flower, seakale, &c., and the young CATERPILLAR emerges in a few days, and immediately commences its destructive career. I am unable to give a precise date for oviposition, or for the emergence of the caterpillar, having observed them feeding throughout the summer and autumn. In a perfectly natural state this caterpillar devours the leaves of almost every herb, particularly the various species of *Chenopodium* and *Rumex*: in the garden it is excessively destructive, having an insatiable appetite, which it seeks to indulge, without intermission, day and night; it spoils even more than it devours, gnawing its way into the very heart of our cabbages, and filling its galleries with watery and disgusting excrement; it is next to impossible to rid the cabbages of their unwelcome tenant, which continually escapes the vigilant eyes of the cook, and, boiled to death in the midst of its noxious career, is served up as an almost inevitable concomitant of summer cabbage. It is, however, by no means confined to the interior, but may be found feeding exposed on cabbages, dahlias, geraniums, marygolds, and almost every plant, useful or ornamental, that the garden produces. When full-fed, it rolls itself in a compact ring if annoyed, and remains in that position for a considerable time; when crawling, the head is somewhat protracted. The head is scarcely so broad as the body, and is partially received into the second segment; the body is cylindrical, smooth, and velvety; the twelfth segment is slightly incrassated dorsally. The head is very glabrous, testaceous, reticulated, or marbled with darker brown; the body usually divided longitudinally into two equal regions as regards colour; the dorsal region, including the spiracles, is olive-brown; the ventral region dingy yellow; the division between the two colours is usually abrupt and clearly defined, and extends throughout the length of the caterpillar from the head to the anal claspers; on the back of every segment is a somewhat obscure triangular mark pointing backwards, and rendered more conspicuous by being bounded by a lighter shade; in each triangle are two white dots placed transversely; the spiracles are also

white; the legs and claspers are of the same colour as the ventral surface. Such is a description of the normal and more marked colouring of this ubiquitous caterpillar, but it varies infinitely; in some examples there are evident black dorsal markings on each side of each segment, except the twelfth, and on that a large square black patch, of which the hinder and lateral margins are well defined, but not the anterior margin; in others the olive hue of the back is replaced by a clear brown, and again in others the entire body is of a pale and perfectly uniform dingy-green. The caterpillar changes to a brown and glossy CHRYsalis in the earth, and remains in that state throughout the winter. During the autumnal and winter garden-digging, the chrysalids are turned up by hundreds, and might then be readily collected; they are a favourite food of all kinds of poultry—fowls, guinea-fowls, peafowls, and pheasants devour them with the greatest avidity.

The moth appears on the wing continuously during the summer, and is common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Mamestra Brassicæ*.)



500. The Dot (*Mamestra Persicariæ*).

500. THE DOT.—The antennæ are long, and very slender towards the tip, those of the male are very slightly ciliated; the fore wings are ample, rather pointed at the tip, and slightly waved on the hind margin, their colour is very rich dark bistre-brown, frequently variegated with rich chestnut; the orbicular spot is circular, but very indistinct, its outline is sometimes indicated by a few white scales; the reniform is very bright and conspicuous; it is of a pure white, excepting a cloud in the centre, which takes the form of the exterior outline, and varies in tint from a dingy smoke-

colour to a rich chestnut-brown; there is a conspicuous but small pale spot on the costa immediately above the reniform, and other smaller ones nearer the tip; there is also an irregular series of yellowish dots on the disk of the wing parallel with its hind margin: the hind wings are pale towards the base, very dark smoky-brown towards the hind margin, this colour forming a broad band; the crescentic discoidal spot and wing-rays in the pale portion of the wings are darker: the thorax, which has a double crest in front, is dark bistre-brown; the body is smoky gray-brown, with a ferruginous tuft at the base; the tip has a triple tuft in the male, the median lobe being erected, the lateral lobes arched.

The egg is laid in June and July, and the young CATERPILLAR emerges towards the end of the latter month; when full-fed it rolls itself in a tight ring if disturbed, and falls to the ground; the head is rather small, and partially withdrawn into the second segment when at rest; the body is smooth, very stout, and somewhat attenuated anteriorly; the twelfth segment is the largest, tumid and obtusely humped: the colour is various, bright green, dingy green, rosy brown, or dark brown; as in many other cases where this difference of colour prevails, the brown specimens generally produce males, the green ones females; in the following definition I describe only the intensity, not the colour of the markings. The head shining, pale, mottled with darker; the second segment has a nearly square dark velvety patch on the back, bounded on each side by a longitudinal white line, and being intersected in the middle by a third longitudinal white line; a pale narrow median stripe commences at the termination of this short white line, and terminates on the twelfth segment; on each side are two series of oblique dark markings; those of the upper series commence on the fifth segment, and are continued to the twelfth segment, each commencing about the middle of the side, pass obliquely upwards and backwards to the median stripe, and there meet a corresponding marking on the opposite side, thus forming a series of V-shaped markings, the points of

the V's directed backwards; those V's on the fifth and sixth segments have the greatest intensity; the twelfth segment is also much darker than the rest, but the dark portion has lost the V-shape; there is a slender dark rivulet stripe on each side below the V-shaped markings, and from this descend five other oblique markings, taking an opposite direction to the upper ones, and terminating in the claspers; in the upper part of each of these is situated a white spiracle; the twelfth segment has a pale squarish patch behind; the anterior part of the body is dark beneath. It feeds on a great variety of plants, and is particularly fond of elder; is full-fed at the end of September, and buries itself in the earth in order to undergo the change to a *CHRYSALE*.

The MOTH appears at the end of June, and is common throughout July in most of our English counties, and extends also into Scotland; but Mr. Birchall did not meet with it in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Mamestra Persicariae*.)



501. The Rustic Shoulder-Knot (*Apamea basilina*).

501. THE RUSTIC SHOULDER-KNOT. — The antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male; the palpi are porrected and prominent, the second joint densely clothed with scales, the terminal joint very distinct and almost naked: the forewings have the hind margin slightly waved; their colour is pale ochreous-brown, marbled with shades of greater or less intensity; the orbicular is rather oblique and very indistinct; the reniform is more clearly defined, its border outlined in dingy white, and the lower half of its area filled with smoky-brown; there is a short black line at the base directed towards, but not nearly reaching, the middle of the wing; this black line is slightly elbowed in the middle, and often emits at the elbow a

very short branch: the hind wings are more dingy than the fore wings, but of very similar tint: the head and thorax are ochreous-brown; the body rather pale.

The eggs are laid on the ears of wheat in little clusters, generally in sufficient number to supply one or more CATERPILLARS when hatched to every grain in the ear; then they penetrate the grains, and consume the contained flour as soon as it has commenced to become solid, leaving the cuticle of the grain, as well as the chaffy husks with which it is enveloped, perfectly intact, with the exception of the very small aperture through which it escapes. As soon as the caterpillar is too large for the grain to contain, it introduces itself between the husk and the beard of the ear, in which situation it cannot be detected without difficulty, being exactly similar in colour: this occurs at harvest-time. It then allows itself to be hidden in the sheaves, and is housed with the corn: if we examine the floor of the barn where the wheat is threshed, we find these caterpillars, then about the thickness of a straw, expelled by the stroke of the flail, crawling about in multitudes. The time has now arrived when its destructive propensities have ceased: the grains have acquired the required hardness, and the lower temperature of approaching winter serving to benumb the caterpillars, each constructs a little cocoon in which to pass the cold season. No sooner has the spring arrived, bringing with it a rapid vegetation, than they change their manner of life altogether; they forsake the granaries and barns, and, wandering into the fields and hedge-rows, attack and devour the roots and lower leaves of many herbaceous plants; they still grow somewhat slowly, and now assume the usual habits and appearance of the other *Apameas*; for up to this period they have possessed all the characteristics of the caterpillars *Leucanias* or of young *Dianthecias*; so true it is that the food and economy of caterpillars exercise a great influence on their forms as well as colours. They now attain their full size, and are, to all appearance, genuine *Apameas*; they feed almost entirely by night, concealing themselves in or near the ground

by day; they rest in a straight position, but roll themselves in a compact ring when disturbed or annoyed. The head is shining, and rather narrower than the second segment into which it is partially withdrawn when at rest; the body is obese and almost uniformly cylindrical. The colour of the head is pale semi-transparent brown, slightly reticulated with darker brown: there is a rather narrow medio-dorsal stripe of a dull yellow colour, and a similarly-coloured lateral stripe on each side, the interspace being occupied by a darker ground-colour, interrupted by a longitudinal series of black spots; the spiracles are black, and situated in a palish stripe of a dingy white, the ventral area and claspers being nearly of the same colour. In this state the caterpillar finally buries itself in the ground in the month of March, and forming an earthen cell rather than cocoon, changes to a brown shining CHRY-SALIS.

The MOTH appears on the wing at the end of May and during June: the females may then be seen flying over the wheat-fields and commencing the work of destruction by depositing their eggs in the ears. It is but too common everywhere, and is one of the most destructive of all our *Noctuas*. (The scientific name is *Apamea basilinea*.)

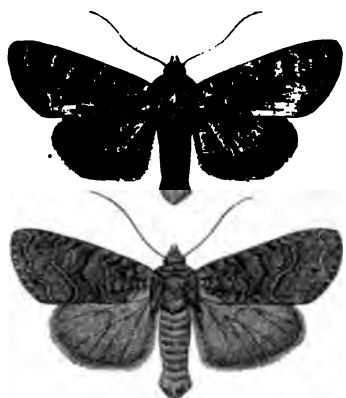


502. The Union Rustic (*Apamea connexa*).

502. THE UNION RUSTIC.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes, but rather stouter in the male; the palpi are porrected and very slender at the tips: the colour of the fore wings is gray, with a median band which is altogether darker than the ground colour, but more especially so towards the inner margin where the bands are contracted, and the dark colour forms a decided blotch; the costal portion of the band includes the two discoidal spots; the orbicular is clearly defined, it has a gray circumscription and a clouded median

area; the reniform is gray and very imperfectly defined: the hind wings are dark gray-brown, rather paler towards the base, and have an indistinct crescentic discoidal spot; the head is gray; the thorax gray, often with a reddish median tuft; the body gray, with a reddish tuft at the base.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July; it has been taken in some abundance in Yorkshire, and is recorded as occurring in other English counties. Mr. Douglas Robinson mentions it as a native of Kirkcudbrightshire, but Mr. Birchall omits it in his Irish list. (The scientific name is *Apamea connexa*.)



503. The Dusky Brocade (*Apamea gemina*).

503. THE DUSKY BROCADE.—The antennæ are almost simple in both sexes; the palpi are porrected, but not prominently so, they are naked at the tip: the colour of the fore wings is so different that it is necessary to describe two varieties; the first (represented in the upper figure) has two very different shades of colour; there is a large blotch at the base, not reaching the costa or inner margin; a second blotch on the costa descending between the discoidal spots, and abruptly terminated below these spots by a blackish and straight streak, and a hind marginal band dark bistre-brown; the remainder of the wing being pale ochreous-brown; both discoidal spots are of the same pale colour, and have a pale gray circumscription: the second variety (represented in the lower figure) is of a smoky bistre-brown

colour, almost uniform throughout; the discoidal spots scarcely perceptible; and the only distinct and constant marking being a pale angled line, parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are smoky gray-brown, paler at the base, with darker wing-rays and crescentic discoidal spot; the fringe is pale, the outer portion almost white: in both varieties the head and front of thorax are pale, the disk of the thorax is dark brown, and has a short bifid crest in front; the body is paler, slightly crested, the crests being slightly darker.

The eggs are laid in July and probably also in August on the culms of grasses of various species, and the young CATERPILLARS emerge in August and September; they hibernate at the roots of grasses when very small, and feed again in April, becoming full-fed in May; they eat mostly by night, concealing themselves by day; when disturbed, they fall to the ground rolled in a compact ring: the head is shining, and narrower than the second segment, into which it is partially received; the body is obese and soft, it is of a dark smoke-colour, with a paler medio-dorsal stripe, and a paler lateral stripe, the space between which two stripes has a series of black spots; in the region of the spiracles is a still paler and rather ochreous stripe, in which are the black spiracles, above each of which is a black spot.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July, and occurs almost everywhere in the United Kingdom. (The scientific name is *Apamea gemina*.)

Obs. I believe that my predecessor has given three English and three scientific names to this variable species. The Brown-Pinioned Brocade (*Noctua oblonga*, *Lep. Brit.* No. 78); the Gothic Brocade (*Noctua remissa*, No. 79); and the Dingy Brocade (*Noctua obscura*, No. 80). Mr. Stephens has called it the Dusky Brocade (*Ilama furva*). This is one of those cases in which there seem to be two distinct types of ornamentation, which in their extremes must pass for species, but which seem connected by intermediates of less frequent occurrence than either of the types.



The Small Clouded Brindle (*Apamea unanimitas*).

THE SMALL CLOUDED BRINDLE.—The fore wings porrected and conspicuous, the hind wings faintly densely clothed with scales, the antennæ rather long and naked; the legs are simple and slender; the colour of the wings is umber-brown, marbled with a few transverse lines of darker brown and a few bent lines exterior to the reniform; the venation is rather oblique, and very difficult to see; the reniform very clearly defined, having a white circumscription, particularly conspicuous on its outer margin; the hind wings are gray-brown, paler at the base, and having a distinct crescentic spot; the head and thorax have the same colours of the fore wings; the body is like the hind wings.

THE CATERPILLAR of this moth is unknown.

Mr. Stainton gives Freyer as his authority for the following description:—"Gray; white dorsal line; a row of black spots between it and the whitish sub-dorsal line; the line whitish. Feeds on grass." *Naturalist's Manual*, vol. i. p. 211.)

THE MOTHS appear on the wing in July, and are taken in Devonshire, Somersetshire, Surrey, Essex, and occasionally in more southern counties, extending even into Scotland. Mr. Birchall has taken it in the neighbourhood of Dublin and Wicklow, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Apamea unanimitas*.)

—It must be admitted that this moth very closely resembles the preceding. It can, however, be distinguished by its larger size and much greater constancy of colour-



505. The Double-lobed (*Apamea ophiogramma*).

505. THE DOUBLE-LOBED.—The palpi rather long and porrected, slender at the base, then swollen, and again slender and naked at the tip; the antennæ are slender and simple: the fore wings are dark brown on the costa; this colour descends in a kind of festoon below the middle of the wing, and enclosing both the discoidal spots, which are rather obscurely indicated, again ascends, terminating in a point on the costa very near the tip of the wing: below this large dark area the inner-marginal area is pale gray: there is a brown shade about the middle of the hind margin, and a brown dash at the anal angle, which approaches the inferior border of the dark brown area first described: the hind wings are dingy gray-brown, as well as the head, thorax, and body.

THE MOTHS appear on the wing in June, in the gardens of Kent and Surrey, Essex and Middlesex, in the immediate neighbourhood of London. Mr. Douglas Robinson informs me that it has been taken in Kirkeudbrightshire; and Mr. Birchall says that there is one specimen in the collection of Trinity College, Dublin, captured by Mr. Tardy. (The scientific name is *Apamea ophiogramma*.)

Obs.—In this, as in many other instances, the number and perseverance of entomologists resident in London has given to this species the reputation of being a London insect *par excellence*, a reputation which will, in all probability, be shaken as entomologists increase in number at a distance from the metropolis: in London, supposing the number of industrious entomologists only keeps pace with the population, our records ought to exceed tenfold that of any other city in the empire.



506. The Crescent (*Apamea fibrosa*).

506. THE CRESCENT. — The antennæ are nearly simple in both sexes; the palpi are porrected and naked at the tip: the fore wings are rather pointed at the tip, and rather concave below the tip; as regards colour, there are two very distinct varieties of this insect; in the first (represented in the upper figure) the inner margin and a broader band parallel with the hind margin, are pale gray-brown, the hind margin itself, and all the basal area of the wing being umber-brown, somewhat marbled with other tints: in the second variety (represented in the lower figure) the fore wings are uniform umber-brown; the orbicular spot is very obscure, the reniform very distinct, sometimes altogether of a snowy whiteness; sometimes its circumscription and a central line only are white; but I almost invariably find that the wing-rays proceeding from its lower extremity are pure white for a short distance: the hind wings are gray-brown: the head, thorax, and body are of the colour of the wings.

The CATERPILLAR is an internal feeder, living concealed in the flowering stems of the common yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*), and devouring the pith: it has a brown shining head, and a whitish maggot-like body, with a dark brown dorsal plate on the second segment.

The MOON appears on the wing in July. All my specimens came from the fens of Cambridgeshire, where it appears to be abundant;

it has also been taken in Sussex, Surrey, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Yorkshire. (The scientific name is *Apamea fibrosa*.)



507. The Common Rustic (*Apamea oculea*).

507. THE COMMON RUSTIC. — The antennæ are slender and simple, those of the male scarcely different from those of the female; the palpi are porrected, and the tips naked: the fore wings have the tips blunt, and the outline of the fringe scalloped; their colour is remarkably inconstant, it has not a single character by which the species can be with certainty distinguished; the most common colouring appears to be umber-brown, with a darker median band more or less distinct; but in many specimens there is not the slightest trace of this band; another very distinct variety has the whole of the inner margin of the wing ochreous-brown, which colour, passing under the reniform, ascends obliquely to the tip of

the wing, leaving a broad dark brown costal area, and a dark brown hind margin; the orbicular spot is very seldom clearly defined, often entirely imperceptible; the reniform is generally well defined, its circumscription pale, and its disk occupied by a crescentic pure white spot; sometimes, however, this conspicuous character is wanting, the white being confined to a mere line, and sometimes it is replaced by an ochreous spot: the hind wings are dark smoky-brown: the colour of the head and thorax varies as much as that of the fore wings: in some specimens there is a median elongate pale blotch on the thorax, in others a ferruginous tuft at the base; the body is slightly crested, and is almost invariably of the same dull colour as the hind wings.

I am by no means certain that I know the CATERPILLAR of this ubiquitous insect. Three years back I possessed a number of caterpillars which I supposed to be this species, but after feeding upon sods of grass, they finally entered the earth, turned to CHRYSALIDS, and died: they were putty-coloured, with a black glossy plate on the second, and a smaller one on the twelfth segment; there was a very indistinct medio-dorsal and another lateral stripe. (See *Stainton's Manual*, vol. i. p. 211, where the description is rather different. The scientific name is *Apamea oculea*).

Obs. My predecessor divides this protean species into five — the Flame Furbelow *Noctua furca*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 136; the Russet (*N. rara*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 137); the Letter I (*N. I-niger*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 140); the Common Rustic (*N. oculea*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 41); and the Rustic Mourner (*N. lugens*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 142); in addition to which he describes thirteen varieties, designating them by letters of the Greek alphabet: our collections are now so much more extensive than in the time of Mr. Haworth, that these species and varieties are shown to be connected by intermediates, thus rendering the descriptions useless: it were a hopeless task, the endeavour to describe every individual of the species which differed from the rest.



508. The Marbled Minor (*Miana strigilis*).

508. THE MARBLED MINOR.—The palpi are porrected and curved upwards; the antennae are rather stout in the males, slender in the females: the fore wings are slightly prolonged but not pointed at the tip; their colour is usually dark brown, marbled with white, but the variation in colouring is so great that it may truly be said that two specimens cannot be found alike; a conspicuous whitish bar usually crosses the wing parallel with the hind margin; this is elbowed below the middle, irregular and toothed; this white bar is particularly bright near the inner margin, and on the said inner margin, half way between this bar and the base, are two white linear marks, which indicate the commencement of two irregularly elbowed and approximate white lines, which in some specimens ascend to the costa, and in others are entirely wanting; in the specimens possessing these white markings the discoidal spots are also outlined in white, but in others no markings are distinctly visible, the entire wing being suffused with black more or less shaded and tinted with ferruginous-brown: the hind wings are always dark smoky-brown: the body has a medio-dorsal series of very distinct crests.

The CATERPILLAR has a small shining head, narrower than the second segment; the body is stout, smooth, and rests in a bent position in the interior of the stems of the larger grasses; it is attenuated at both extremities:

there is a corneous dorsal plate on the second and twelfth segments. The colour of the head and of these dorsal plates is dingy red; of the body pale grayish-green, but varying to different tints in different specimens; there are traces of five longitudinal stripes paler than the ground colour, but these are very indistinct; these stripes are studded with minute warts, each of which emits a short stiff black hair; the spiracles are black and connected by a dark stripe; the ventral is paler than the dorsal area, its colour is inclining to dingy ochreous-green. When full-fed it leaves the grass on which it has been feeding, and descending to the earth forms an oval cell in the ground, and in this changes to a small and reddish *CHRYSLIS* of rather slender form: these may frequently be dug up in gardens, especially those in which weeds have been allowed to get too much ahead.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July, and is abundant in most of our English counties: in South Wales, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, it flies in the day-time over the ripe grass when ready to cut, and is accompanied by the following species, *Fasciuncula*. (The scientific name is *Miana strigilis*.)

Obs. Four of Haworth's species are here included under the name of *Strigilis*: the Marbled Minor (*Noctua praduncula*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 145), represented in the upper figure; the Minor Beauty (*Noctua strigilis*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 146); the Tawny Marbled (*Noctua latruncula*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 147), represented in the third figure; and the Blackamoor (*Noctua Ethiops*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 148), represented in the last figure.



509. The Middle-barred Minor (*Miana fasciuncula*).

509. THE MIDDLE-BARRED MINOR. — The palpi are porrected and curved upwards; the antennæ are rather stout in the male, slender in the female; the colour of the fore wing is

reddish-brown, with a darker central band, in which are situated the paler discoidal spots: the hind wings are dark smoky-brown; the body is slightly crested.

The moth appears on the wing in June, flying over the standing grass: it occurs in all our counties from the North of Scotland to the Land's End, but is not very abundant. (The scientific name is *Miana fasciuncula*.)

Obs. I have followed Haworth and Doubleday in treating this as a distinct species: Guenée makes it a variety of *Strigilis*, from which it differs principally in the red tinge which pervades the wings and in the smaller size: the CATERPILLAR and economy are unknown.

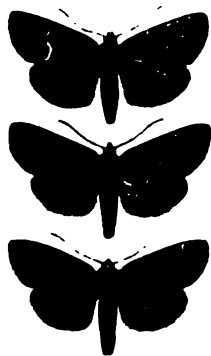


510. The Rosy Minor (*Miana litorea*).

510. THE ROSY MINOR. — The palpi are curved, porrected, and slightly ascending; the antennæ are very slender in both sexes: the fore wings are gray-brown and suffused with a beautiful tinge of vinous-red; the wing is almost equally divided in two areas by a straight whitish transverse line; the area within this divisional line is darker than the area without, which has a pearly-gray tinge, shading, however, into the vinous-red towards the hind margin; in the pearly-gray space is situated the reniform, in the darker or basal area is situated the orbicular: the hind wings are pearly gray-brown: the thorax is slightly crested, the front pearly-gray, transversely traversed by a black line; the square disk of the thorax is vinous-red; the body is pearly-gray.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July, and occurs in most of our English counties, but is particularly abundant in Devonshire, Cornwall, and the South Western Counties. (The scientific name is *Miana litorea*.)

bs. This species is the *Erraticula* of Linnaeus, the *Suffuruncula* of Treitschke, the *ross* of Haworth, and the *Latruncula* of Guenée. Guenée adopts the first of these names; Doubleday, whom I follow, the third.



11. The Cloaked Minor (*Miana furuncula*).

1. THE CLOAKED MINOR.—The palpi are curved, porrected, and slightly ascending; antennae are very slender in both sexes; wings are nearly equally divided into a basal and pale outer area, the division between these areas being marked by a straightish line; the dark area includes the humeral, the pale area the reniform spot; hind margin has a dark band bordered towards the middle of the wing by a sinuous line; the hind wings are pale gray-brown, somewhat iridescent.

The moth appears on the wing in July, and is abundant in our English, Irish, and Scotch species. (The scientific name is *Miana furuncula*.)

2. There are three very distinct varieties described, and I believe very correctly so, under one specific name; the first, represented by the upper figure, is the Cloaked Minor (*var. humeralis*), of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, 149); the second, represented by the middle figure, is the Flounced Minor (*Noctua nalis*), of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 150); the third, represented by the lower figure, is the Plain Red Minor (*Noctua rufuncula*), of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 152); of this last

Mr. Birchall writes:—"The variety *Rufuncula*, of Haworth, occurs commonly at Howth. The wings are uniformly clay-coloured, without lines or spots, and the insect has a strong resemblance to *Nonagria concolor*." I am indebted to Mr. Birchall for specimens. The name of *Furuncula* in the Vienna Catalogue has the priority.



512. The Least Minor (*Photedes captiuncula*).

512. THE LEAST MINOR.—The palpi are porrected, pointed, and generally rather widely separated; the antennae are slender in both sexes: the fore wings are rather ample for so small an insect, and rather pointed at the tip; their colour is dull bistre-brown, with a somewhat darker median band, which is sometimes bounded exteriorly by a sinuous white line; the discoidal spots can scarcely be traced: in some specimens the colouring is much broken up and more variegated, and then a second transverse and sinuous white line, and the two discoidal spots are perceptible: the hind wings are smoky-gray, with pale fringes: the head, thorax, and body are umber-brown, and remarkably slender.

The moth appears on the wing in July, and I believe has only been taken in one locality in England, the neighbourhood of Darlington; Mr. Birchall informs us that it is common near Galway, and that the Irish specimens are smaller and much more brightly coloured than English ones. (The scientific name is *Photedes captiuncula*.)

Obs. This insect is the *Miana captiuncula* of continental authors; Herrich-Schäffer's figures 173 and 174 resemble the Irish, rather than the English, specimens, but are more variegated than any I possess. Haworth was unacquainted with the insect.

513. Haworth's Minor (*Celena Haworthii*).

513. HAWORTH'S MINOR.—The palpi are porrected and somewhat ascending; the antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are straight on the costa, and blunt but not rounded at the tip; their colour is bright rich umber-brown, often with a reddish tinge, and always having an oblique paler bar extending from the tip to the inner margin, and also a hind-marginal compound paler bar, which includes a series of crescentic marginal black spots; the orbicular spot is small, often inconspicuous, and sometimes wanting; it is variously formed, but generally appears as a small circular white mark; the reniform is very conspicuous, often brilliantly white; a conspicuously white wing-ray proceeds from the middle of the base of the wing, and unites with the lower extremity of the reniform, where it branches, the two branches, still white, extending almost to the hind margin; the fringe is spotted alternately light and dark brown: the hind wings are dark smoky-brown, with the base and fringe paler: the thorax is densely clothed with longish scales of a rich red-brown colour; the body is smoky-brown, and without dorsal crests, but tufted at the extremity in the male.

The CATERPILLAR, according to Mr. Stainton, feeds on the cotton grass (*Eriophorum*), but I do not find that it has been seen, much less described.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and continues flying over the peaty heaths during August; it has been taken in Hampshire, Sussex, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, and in several Scotch localities, and Mr. Birchall says it is common on the Dublin and Wicklow mountains. (The scientific name is *Celena Haworthii*.)

514. The Treble Lines (*Grammesia trilinea*).

514. THE TREBLE LINES.—The palpi are short, inconspicuous, and almost straight; the antennæ are rather long, slightly pectinated in the males, pubescent in the females: the fore wings are ample, and rather pointed at the tip; their colour is dingy-gray, in some specimens inclining to ochreous, in others to smoky; both the discoidal spots are wanting, but there are usually four slender transverse lines, darker than the ground colour; the first of these is very short, abbreviated, and near the base of the wing; the second is almost direct, and situated at a third of the distance between the base and tip; the third, generally the broadest, but sometimes absent, crosses the middle of the wing somewhat obliquely; and the fourth is rather curved, and parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are gray-brown, almost invariably darker than the fore wings, their hind margin is sinuous, and their fringe paler: the thorax is woolly, and always takes the tint of the fore wings, whatever that

; the body has the same tint as the wings.

Rev. John Hellins has described the larva of this moth as short and thick and very wrinkled. He says:—"The head small and retracted, the thirteenth segment also very small, the segmental folds cut, ground colour variable; sometimes gray; then the dorsal line is pale gray, with black at the segmental folds. The anal line is a series of pale gray wedges on several segments, the thin end of each pointing forwards, and its upper side edged by a short oblique black stripe, and the lower end inclosing a black dot: below comes a rather broad dark-brown stripe, above that a narrow one of gray; spiracles each placed on a little swelling; belly gray. Sometimes the ground colour is a reddish-brown, with the dorsal line partly of the same tint, but paler, edged with as before, most distinctly at the folds; dorsal row of stripes of the same colour as the dorsal line, but of uniform width, and marked distinctly only on the anterior part of the segment, where also appear a pair of black lines; the spiracular brown stripe tinged with gray. There is another variety of dirty brown, with the markings but faintly marked."

The moth appears on the wing in June: it is taken in all our southern and midland counties, and occasionally in the northern also, ranging as far north as Kireudbrightshire; Mr. Birchall says it is common in most parts of Ireland. (The scientific name is *Trilinea*.)

1. I always take the descriptions of Mr. Buckler, when these gentlemen published them, in preference to my own unpublished descriptions; *first*, because they are generally so excellent, and, *secondly*, as a tribute of thanks to entomologists who, by publishing these descriptions in the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, have saved me much labour, and thus laid me under an obligation I can never otherwise repay or acknowledge. In the present instance, I would, however, venture to suggest that Mr. Hellins

has hardly given an exact idea of the form of this caterpillar, which I should rather describe as somewhat onisciform, the extremities narrowed, the middle of the body broad, and the belly flattened. The colour of the head is testaceous, and the front of the second segment of the same colour, or even more inclining to red. It feeds on the great plantain (*Plantago major*).

Obs. 2. Four supposed species are here included under the name *Trilinea*. First, the Equal Treble-lines (*Noctua trilinea*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 262), represented in the upper figure; second, the Inequal Treble-lines (*Noctua approximans*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 263), represented in the second figure; third, the Clouded Treble-lines (*Noctua semifusca*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 264), represented in the third figure; and, fourth, the Dark Treble-lines (*Noctua bilinea*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 265), represented in the lowest figure.



515. The Marsh Moth (*Hydrilla palustris*), female.

515. THE MARSH MOTH.—"The palpi are slender and straight or bent downwards, and so densely clothed with long scales, which add greatly to their apparent size, as entirely to conceal the apical joint: the antennae are short and moniliform: the fore wings of the male are oblong, and rounded at the tip, they are of a violet gray-brown colour, with the two discoidal spots, and two approximate and parallel transverse lines (the elbowed and the subterminal) darker, but all the markings are very obscure, and composed of dark scales: the hind wings are silky and whitish-gray, with the wing-rays and a line (trait) occupying the whole cellule darker. The female is much smaller than the male, and has the fore wings narrower and darker-coloured, and the markings less distinct; the hind wings are also darker and narrower.

"The CATERPILLAR is fusiform, and of a brown colour, with darker chevroned markings, terminating in black points; the medio-dorsal stripe is white, and interrupted with two large white dots on each side: the head and spiracles are black. It feeds, in July and August, on plantain (*Plantago*) and other low plants: the CHRYSALIS is subterranean.

"The MOTH appears on the wing in May and July." A single specimen is said to have been taken in Cambridgeshire, and another "at Compton's wood, near York, flying over grass in a damp place." (The scientific name is *Hydrilla palustris*.)

Obs. My description is copied from Guenée. I do not possess the insect. The figure is from a female specimen in the British Museum.



516. The Reddish Buff (*Acosmetia caliginosa*).

516. THE REDDISH BUFF.—The palpi are porrected and curved; their joints very distinct, the second joint is scaly, and the terminal joint filiform and naked; the antennæ are short and pubescent in the male, slender, and furnished with scattered hairs in the female: the fore wings are very ample, and square at the tip, the hind margin is slightly waved; the colour is gray-brown, with three interrupted and indistinct transverse lines; between the first and second of which is an indistinct cloudy spot, probably representing the reniform; between the second and third transverse lines there is a transverse series of nine black dots, always indistinct, and sometimes scarcely to be traced: the hind wings are very ample, with a waved margin; their colour is gray, powdered with gray-brown scales: the head, thorax, and body are gray-brown; the body is remarkably slender.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June. My specimens were taken by the late Charles

Turner, in Hampshire, flying by day; the are in a very imperfect condition. (The scientific name is *Acosmetia caliginosa*.)

Obs. 1. In this species, as in the preceding the females are smaller than the males.

Obs. 2. This is the Reddish Buff (*Noctu lutescens*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No 15) Mr. Stephens seems to have made some mistake (*Haustell.* iii. 122) in giving *Caliginosa* and *Lutescens* as distinct species (a mistake which is not entirely rectified in the Museum Catalogue, where the name *Lutescens* is still retained as a variety). Mr. Stainton very properly drops this fictitious species altogether.



517. The Mottled Rustic (*Caradrina Morpheus*).

517.—THE MOTTLLED RUSTIC.—The palpi are slightly porrected, slightly curved upwards, and rather distant; the antennæ are almost simple in the male, quite so in the female: the fore wings are rather square at the tip and straight on the costa; their colour is dingy gray-brown, with the discoidal spots and several transverse linear markings darker brown; there is also a distinct bar of the same darker colour, parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are whitish-gray, with a darker shade at the tip, and a marginal series of linear spots, which often form an almost continuous line; the wing-rays and discoidal spots are also darker: the head and thorax have the darker colour of the fore wings, the body the paler colour of the hind wings.

The EGGS are laid in July and August on docks and other low plants, and the young CATERPILLARS, hatched in about a fortnight, feed on the leaves and continue feeding throughout the autumn and winter, and until the following May, when they are full grown; they are throughout their lives excessively

sluggish, concealing themselves on the under-side of leaves close to the ground, or even under the surface of the earth, coming out to eat when they find the temperature agreeable. The head is rather narrower than the second segment, the body stout and full; its colour is gray-brown with a series of darker wedge-shaped markings on each side, and a pale stripe in the region of the spiracles: there are short bristles or hairs scattered over every part of the body: it makes a cell rather than a cocoon just under the surface of the earth in May, and therein changes to a *CHRYsalis*.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in June, July, and August, and is common in most parts of England. Mr. Douglas Robinson reports it from Scotland, but Mr. Birchall did not meet with it in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Caradrina Morpheus*.)



518. The Uncertain (*Caradrina Alsines*).

518. THE UNCERTAIN. — The palpi are slightly porrected, curved upwards, and very distant; the antennæ are almost simple in the male, quite so in the female: the fore wings are very straight on the costa, and blunt at the tip; their colour is pale dingy-brown tinged with ochreous; the discoidal spots are darker than the ground colour, very distinct, and very regularly and distinctly outlined with pale brown; two transverse zigzag lines cross the wing, the first before the orbicular, the second beyond the reniform; between these two is a transverse median darker shade or obscure band; parallel with the hind margin is a pale whitish line with a dark-brown interior border: the hind wings are pale gray-brown tinged with ochreous; the head and thorax are ochreous gray-brown, the body paler.

Mr. Harpur Crewe has given a very careful description of the *CATERPILLAR* in the *Zoologist* for August, 1861; it is as follows:—"Before last moult: back and sub-dorsal parts dusky purplish-brown; sides and belly yellowish-gray; central dorsal line whitish; sub-dorsal line edged with black; central line bordered on either side of each segment by a large black tubercular spot; spiracular line waved, blackish; between sub-dorsal and spiracular lines a row of blackish tubercular spots, smaller than the dorsal ones. Both dorsal and lateral tubercles surmounted by a longish white hair; head dusky yellowish-brown; belly mottled on the sides with dusky markings. After last moult: ground colour pale reddish-drab or buff; back more or less tinged with purplish-brown; medio-dorsal line whitish, bordered with black at the centre of each segmental division; tubercular spots as before; sub-dorsal lines yellowish-white, edged, on the upper side narrowly, and on the lower side broadly, with black, and dotted on the former, on each segment, with a yellow tubercle having a black centre; spiracles enclosed in a dusky space between two black lines; tubercular hairs yellowish; when very young the ground colour is a uniform pale yellowish-gray; central dorsal and sub-dorsal lines white, the latter indistinct; spiracular line blackish; dorsal and lateral tubercles very small and indistinct. The caterpillars from which the foregoing description was taken, were reared from eggs laid by moths taken by myself in August; they were hatched in about six weeks, and fed throughout the autumn and winter on chickweed (*Alsine media*). They were full-fed in March; *CHRYsalis* bright red, short and stout, enclosed in a tightly spun earthen cocoon."

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in July; it has been taken in our southern and midland counties, and even as far north as the Mersey, but I think has not been reported from Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Caradrina Alsines*.)

519. The Rustic (*Caradrina blanda*).

519. THE RUSTIC.—The palpi are slightly porrected, curved upwards, and distant; the antennæ are almost simple in the male, quite so in the female: the wings are straight on the costa and blunt at the tip; their colour is gray-brown with a slight rosy tinge, and powdered with white scales; the discoidal spots are darker than the ground colour, very distinct, and very regularly outlined with pale brown; there are two transverse lines of a darker tint, the first inside the orbicular, the second outside the reniform, and broken up into dots; between these two is a transverse median shade or obscure band; parallel with the hind margin is a pale whitish line with a dark brown interior border: the hind wings are gray-brown, and slightly iridescent; the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

Mr. Harpur Crewe has given the following careful description of the CATERPILLAR in the *Zoologist* for August, 1861:—"When quite young this caterpillar is not distinguishable from that of *C. Alsines*, but after a few moults they may be separated with the greatest ease. Before last moult: ground colour, reddish-gray, or buff. Down the centre of the back a series of fig or mushroom-shaped dusky blotches, intersected by a whitish central line edged with black on the lower side; space between sub-dorsal lines and spiracles dusky; spiracles and spiracular line black, the lower edge of the latter buff; dorsal, sub-dorsal, and spiracular lines studded with very small scarcely perceptible tubercles, each surmounted by a whitish hair; head buff; belly destitute of markings. After last moult: ground colour, yellowish buff, or drab; back slightly marbled

with black; central dorsal line yellowish, edged with black, and entirely black at the centre of each segmental division; sub-dorsal lines very slender and faint, black or dusky-brown; immediately below the latter a broad, distinct, dusky line; spiracular line blackish; spiracles black, in a white ring; space between sub-dorsal and spiracular lines dusky; belly greenish-yellow; tubercles and tubercular hairs as before. These caterpillars were hatched in September from eggs laid in August, and fed all through the winter on chickweed (*Alsine media*), being full-fed in April. CHRYSA LIS bright red, similar to that of *C. Alsines*, enclosed in a tightly spun earthen cocoon."

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July, and is not uncommon in our English counties, and extends northwards even into Scotland. Mr. Birchall informs us it is common in most parts of Ireland. (The scientific name is *Caradrina blanda*.)

Obs.—Few entomologists distinguish accurately between this and the preceding, and, therefore, the published localities for the two species are not trustworthy: they are exceedingly similar, the principal distinction being in the tint of colour, *Alsines* having a tendency to ochreous, *blanda* to obscure purple and rosy: nevertheless, there can be no doubt as to their distinctness, the caterpillars being so different.

520. The Pale Mottled Willow (*Caradrina cubicularis*).

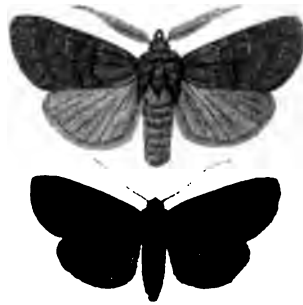
520. THE PALE MOTTLED WILLOW.—The palpi are porrected, slightly ascending, and rather distant; the antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are straight on the costa, and blunt at the tip; their colour is that of putty, sometimes slightly approaching to

ochreous; the orbicular is very small and circular, the reniform is elongate; both are distinct; the costa is pale, with four conspicuous and equidistant black spots, the last of which is over the reniform; there are several dark transverse lines, all of them interrupted and indistinct, and there is a dark bar on the hind margin: the hind wings are white, with pale brown wing-rays and hind margin; the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the fore wings.

The CATERPILLAR has a shining head, rather narrower than the second segment, into which it can be partially withdrawn; the body is short and stout, slightly narrower towards the extremities, and having a few hairs scattered over all parts of the body, and each emanating from a minute wart; the colour of the head is black; there is a broad dorsal area of an obscure greenish-gray colour, with a small lateral area smoky-gray: the ventral area is paler, and the claspers are greenish with the ventral area. The EGGS seem to be laid on various kinds of farinaceous and leguminous crops, on which the young caterpillar feeds, and, being very small at the time of harvest, gets housed with the corn and pulse, and then forms a little *cubiculum* among the stalks of the corn in which to reside throughout the winter, changing to a CHRYSALIS in May: in wheat ricks they sometimes swarm to a fearful extent, doing great injury; but I was not aware that they attacked also the field-peas, until I read the following passage from the pen of Mr. Buckler, in the ninth number of the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*:—"During the past summer, some field-peas grown in this neighbourhood were observed by the owner and his men to be very much blighted, and constantly visited by flocks of starlings, especially just before they were harvested: when the peas were taken into the barn, on the 12th of December, to be threshed, an immense number of the caterpillars of *Caradrina cubicularis*, from half to full-grown, were dislodged from the haulm. Having previously only known this species to infest wheat-stacks, and seeing these caterpillars to be rather greener than usual, I resolved to rear some of

them, in the hope of obtaining some varieties of the moths; and, accordingly, secured eighty specimens, most of which are nearly full-grown, and inhabit cocoons, formed of their food, and fragments of peas and earth spun together."

The MOTH appears on the wing about mid-summer, or rather earlier, and is common throughout England, Scotland and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Caradrina cubicularis*, a name which the authors of the "Accentuated List" attribute to its "belonging to a bed-chamber; occurring in out-houses:" is it not more probable that the observant authors of the "Vienna Catalogue" imposed this most appropriate name in allusion to the familiar habit of the caterpillar residing in a little *cubiculum* or lodging-room of its own construction?)



521. The Brown Rustic (*Rusina tenebrosa*).

521. THE BROWN RUSTIC.—The palpi are flattened, porrected, and ascending; the antennae are pectinated in the male, simple, but rather stout in the female: the fore wings are rather ample, and square at the tip, their colour is rich lustrous-brown, with two transverse zigzag black lines, between which is a transverse darker shade; outside of this shade the reniform is perceptible, but rather indistinct; it is slightly paler than the rest of the wing; the orbicular is scarcely to be traced; on the costa are five pale spots, the first and second larger and more distinct than the other three which are near the tip: the hind wings are smoky-brown, ample, and with a sinuous outline: the head and thorax are umber-brown; the body smoky-brown.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is narrower than the second segment, and susceptible of being partially withdrawn thereinto, it is very glabrous, with a few scattered bristles; the body is nearly cylindrical, very gradually attenuated towards the anterior margin of the twelfth segment, thence suddenly sloping to the anal extremity; it has a manifest lateral skinfold, and a velvety surface. The colour of the head is dark brown; the antennal papillæ pale at the base; the body is rich umber-brown, with a very narrow pale medio-dorsal stripe on the second, third, and fourth segments; also a series of pale subdorsal markings on each side, and each of these is bounded below by a darker oblique mark; the lateral skinfold is paler; the ventral surface, legs, and claspers are reddish-brown. It feeds on several low plants which preserve their green leaves throughout the winter, more especially on the species of violet (*Viola* it continues to feed during the winter; in confinement it will eat the common knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). When full-fed it retires just below or on the surface of the earth, and there spins a silken cocoon, attaching particles of earth to the exterior, and in this it changes to a short dumpy CHRYSALIS, resembling those of the *Cuspidates*.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and occurs in some abundance in most of our English counties, and also in Scotland, and Mr. Birchall informs us it is common in most places in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Rusina tenebrosa*.)

Obs. The male is the Feathered Rustic (*Bombyx phæus*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 94), and the female the Brown Rustic (*Noctua obsoletissima*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 129).



522. The Archer's Dart (*Agrotis valligera*).



522. The Archer's Dart (*Agrotis valligera*).

522. THE ARCHER'S DART.—The antennæ of the male are decidedly ciliated, those of the female simple: the fore wings have the costal margin straight, the tip rather blunt, but not rounded their ground colour is pale bistre-brown, varied with dark bistre-brown markings; the orbicular spot is small, compressed, and ocellated, its figure elongate-oval, its colour very pale, and it almost invariably has a dark brown dot in the centre; it is usually placed in a dark brown wedge-shaped mark, the point of which is directed towards the base of the wing, while its own base rests on the reniform spot, which is large and conspicuous, with a dark centre, pale circumscription, and very dark surroundings near the base of the wing is a third oval spot, with very pale circumscription and light brown centre, and on this rests a very dark and distinct oblong spot called the claviform: the costal margin has three rather conspicuous pale narrow spots, the third opposite the

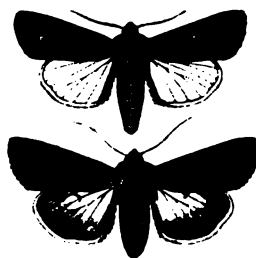
reniform, and beyond the third, that is nearer the tip, are three pale dots: the hind margin is dark brown bounded, towards the disk of the wing, by a pale zigzag line, on which rest six or seven wedge-shaped spots, their points being directed towards the base of the wing; the fringe is pale on the inside, dark on the outside: the fore wings of the female are usually darker than those of the male, and less distinctly variegated: the hind wings are very pale in the male, smoky-brown in the female; they have a crescentic discoidal spot, a darker but indistinct marginal band, darker rays, and a pale fringe: the thorax is variegated with the two tints of brown, which adorn the fore wings; the body is pale gray at the base, pale brown at the tip.

"The CATERPILLAR is dull greenish-gray, with paler dorsal and darker sub-dorsal stripes; two rows of black dots between them, and a row of short white streaks on each side of the spiracles (*Freyer*). It feeds at the roots of grasses."—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i. 223.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and seems rather a coast than an inland species: it has been taken rather plentifully in the localities where it occurs, as at Penzance, Whitsand Bay, Slapton Ley, Budleigh-Salterton, Torquay, Braunton-Burrows, Poole, Isle of Wight, Brighton; Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk coasts, coasts of Pembroke, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Cardigan, Flint, Cheshire, and Yorkshire: it also occurs in Scotland, and Mr. Birchall says it is abundant on the coast of Ireland. (The scientific name is *Agrotis ralligera*).

Obs. In our *British Lepidoptera* many of those groups of individuals now regarded as "species" are excessively variable in the tint of colour, and in the character of the markings: this is more particularly the case in the genus *Agrotis*, and my illustrious predecessor, Haworth, who has been justly styled the Father of British Lepidopterology, founded numerous species on these very obvious differences. Much as I value the labours of Haworth, and greatly as I treasure his "*Lepidoptera Britannica*," I need hardly say that I entirely agree with those later ob-

servers, who have regarded such differences as of less importance than specific rank; and who have found, by breeding from the egg, that progeny the most diversified, in these particulars, often claim a common parentage; and, therefore, that it is each group of such diversely ornamented individuals, and not each form of variation, that is entitled to rank as a "species:" all the descendants of one parent or one pair of parents thus constitute a "species." This principle was always admitted, but it is only of later years that the wide extent of variation in a species has been thoroughly appreciated and understood. It has therefore become desirable, under each of our modern species of these variable moths, to associate the names given by Haworth, whether under the impression that they were species, or from any reason previously undescribed. The present species is the Archer's Dart (*Bombyx sagittiferus*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 66).



523. The Shuttle-shaped Dart (*Agrotis puta*).

523. THE SHUTTLE-SHAPED DART.—The antennæ are very slightly ciliated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, and rather blunt at the tip; their colour in the male is wainscot-brown with a dark brown shade at the base, and another surrounding and incorporating the concolorous reniform spot; in the female they are dark bistre-brown with a medium pale shade, which includes the orbicular spot, reduced to a short dark brown line bordered with pale brown: the hind wings are white in the male, pale smoky-brown in the female; the head is pale gray, the front of the collar dark brown, the rest of the

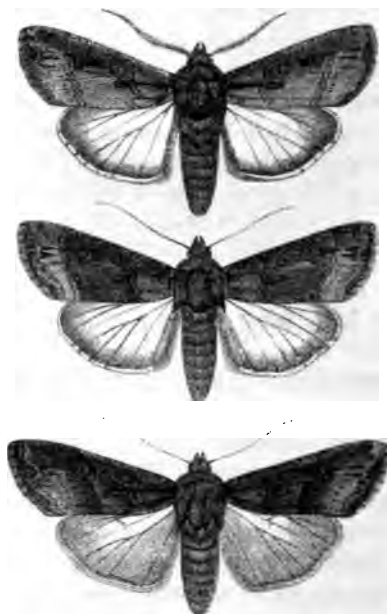
thorax pale gray; the body is pale dingy-brown.

Mr. Buckler has described the CATERPILLAR in the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine* for February, 1868. Some EGGS, obtained by Mr. Hellins, hatched on the 2nd of September, 1867, and the young caterpillars were placed in a large pot with a quantity of sea sand, and growing plants of dandelion and knot-grass, leaves of lettuce and slices of carrot being provided as food; the lettuce appeared to be preferred. Most of the caterpillars obtained their full growth about the end of the year. The head is then small, "the body plump and cylindrical, with a semicircular inflation in the region of each spiracle; the segmental divisions deeply cut; the legs and claspers small in proportion. The colour of the back is at first dark ochreous-brown, but changes gradually with its growth to brownish-ochreous or dull ochreous; this tint is bounded on either side by the dark brown edge of the sub-dorsal line; there is a delicate mottling of rather darker brown of a pear-shape on each segment, its broad end in front, through which runs the dorsal line, which is of the brown colour (pale when the caterpillar is quite full-grown), and is very thin at the beginning, but expands almost into an elongated diamond form at the end of each segment, and is distinctly edged with darker brown, particularly at its widest part. The sub-dorsal line is dark brown, having close beneath it a mere thread of very pale greenish-gray; and from this to the spiracles, the sides are grayish-brown; another pale thread, much interrupted, running a little above the spiracles. Below the spiracles is a very faint trace of a double dirty whitish line; all the rest of the lower and under surface being a pale greenish-gray tint and semi-translucent. The head is brown, the lobes and mouth marked with darker brown, and very glabrous. There is a dark brown plate on the second segment, having three pale longitudinal lines. The spiracles are black, and the tubercular warty dots very dark brown, each furnished with a very minute short hair.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August,

and is by no means abundant: the only specimens I have ever taken were in my own garden at Peckham; indeed, it seems generally distributed round the metropolis. It occurs at Brighton, Lewes, Dover, Cambridge, Bristol, &c., but not frequently in the north. I do not recollect having seen it reported from Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Agrotis puta*.)

Obs. This is the Shuttle-shaped Dart (*Bombyx radius*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 67), who described it as a novelty, but it is now universally admitted to be the *Noctua puta* of Hubner.



524. The Dark Sword-grass (*Agrotis suffusa*).

524. THE DARK SWORD-GRASS.—The antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings have the costal margin nearly straight, and the tip blunt; the colour in the male is pale umber-brown, with a dark umber-brown shade along the costal and hind margins; in the females the dark costal shade extends to the inner margin, and occupies two-thirds of the wing; there is a clearly-defined dark brown linear mark resting on the

outer edge of the reniform spot, and pointing to the hind margin, but between this dark mark and the hind margin there are two acutely wedge-shaped spots pointing towards the middle of the wing: the hind wings are delicate pearly-gray, glossed with pink reflections, and having darker wing-rays, more especially towards the hind margin, which is also clouded with brown; the head and thorax are umber-brown, the body rather paler.

Some EGGS of this moth, procured from a female captured on sallow blossoms on the 24th March, were laid on 7th of April, and were hatched on the 30th of the same month. The CATERPILLARS appear to lead a subterranean life, invariably remaining buried in the earth during the hours of daylight, and only coming out to feed by night. The head is smaller than the second segment, and very glabrous; the body is cylindrical, and having the warts common in these subterranean caterpillars very small and inconspicuous, and each emits a short and very fine bristle; there is a glabrous plate on the second segment. The colour of the head is pale semi-transparent brown, mottled with darker brown; of the body, dull lead-colour, slightly metallic and somewhat shining; there is a very narrow medio-dorsal stripe rather paler, and two stripes on each side rather darker than the ground colour, and all of these are rendered more visible from having darker borders; but all these markings are extremely indistinct. It feeds on the roots and leaves of endive, spinach, sea-kale, lettuce, radishes, and probably other cultivated vegetables. When full-fed it forms an oval cell in the earth, polishing the inside with care, and in this changes to a red-brown CHRYSALIS with a sharp spine-like caudal extremity.—See No. 47 of the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September, and occurs in most of our English counties; it is reported by Mr. Douglas Robinson from Scotland, and by Mr. Birchall from Ireland. (The scientific name is *Agrotis suffusa*.)

Obs. This is the Small Sword-grass (*Bombyx spiniferus*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 51), and *Noctua spinifera* (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 154),

and also the Dark Sword-grass (*Noctua suffusa*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 155).



525. The Pearly Underwing (*Agrotis saucia*).

525. THE PEARLY UNDERWING.—The antennæ are very slightly ciliated in the male, making them appear stouter than those of the female: the fore wings are straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and slightly waved on the hind margin; their colour is generally dull-brown, with a strong tendency to become vinous-red on the costa, and sometimes this colour pervades the whole of the wing, but these shades are very inconstant—indeed, the distribution and tint of ground colour seems very capricious; in some specimens the costal area is almost black, as in the second figure, in others it is pale wainscot-brown, as in the third figure; both the discoidal spots are to

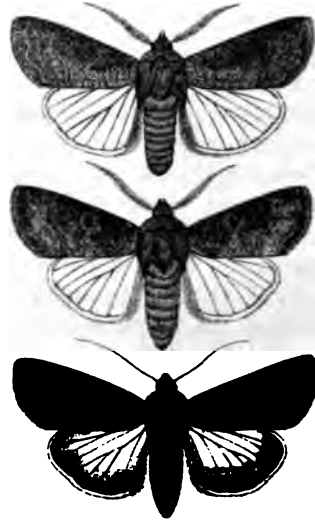
be traced, but are not very conspicuous; the reniform has usually a dark central area with a few very pale scales on its outer edge; the costal margin of the wing is spotted, having seven black and three very small pale spots; the black markings are thus arranged: two approximate and transversely linear near the base; then two also approximate before the orbicular; then a single one opposite the orbicular; and then two opposite the reniform; between these and the tip are three very small equidistant pale spots; every part of the wing is more or less thickly marked with short transverse black lines: the hind wings are pearly-gray, clouded, especially towards the hind margin, with smoky brown, and having the principal wing-rays and a rather indistinct crescentic discoidal spot dark brown: the head and thorax are very nearly of the same colour as the fore wings, the vinous-red generally prevailing; the body is dingy gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR is stout and almost uniformly cylindrical: it is of a grayish-red colour, having the same tinge of colour as the moth; there is a paler but narrow medio-dorsal stripe which passes through a series of dorsal lozenges of a darker brown; on each side is a lateral stripe also of darker brown: it feeds on grass, clover, dock, plaitain, and probably many other low plants, concealing itself by day and eating only at night.

The MOTH appears in May and October, and Mr. Doubleday considers it regularly double-brooded; Mr. Hellins records the capture of three full-fed caterpillars—one in July, the moth appearing on the 22nd of September; a second on the 2nd of August, the moth appearing on the 14th of September; and a third on the 4th of August, the moth appearing on the 5th of October: this careful observer adds, "I think we must conclude there are two broods, one on the wing in May and June, the other in August, September, and October." This species is very capricious in its appearance, some years being plentiful, others extremely scarce; it seems to be very generally distributed in England and Scotland, and Mr. Birchall informs us that it was taken at

Dublin in 1865. (The scientific name is *Agrotis saucia*.)

Obs. This is the Pearly Underwing (*Noctua margaritosa*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.* No. 156), and the Dark Pearl Underwing (*Noctua majuscula*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 157).



526. The Turnip Moth (*Agrotis Segetum*).

526. THE TURNIP MOTH.—The antennæ are strongly ciliated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, and nearly square, but rather blunt at the tip; their colour is pale gray-brown, approaching to putty-colour in the male, dark umber-brown in the female; the discoidal spots are clearly defined in the male, less distinct in the female, their circumscription or boundary line is very dark, and the central area *rather* dark, the intervening space being pale; between the orbicular and the base of the wing a double and rather sinuous dark line crosses the wing, and outside the reniform is a second double transverse line; the costal and hind margins are spotted and varied with two shades of brown; near the hind margin, and parallel therewith, is a row of eight pale spots: these different markings are nearly always traceable, but very inconstant and various as regards their distinctness: the hind wings are pearly white, clouded in the female

towards the hind margin; the principal wing-rays are also dark; the thorax varies in colour with the fore wings, being generally pale in

the males and dark in the females: the body is putty-coloured in the males, gray-brown in the females.



Caterpillars of the Turnip Moth (*Agrotis Segetum*), feeding in the interior of a Turnip.

The egg is laid in June, either on the ground or on some plant, generally a seedling, *close to the ground*; hatched in this position, the young

caterpillar is enabled to attack the young turnips, carrots, cabbage-plants, charlock, mangold wurzel, radish, and a number of the

common weeds. Having tried the CATERPILLAR with a great variety of provender, I can vouch for its feeding on any plant sufficiently succulent; but when young its depredations are mostly above the surface of the ground, and it seems to delight in that particular part of a plant which lies between root and stem, as I have found numbers of young turnips and carrots divided exactly at this spot, the upper part being left to perish on the surface of the ground. It also visits our flower-gardens. Very often in a bed of China Asters—that favourite flower with all old-fashioned gardeners—the leaves of a plant here and there will be found withering and curling up, and you become aware that it is dying, and can't tell why: just examine the stem where it enters the ground, and you will find it completely decorticated; the rind has been gnawed off all round, and, the circulation of sap being prevented, life is destroyed. This is the work of the caterpillar of *Agrotis Segetum*: you pull up the aster to find the enemy, but fail; his depredations were committed in the night, and before daybreak he has wandered far away, several inches, or perhaps feet, and has burrowed like a mole in the light friable earth that gardeners love. It is tedious work looking for the mischief-maker at night with a candle and lantern, and picking up every caterpillar you may chance to find; and it is destructive to dig between the plants: some gardeners sprinkle lime on the ground, others sawdust, others soot, others ashes, others salt, and others ammoniacal water from gas-works; but the result is far from certain, and, therefore, unsatisfactory. In August and September the caterpillar, which has selected a turnip or a swede for its food, goes further down; its operations are now almost entirely subterranean, and its chosen site is the very base of the turnip bulb around the tap root which descends into the earth. Here it excavates large and almost spherical cavities, in which it resides henceforward, except during severe frost, not returning to the surface unless its food fails: when full-grown it is an inch and three-quarters, or even two inches, in length,

extremely stout, and its skin tight and shining: when forcibly unearthed, it rolls itself in a loose ring, but almost immediately afterwards unrolls, and, if placed on the surface of the earth, instantly buries itself with the activity and skill of a mole. The head of the full-fed caterpillar is stretched out on a plane with the body, and is much narrower than the second segment, flattened, and not notched on the crown; the body is cylindrical, the back slightly wrinkled transversely; the colour of the head is pale dingy-brown, with two longitudinal patches of dark brown on the face; the labrum and antennal *papillæ* are white; the body is pale smoke-colour, sometimes slightly tinged with pink, or purplish-brown, and always striped, although sometimes very indistinctly; the second segment has on its back a dark and semicircular shining plate; and each of the other segments has ten circular, shining, dot-like spots, slightly raised above the surface of the skin, and slightly darker than the ground colour; each of these spots emits a small central bristle, and each, also, is surrounded by a paler area; on the third and fourth segments these spots form a pretty regular transverse series, but on the fifth and following segments four of them are ranged in a square or trapezoid; one spot is situated just above each spiracle, one below it, and two others on each side of each spiracle; the spiracles themselves are very small and intensely black; the ventral area is the colour of putty; the legs are pale, and the claspers putty-coloured and very small, not spreading at the ends. These caterpillars turn to smooth brown CHRYSALIDS in the ground, some in October, but the greater number not until the following May. Those which become chrysalids in October emerge as perfect moths in the course of a few days; they rarely, if ever, pass the winter in the chrysalis state, and it is a very remarkable and hitherto unexplained fact, but one which I have dwelt on at some length in a paper read before the Entomological Society, that the female moths which are disclosed in October and do not hibernate, are almost invariably barren: I say *almost*, because I do not desire to press this theory

unduly; as far as my observations have extended they are *always* barren and therefore entirely useless as regards the continuance of their kind. This is by no means an isolated case of the superabundant supply of life provided by Nature; the autumnal production of drones in bee-hives—not one in a thousand of which ever serves any useful purpose, as far as apiarists have ascertained—is a similar instance of the lavish abundance Nature supplies; and the destruction of these drones by the workers exhibits the mode in which she disposes of this superabundance. These barren moths are not merely unproductive, but their bodies are perfectly empty, mere hollow cavities without eggs or any perceptible ovary. If the winter prove severe the caterpillars retire deeper, beyond the reach of frost, returning towards the surface again as soon as the thermometer rises.

The bulk of the moths emerge in June, and then the sexes are in equal numbers, and the females are invariably fertile, their bodies being filled with eggs. The species is only too common everywhere. (The scientific name is *Agrotis Segetum*.)

Obs. 1. The hybernation of caterpillars is a fact very familiar to entomologists; but they live through the winter in a quiescent state, as though slumbering, and do not eat, simply because their usual supply of food has failed; the leaves have fallen, and they are compelled to wait until spring has produced a fresh supply. But in the case of these turnip-grubs it is very different: their food, being roots, is to be found at all seasons, and the work of destruction goes on incessantly, and is only limited by the supply; indeed the various agricultural roots are often harvested with the enemy concealed in the interior.

Obs. 2. I believe I should rather understate the fact if I were to say that during the spring and summer of 1864 I received, through her Majesty's Post-office, one hundred consignments of this most injurious insect, together with details of its ravages, and demands for a remedy. It is taken for granted, from my long course of observation, and frequent communications to public papers on the subject of

insect pests, that I possess a sort of omniscience in these matters, whereas, the truth is, however we may seek to disguise it, that the most learned and most observant of entomologists knows but little, very, very little; and when he ventures on advice, instead of being couched in the cabalistic figures of a prescription, or a recommendation to purchase some nostrum of which he, the entomologist, may be supposed the proprietor, is generally a simple recommendation to the querist to allow Nature to take her course. Thus, all my own observations tend to show that Nature is her own physician, and that neither allopaths nor homœopaths can do anything better or wiser than allow Nature to work out her own cure. In our own bodies we find that almost every disease can be traced, more or less directly, to some interference with the course of Nature: we eat too much, or drink too much, or interfere in some way with Nature's laws; inconvenience follows, and we demand a second interference to balance the first. It is exactly thus with the world of animals. Birds, insects, all living things, have their appointed food: this is a law with which it is dangerous to interfere: the present instance is as good an illustration of this as can possibly be given. Nature supplies roots as the food for the turnip-grub. Man increases the supply of food prodigiously; Nature increases the number of devourers prodigiously. The farmer does everything in his power, and very properly so, to increase the crop of swedes, turnips, mangold wurzel, potatoes, and so forth; Nature does all in her power to increase the number of the grubs so abundantly supplied with food: these grubs are the especial and favourite food of certain birds—the partridge, the rook, the starling. Following up the invariable law, Nature multiplies the birds because of this superabundant supply of grubs; man thwarts Nature, destroys the birds, and gives immunity to the grubs. Thus we allow the grubs to increase—in fact, give them every encouragement; they revel in the abundance we have provided for them, and we wonder at their voracity, and demand a remedy for the injury we have caused. This principle of

interference is carried on by man in very many other instances, in a manner highly detrimental to his own interest: he pays the price of a sack of grain for every owl nailed to his barn-door, because that owl would destroy mice every night; and these mice being relieved of their oppressive enemy would, in a very short time, consume a sack of wheat, peas, or beans. The kestrel, in like manner, kills mice, and the death of a kestrel may fairly be reckoned a loss of five pounds. A sparrow-hawk left to himself, even by scaring the sparrows from the ripening grain, will save the wages of at least three boys. In Scotland the incessant warfare against birds of prey, and the near accomplishment of their extermination, has allowed such an increase of the ring-dove as to threaten, by their insatiable voracity, a dearth of cereals for the food of man. Associations are formed, officers appointed, speeches made, rewards offered: the object being solely and exclusively to remedy the evil which the speech-makers have, by their supposed sagacity, induced. Fifty such instances might be given, but let us take the particular instance of the turnip-grub. Two birds make it their special and favourite food; these are the partridge and the rook: it is very interesting to watch with a pocket-glass the instantaneous movement with which they seize on the caterpillar directly they have brought him to the surface, the rook delving for him with its beak,—a habit that might have obtained for this invaluable bird the name of *sodiens* rather than *frugilegus*,—and the partridge turning him out by the simple expedient of scratching, after the method practised by all birds of the poultry order. Neither of these birds is favoured with a place in that “gamekeeper’s museum,” the bole of an oak or the door of a barn; but, nevertheless, they are persecuted for sport, or destroyed by poison, and, whatever the pretext for the slaughter, the effect is the same. Partridges and rooks alike grace our tables—partridges under their own name, rooks, *nomine mutato*, as the chief ingredient of pigeon pies.

Obs. 3. The first author who noticed the ravages of this caterpillar was “Rusticus,” of

Godalming, in 1832; the second, Mr. Le Keux in the “Transactions of the Entomological Society,” in 1840; and the third, Mr. Curtis, in his “Farm Insects,” in 1860.

Obs. 4. This is the Brindled Heart and Club (*Bombyx catenata*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 54) and also the Pectinated Dart (*Bombyx pectinatus*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 55); the Necklace Dart (*Bombyx monileus*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 56); the Brindled Dart (*Bombyx spinulus*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 57); the Dark Dart (*Bombyx subatratus*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 61); and the Black Dart (*Bombyx nigricornutus*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 62); all these are subsequently placed in the genus *Noctua* at p. 218-9 of the same work.

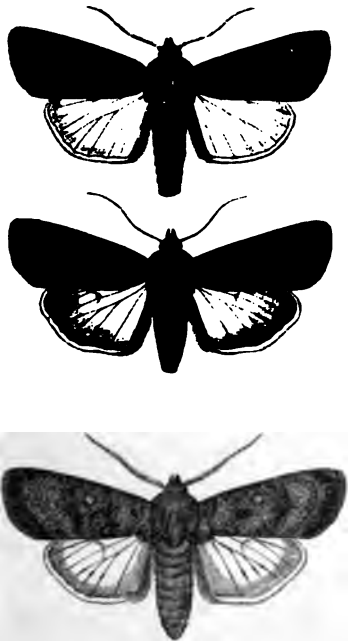


527. Eversman's Rustic (*Agrotis fennica*).

527. EVERSMAN'S RUSTIC.—The palpi are rather porrected, and slightly arched, the apical joint sparingly clothed with scales, and very distinct; the antennæ are simple in both sexes, those of the males are slightly incrassated: the fore wings are very narrow, their colour is dingy bistre-brown, with the inner margin ochreous; the ochreous area, extending from the base to the third double transverse line, is rather broad, reaching nearly to the discoidal spots; there are three very distinct double transverse lines, or rather pairs of lines; the first short, and very near the base of the wing; the second just before the orbicular; the third just beyond the reniform; the fourth is parallel with the hind margin, and emits a number of wedge-shaped markings, pointing towards the base of the wing; the discoidal spots are very distinct and conspicuous; the orbicular is rather small, oblique, and oblong; its circumscription is ochreous-white, its median area dark brown; the reniform is large, its circumscription ochreous-white, its median

area blackish at both extremities, more particularly the lower: the hind wings are very ample, their colour is pale gray-brown at the base, darker brown towards the hind margin; there is a crescentic discoidal spot, which with the wing-rays is also darker: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body as the hind wings.

The moth appears on the wing in July and August; it has occurred on the Continent of Europe, and also in the State of New York; and Mr. Stainton says, "One specimen has occurred in Derbyshire." (The scientific name is *Agrotis fennica*.)



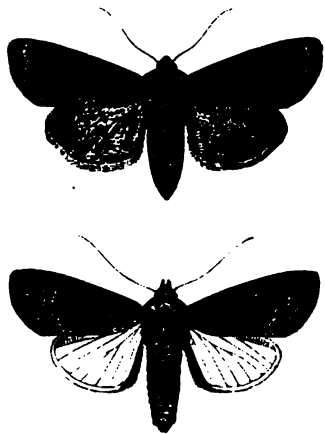
528. The Crescent Dart (*Agrotis lunigera*).

528. THE CRESCENT DART. — The antennæ are ciliated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are straight on the costa and rather blunt at the tip; their ground-colour is gray in the males, with a slight tinge of sepia-brown, and they have various markings of a dark sepia-brown; they are almost entirely dark sepia-brown in the females; the claviform spot is black, or nearly so; the orbicular is

very round and very conspicuous, pale gray, with a black, or nearly black, circumscription, and a central dot; the reniform is partially obscured by a transverse cloud-like bar; the hind margin is occupied by a broad sepia-brown band: the hind wings are white in the males, smoky-brown in the females, the base of the wing being paler and the wing-rays darker; there is also a row of linear spots on the hind margin, and a crescentic discoidal spot is just discernible in both sexes: the thorax is varied with two shades of brown in the males; it is uniform dark brown in the females; the body is gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR has been bred by Mr. Buckler, from eggs obtained by Mr. W. Farren. Its medio-dorsal stripe is conspicuously sulphur-yellow on the black shining plate of the second segment only, while on all the other segments scarcely noticeable, and chiefly at the commencement of each a rather paler brown than the mottled portions it runs through. The anal segment is buff colour, forming a conspicuous pale mark above the flap. The sides are blackish-green, bounded above by the sub-dorsal line of rather darker hue, and below by the black spiracles and usual warty tubercles; the sub-dorsal line is edged below by a fine thread of dirty whitish-green, and another such fine line, but undulating and interrupted, runs between it and the spiracles. Above the legs is a pale thin dirty-whitish line; the belly and legs slightly darker, of a greenish-drab tint; the ventral legs are more beneath the body than usual; all the tubercular warts are blackish, large, and shining. The head is mottled-brownish, with a large black blotch on each side of the crown.

The moth appears on the wing in August, but is by no means generally distributed. It is reported from Cornwall, Devonshire, Isle of Wight, Pembrokeshire, Flintshire, and Scotland; and Mr. Birchall says it is common at Howth, and has occurred at Cork. All my specimens have been taken in the Isle of Wight, where it is attracted by sugar sprinkled on the heads of thistles and knob-weed growing on the chalk-downs. (The scientific name is *Agrotis lunigera*.)



529. The Heart and Dart (*Agrotis exclamatoria*).

529. THE HEART AND DART.—The antennæ are ciliated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa and blunt at the tip; their colour is umber-brown, the ground-colour rather pale, the spots dark; the claviform is almost black, and is united to, or rather seated on, a slender transverse dark line; the orbicular is less distinct; the reniform is large, distinct, and unicolorous; immediately beyond it, is a curved and zigzag dark line crossing the wing: the hind wings of the male are pale, with darker wing-rays, and a dark but slender hind-marginal line; the hind wings of the female are smoke-coloured; the head, thorax, and body are of the same ground-colour as the fore wings; the collar is very erect, and has a deep brown mark, which, as you look at the face of the moth full in front, has a great resemblance to the conventional representation of a flying bird.

The egg is laid in June, either on the ground, or on the young leaves of turnips, rape, radishes, or other vegetables, or perhaps on those of dandelions, docks, or other weeds, the young CATERPILLAR at first feeding entirely above ground and on green leaves, but I think this habit only lasts until the second month, when it burrows beneath the surface, and becomes either an entirely subterranean feeder, or a subterranean resident during the day, sometimes ascending plants or garden vegetables

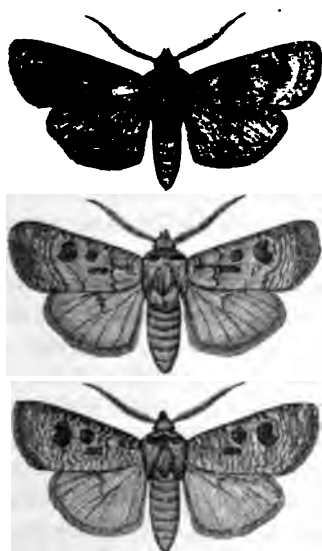
by night, and feeding on the leaves. Thus I have often found it on either autumnal or winter greens by night, making copious mines in some of the more solid heads in company with the caterpillar of *Mamestra Brassicae* already described. It also feeds on the roots of turnips, parsnips, carrots, and mangold wurzel, particularly about the crown and round the base of the tap root: it thus does an almost incredible amount of damage, in this respect vying with its congener, *Agrotis Segetum*, emphatically known as the "turnip-grub." I have found it at the approach of winter apparently full fed, although I have ascertained that it continues its destructive operations throughout the winter, so long as it finds roots that it can devour. It shows a decided preference for those turnips commonly known as "white rounds," and should these be sown in the same field with swedes or mangold wurzel, it will exhibit its taste by confining its ravages to the white rounds. The caterpillar is full fed in September and October, and is then about an inch and a half long, stout, fleshy, and cylindrical; it rolls in a ring when annoyed. The head is slightly narrower than the second segment, into which it can be partially withdrawn. It is glabrous, and of a pale brown colour, with two dark brown marks down the face. The colour of the body is pale dingy-brown, with a double, but slender, medio-dorsal stripe, which appears to be united at the interstices of the segments, but opens, and encloses a small linear space on the disk of each; on each side of the medio-dorsal is a slender and slightly waved stripe, and between this and the medio-dorsal is a series of black dots, one on each side of the first and second segments, two each on the others as far as the twelfth inclusive; on each side of each segment, and below the lateral stripe, are three dots, excepting the first and second, which have but two, and every dot emits a minute bristle: the legs and claspers are concolorous with the body. When full fed it forms an earthen cocoon, three or four inches below the surface of the ground, and therein changes to a smooth brown shining CHRYSLIS, with a stout body and a sharp anal point.

The MOTH appears in June, and continues on the wing throughout the summer. It is common everywhere. (The scientific name is *Agrotis exclamationis*.)

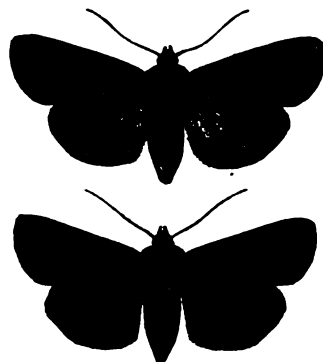
Obs. 1.—I have followed my usual plan of describing the caterpillar of this most destructive insect without comparing it with that of the closely-allied *Agrotis Segetum*, and have brought out certain characters in each description not mentioned in the other; but there is so great a difficulty in distinguishing the two species when in the caterpillar state, that I have often found the moths of both emerge from the same turnip, when I supposed it contained only the caterpillar of one.

Obs. 2.—The male of this species is the Heart and Dart (*Noctua exclamationis*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 169), and the female the Pitchy Dart (*Noctua picea*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 170).

Obs. 3.—Owing to an inadvertence, the ordinary form of this abundant moth has not been figured: the varieties represented have been kindly lent for this work by Mr. Bond and Mr. C. Fenn: the spots are usually more separate and distinct.



530. The Heart and Club (*Agrotis corticea*). Males.



530. The Heart and Club (*Agrotis corticea*). Females.

530. THE HEART AND CLUB.—The antennæ are decidedly ciliated in the male, simple in the female: the costal margin of the fore wings is straight, the tip blunt, their colour is smoky gray-brown, with darker blotches and numerous minute transverse lines; the principal blotches are two; the first seems to combine and include the claviform and orbicular, the second the reniform spot; a slender but double transverse line adjoins the first of these on the side nearest the base, and a similar double line adjoins the second blotch on the side nearest the hind margin; the costal margin is spotted with pale and dark; short and slender dark lines and dots are scattered or sprinkled over the entire surface of the wings; in some specimens these are rather crowded, in others distant from each other: the hind wings are pale gray-brown with a very inconspicuous crescentic discoidal spot: the head and thorax are very much the same colour as the fore wings; the body the same colour as the hind wings.

M. Guenée says that he has often met with the CATERPILLAR of this species, but has unfortunately neglected to describe it. I am still more unfortunate in never having seen the caterpillar.

The MOTH appears on the wing at the end of June and beginning of July, and often swarms at the blossoms of the lime, a tree that offers a banquet to bees by day, and to moths by night. It seems very generally

distributed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Agrotis corticea*.)

Obs. This is the Heart and Club (*Bombyx clavigerus*), of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.* No. 52); the Chain-Shot Dart (*Bombyx connexus*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 58); the Pointed Dart (*Bombyx corticeus*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 59); the Broad-Veined Dart (*Bombyx venosus*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 60): these are subsequently placed in the *Genus Noctua*, at p. 218 of the same work.



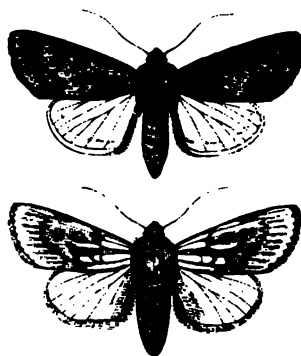
531. The Light-Feathered Rustic (*Agrotis cinerea*).

531. THE LIGHT-FEATHERED RUSTIC.—The antennæ are ciliated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are very straight on the costal margin, but rounded at the tip; their colour is pale gray with three slender transverse lines, and two transverse shades; the first transverse line is very short and very near the base, the second is zigzag, and precedes the orbicular spot, which is represented by a mere dot; then follows the first transverse shade which includes the reniform spot, and beyond this is the third transverse line, bent and zigzag: the second transverse shade is parallel with the hind margin; in some specimens, especially females, the entire ground colour of the wing is darker, in others only the space between the second and third transverse lines: the hind wings are almost white, with darker wing-rays, and a very indistinct crescentic discoidal spot: the head, thorax, and body are pale gray.

"The CATERPILLAR is shining greenish-brown; dorsal and sub-dorsal lines darker: between them are small oblique dark streaks (*Treitschke*). On roots of various low plants." *Stainton's Manual*, vol. ii., p. 225.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been taken in the Isle of Wight, at Brigh-

ton, Lewes, and in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Pembrokeshire, and Carnarvonshire. (The scientific name is *Agrotis cinerea*.)



532. The Sand Dart (*Agrotis Ripæ*).

532. THE SAND DART.—The antennæ are ciliated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are rather long and rather narrow, straight on the costa, and rounded at the tip; their colour is pale gray, with a very slight tinge of ochreous; the claviform spot is present, but not strongly marked, the orbicular is small and round, defined by its darker outline only, the reniform is almost square and its disk dark; there are two irregular and interrupted transverse lines, both of them semidouble, and both broken up into spots: the hind wings of the male are white, those of the female slightly clouded, especially on the wing-rays and towards the hind margin: the head, thorax, and body are gray, the body rather the palest.

The Rev. John Hellins has described the CATERPILLAR in the *Zoologist* as having the ground colour varying from a light pea-green to a yellowish gray (in one instance the caterpillar was green half its length and gray the other half) having a medio-dorsal stripe of a darker shade of the ground colour, but intersected throughout by a very slender pale stripe; there are three slender waved lateral lines on each side; these are placed close together just above the spiracles, and are slightly paler than the medio-dorsal stripe; they are followed by a stripe rather darker than the ground colour, and containing the

spiracles which are black; the head, and a dorsal plate on the second segment are pale brown. These caterpillars were found feeding on hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*), which grows on sand-hills by the sea coast, and were fed on the same plant in confinement: they are very fond of burrowing in the sand, and Mr. Hellins thinks some of them hybernate in the sand at a depth of several inches: they always leave off feeding in October.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July, and has been taken in Cornwall, Devonshire (at Instow Sand-hills, and Braunton Burrows, Dawlish, and Exmouth), Somersetshire, and Glamorganshire, but I believe always on the sea coast. (The scientific name is *Agrotis Ripæ*.)

Obs. I am indebted to Mr. Vaughan for the use of a beautiful variety.



533. The Coast Dart (*Agrotis cursoria*).

533. THE COAST DART.—The antennæ are very slightly pectinated in the male: the fore wings are rather long and narrow, straight on the costa, and blunt at the tip; their colour is pale gray tinged with ochreous or brown, and presenting in different specimens almost every shade of colour from pale ochreous gray to dark brown; there are evident indications of three darker transverse lines, all of them double; the first is short and indistinct, it is almost close to the base of the wing, and does not reach the inner margin; the second crosses the wing just before the orbicular spot, and is almost straight; and the third is bent and situated beyond the reniform spot: the orbicular spot is almost round and rather paler gray than the rest of the wing; the reniform is larger and conspicuous, it has a pale circumscription; the inclosed area is of two shades, the upper portion paler, the lower darker than the general ground colour: the hind wings

are pale gray with a slightly darker marginal cloud, especially towards the tip, and an indistinct crescentic discoidal spot; in the females the wing-rays also are darker: the head and thorax vary in tint with the fore wings: the body is gray in the males, brown-gray in the females.

"The CATERPILLAR is pale ochreous with dark brown dorsal line; spiracular line whitish, edged above with brown: ordinary spots black (*Freyer*) on spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)."
Stainton's Manual, vol. i., p. 225.

The moth appears on the wing in July, and has occurred in Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Kent, Suffolk, Norfolk, Glamorganshire, Denbighshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire; it is also reported from Scotland, and Mr. Birchall says it is very abundant on the Irish coast. (The scientific name is *Agrotis cursoria*.)

Obs. I am indebted to Mr. Bond for the use of an unusually fine series of specimens.



534. The Garden Dart (*Agrotis nigricans*).

534. THE GARDEN DART.—The antennæ are very slightly ciliated in the male, but are evidently stouter than those of the female; the costal margin of the fore wings is slightly arched, and the tip blunt; their colour is dark umber-brown, sometimes slightly tinged with reddish-brown; the claviform spot is connected with the base of the wing by a mixed longitudinal streak which presents an appearance of having had the scales scraped off with a penknife; the orbicular spot is rather depressed, in some specimens a good deal flattened; it has a dark circumscription and a pale disk; the reniform is more perfectly kidney-shaped than in any other of the genus, its circumscription is very dark, its disk rather dark towards the base of the wing, rather pale gray towards the hind margin; there is a

waved series of pale spots six to eight in number parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are pale at the base, darker and smoky towards the hind margin; they have a crescentic discoidal spot, and some of the wing-rays rather darker.

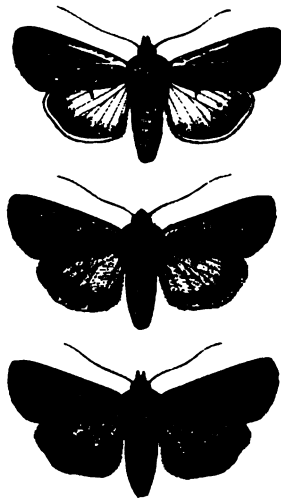
The CATERPILLAR of this moth has been found by Mr. Doubleday, in the neighbourhood of Epping, and has been carefully described by Mr. Buckler in the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*: the egg is laid in July on clover and other plants; the caterpillar, when full-grown, is an inch and a-half long, smooth, and cylindrical; the colour of the back ochreous-brown, and in some individuals very bright ochreous; a thin gray dorsal line, margined with blackish, and running through a series of blackish-brown triangular and diamond shapes, well defined in some individuals, though obscure in others; sub-dorsal line greenish-black, in some varieties quite black, and edged below with a narrow line of dirty whitish-green, then a broad stripe of blackish-green, followed by another dirty whitish-green, narrow and slightly interrupted, line, and then another darker broad stripe of blackish-green, along the lower edge of which are the black spiracles; a double whitish stripe follows, extending down the sides of the anal claspers, which is made by a line of pale dirty grayish-green, being the colour of the belly and claspers, running through the middle of the white; the ordinary shining warty spots black; the head grayish-brown, mottled, and streaked with black; a dark brown shining plate on the back of the second segment, with three paler grayish lines; some of these caterpillars presented great resemblance to several of the varieties of *Agrotis Tritici*, but the double white stripe above the feet, and black warty dots, give distinct characters to the caterpillars of *Nigricans*.

Obs. This is another most destructive caterpillar, and Mr. Doubleday has communicated to me some interesting particulars of its ravages in 1865, near Epping. In one instance, a field of ten acres, sown with wheat in the autumn and with clover in the spring,

was attacked so vigorously that by the 17th of May not a clover leaf was to be seen: it is not a little remarkable that the wheat remained entirely uninjured, and that when the clover and weeds too commonly sown with clover seed had been utterly consumed, the caterpillars betook themselves to the hedges and devoured every green leaf they could find; every kind of weed, even the large umbellifers were entirely stripped, but grasses of every kind were spared. I am indebted to Mr. Last as well as Mr. Doubleday for specimens of these caterpillars, and have described them for publication, but prefer quoting Mr. Buckler's description as a just compliment to one who has done so much to elucidate the natural history of our British Lepidoptera.

The MOTH appears on the wing throughout July, and is only too common throughout the country. (The scientific name is *Agrotis nigricans*.)

Obs. This is the Dark Rustic (*Noctua fumosa*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 173); the Garden Dart (*Noctua nigricans*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 174); the Rufous Dart (*Noctua raris*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 175); the White Line (*Noctua dubia*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 176); and the Square Spot Dart (*Noctua obeliscata*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 177).



535. The White-line Dart (*Agrotis Tritici*).

535. THE WHITE-LINE DART.—The palpi are porrected, slightly ascending, and rather distant; the antennæ of the male are slightly serrated, those of the female simple: the fore wings are straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and rather rounded on the hind margin; their colour is dark bistre-brown, more or less varied with pale wainscot-brown; of this latter colour there is generally but not always a rather conspicuous dash beneath the costa, extending from the base to the reniform; the discoidal spots are generally very distinctly outlined with the paler colour, and have a darker central area; the orbicular is small, oval, and oblique; some of the wing-rays are often pale, and there is generally a sinuous line or interrupted series of linear spots parallel with the hind margin, from which emanate three, four, or five elongate wedge-shaped spots, the tips of which point towards the middle of the wing: the hind wings are pale at the base, the wing-rays and hind margin being smoky-brown; the fringe is paler: the head and thorax are bistre-brown, freckled with gray scales; the body is uniform smoky-brown.

THE CATERPILLAR of this very common species has a rather small and porrected head, and an obese cylindrical and shining body, in which the usual minute warts are not conspicuous, and each emits a short hair: the head is shining, of a pale brown colour mottled with darker brown: the second segment has a dark brown glabrous plate; the dorsal area of the body is gray-brown, with a narrow medio-dorsal stripe considerably paler; there is a narrow lateral stripe on each side, not far from the medio-dorsal, and of the same pale hue, and all these three stripes pass through the dorsal plate of the second segment, and come close to the head; the sides of the caterpillar are dingy green, intersected throughout by a narrow grayish stripe; the spiracles are black; the ventral is paler than the dorsal area, and the claspers are concolorous. It feeds at the root of all kinds of garden weeds and vegetables, and changes to a *CHRYSLIS* beneath the surface of the ground.

The moth appears on the wing in July, and appears very generally distributed over England: it is also reported from Scotland, and Mr. Birchall says it is common everywhere on the coast of Ireland. (The scientific name is *Agrotis Tritici*.)

Obs. This is the White-line Dart (*Noctua albilinea*) of Haworth (*Lep. Brit.*, No. 180); the Lineolated Dart (*Noctua lineolata*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 181); the Pupilled Dart (*Noctua pupillata*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 183); and the Gothic Dart, (*Noctua subgothica*, *Lep. Brit.*, No. 185.)



536. The Streaked Dart (*Agrotis aquilina*).

536. THE STREAKED DART.—The palpi are porrected, slightly ascending, and rather distant; the antennæ of the male are stout and slightly separated, those of the female more slender and quite simple: the fore wings are straight on the costa, and blunt at the tip; their colour is umber-brown, sometimes with a paler dash under the costa; the discoidal spots are well defined, outlined with pale brown, and having darker centres; there is generally a pale sinuous line or interrupted series of pale linear spots parallel with the hind margin, from which emanate three, four, or five elongate wedge-shaped spots, the tips of which point towards the middle of the wing: the hind wings are pale at the base, with darker crescent-shaped discoidal spot, wing-rays, and hind margin: the head and thorax are umber-brown; the body smoky-brown.

The CATERPILLARS of this moth have been discovered by Mr. Last, of Ipswich, at the roots of various vegetables, especially where growing among weeds; they feed on chickweed, cabbage, broccoli, onions, poppies, plantain, &c. The caterpillar, when full-grown, is thus described by Mr. Buckler, in

No. 18 of the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine* :—

"It is an inch and a half long, cylindrical, and rather shining. The head gray-brown, mottled with blackish; the back dingy-brown, a dorsal line of rather paler gray-brown, the sub-dorsal line black, edged below with a thin line of gray-brown, and which, like the dorsal line, runs through the blackish plate on the second segment; to this succeeds a broad stripe of dingy blackish-green, then another thin line of gray-brown, followed by another broad stripe of dingy blackish-green, the black spiracles being situated along its lower edge; the belly and legs gray-brown, the warty spots dark brown and not very conspicuous; the general aspect of the caterpillar very dark and dingy."

The moth appears on the wing in July and August, and occurs not uncommonly in our English counties, but it is so imperfectly known, and so rarely distinguished from the preceding, that no confidence whatever can be placed in the recorded habitats. Mr. Birchall informs us that it has been taken at Malahide Sand-hills in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Agrotis aquilina*.)



537. The Square Spot Dart (*Agrotis Obeliscus*).

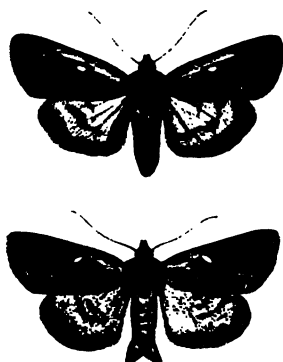
537. THE SQUARE SPOT DART.—The palpi are porrected and prominent; the antennæ are very stout and slightly serrated in the male, rather slender and simple in the female: the colour of the fore wings is sepia-brown; there is a gray shade beneath the costa; the discoidal spots are distinct, and rendered more so by the space between them being intensely dark brown or almost black; a similarly coloured wedge-shaped spot adjoins the orbicular pointing towards the base, and below

the orbicular and extending nearly to the base of the wing, is a compound mark of the same colour; there are also two interrupted transverse lines or rather irregular series of dark marks, the first before the orbicular, the second beyond the reniform: the hind wings are very pale in the males with darker wing-rays and hind margin, smoky brown in the females: the head and thorax are dark brown; the body paler, and with a slight appearance of still paler rings.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a nearly straight position on the slender stems of its food-plant; when annoyed it falls to the ground in a compact ring: the head has a rather flat face, and is considerably narrower than the second segment, into which it is partially received; the body is very stout, smooth, and almost uniformly cylindrical; its colour is pale testaceous-brown, with a slender white medio-dorsal stripe, which is bordered on each side by a still more slender and threadlike black stripe; there is a similar white stripe, delicately black-bordered on each side of the caterpillar, and, connecting the medio-dorsal with the lateral stripes; there is also a short oblique stripe on each side of each segment, each pair of oblique stripes forming a letter V, the apex of which is directed towards the anal extremity; below these, and in the region of the spiracles, is a series of round dots, ten on each segment, and also a short oblique line: the ventral is concolorous with the dorsal area, and the claspers are also of the same colour, and just above each is a black dot. It feeds of the ladies' bedstraw (*Galium verum*).

The moth appears on the wing in August, and occurs pretty abundantly in the Isle of Wight, whence I received the series in my possession; it has also been taken at Brighton; it is reported by the Rev. Harpur Crewe from Derbyshire, and from Lancashire by Mr. Birchall, who has also taken it in Ireland: this indefatigable entomologist writes of the species thus: "Abundant at Howth; frequents the higher slopes of the hill, where it may be taken freely from the rag-wort flowers in August in company with *Lunigera*. Although *Tritici* swarms at the foot of the hill and along

the shore, it rarely intrudes on the more aristocratic society of the higher levels." (The scientific name is *Agrotis obeliscæ*.)



538. The Heath Rustic (*Agrotis agathina*).

538. THE HEATH RUSTIC.—The palpi are porrected, slightly ascending, and rather distant; the antennæ are slender in both sexes, but rather stouter in the male, and slightly serrated; the fore wings are straight on the costa, obtuse at the tip, and waved on the hind margin; their colour is brown glossed and tinged with a rich vinous red; there is a pale dash on the costa, extending from the base to two-thirds of its length; the orbicular is pale, clearly defined, and very conspicuous; the reniform is outlined in pale gray, but not so conspicuous as the orbicular; its exterior border is indistinct, the space between the discoidal spots is very dark brown, and there is a triangular mark of the same colour on the basal side of the orbicular, and pointing towards the base of the wing; below this are two whitish marks; a broken series of pale markings crosses the wing just beyond the middle, and of this the reniform forms a part, and a second broken series is parallel with the hind margin, and terminates in a rather conspicuous pale blotch near the anal angle: the hind wings are waved on the hind margin, very pale brown with crescentic discoidal spots, a transverse median line, a broadish marginal bar darker brown; the thorax and body are reddish-brown.

The CATERPILLAR does not roll itself in a ring when touched, but falls off its food, and, bending its body slightly at both extremities, remains motionless a short time, feigning death. In form it is almost uniformly cylindrical, but slightly decreases in size at either end, it is smooth and velvety: the head is rather small and very shining, of a pale dull green or dull brown, with two obscure longitudinal darker markings: the body is of different ground colour in different individuals, the prevailing hues are green and brown, in all instances adorned with five longitudinal white stripes, all of which are more or less interrupted by folds in the skin, especially at the interstices of the segments: three of these are brighter and more distinct than the remaining two, and may be called dorsal, the remaining two are lateral, and are tinged more or less with the ground colour of the body: the medio-dorsal stripe is found on close examination to be composed of a series of shuttle-shaped markings, placed end to end: the next stripe on each side is bordered on its upper or dorsal margin with velvety black, massed on each segment into a conspicuous blotch: the lower margin is also bordered, but less conspicuously, with black: the lateral stripe is broader and more diffused, as well as less conspicuous, than the others: it encloses the spiracles, which are ranged just within its upper margin, excepting the last and last but one, which are placed above the stripe: by these five stripes the dorsal surface of the body is divided into four nearly equal compartments, all of which are alike in ground colour, whatever its tint, and are delicately mottled with velvety black: the under surface bordering the lateral stripe partakes of the same colour, but the ventral area, legs and claspers, are paler, having a semi-transparent appearance. It feeds on the common ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) principally at night, when it is swept off the food-plant in early spring by collectors who are acquainted with its habits; it is full-fed about the end of May.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, as soon as the heaths are in full flower, when

and occurs in most of our English and Scotch counties, beginning in Cornwall and Devonshire, and extending northwards, even to Sutherland and Caithness, and Mr. Birchall says it is widely distributed and common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua glareosa*.)



552. The Plain Clay (*Noctua depuncta*).

552. THE PLAIN CLAY.—The palpi are distant, porrected, and spreading; the antennæ are very slightly incrassated in the male, extremely slender and thread-like in the female: the colour of the fore wings is ochreous-gray, with two dark-brown markings, the first double and near the base of the wing; the second triple, its three component parts being arranged transversely; the usual discoidal spots have a very slender pale circumscription, but are generally quite distinct, and between them is a darker shade; beyond the reniform is a slender double line, then a series of dots, and then a broader waved line, parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are grayish-brown, paler at the base: the head, thorax, and body are ochreous-gray.

"The CATERPILLAR is grayish-brown; the sub-dorsal line whitish, with a row of black dots; the spiracles are white in black rings (*Hub.*) On sorrel and other low plants." (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p. 234.)

The moth appears on the wing in July and may be described as local and rare. Mr. Reading gives Yealmpton, Harford Bridge, Exeter, and Alphington as western localities; Mr. Horton has taken it at Worcester; it has also been obtained in the northern English counties, and in Kircudbrightshire in Scotland, but not hitherto in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua depuncta*.)



553. The Double Dart (*Noctua augur*).

553. THE DOUBLE DART.—The palpi are curved, projecting, and ascending; the antennæ are stout in the male, slender in the female: the fore wings are gray-brown and very dull; the orbicular has the lower border, the reniform the interior and exterior borders strongly outlined with black; there are two transverse zigzag black lines, the first before the orbicular, the second beyond the reniform: the hind wings, head, thorax, and body are gray-brown.

The egg is laid in June, and hatched in June or July. The CATERPILLAR hibernates early. In the spring it again begins to feed on white-thorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*), willow (*Salix caprea*), and other shrubs. When full-fed, which is usually at the end of May, it rests in a straight position, but falls off its food-plant and rolls in a ring when disturbed. The head is of much less circumference than the body, semi-porrected, and slightly notched on the crown; in moving, the head is stretched forward, and moves about in a very leech-like manner. The body is cylindrical, slightly attenuated towards the head, and slightly incrassated dorsally on the twelfth segment. The head is very shining, pale pellucid brown, reticulated and variegated with darker. The body is excessively smooth, dull purplish-brown, with several darker markings, more particularly a narrow waved rich brown stripe along each side, including the spiracles; there is a transverse mark of the same colour, dilated at each extremity, on the twelfth segment; on various parts of the back there are also small round white spots, two on the anterior part of each segment, beginning with the third, and two rather less distinct on the posterior part; the belly, claspers, and legs, are pale

and semi-transparent. It changes to a CHRY-SALIS on or near the surface of the ground.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua augur*.)



554. The Flame Shoulder (*Noctua plecta*).

554. THE FLAME SHOULDER.—The palpi are porrected and conspicuous, the third joint small, and received into the second as into a cup; the antennæ of the male are delicately ciliated, those of the female simple: the colour of the fore wings is vinous-brown, with the costal margin broadly white from the base to beyond the reniform spot; the white colour is impure; there is a dash of the same colour at the base of the inner margin; both the discoidal spots are distinctly outlined in gray, and both are united with the costal white; a streak of purer white extends from the base of the wing to the orbicular, and below this, immediately adjoining it, is a blackish shade: the hind wings are white: the head and collar are pale, the square disk of the thorax is vinous-brown; the body pale wainscot-brown.

The EGGS, kindly given me by Mr. Moncreaff, were laid in a chip box, and were hatched in June; and the CATERPILLARS, which fed on ladies' bed-straw (*Galium verum*) and sweet woodruff (*Asperula odorata*), were full-fed on the 26th of July. The caterpillar rolls itself in a compact ring when annoyed. The head is glabrous, very shining, narrower than the second segment, and especially narrower than the rest of the body, porrected in crawling, and not notched on the crown; the body is smooth and velvety, gradually but slightly increasing in width from the second to the eleventh segment, which is wider. The twelfth is rather abruptly truncate: the colour of the head is umber-brown, with a pale longitudinal

patch on each cheek; the dorsal surface of the body is umber-brown; the medio-dorsal stripe rather darker, narrow, and intersected by a slender interrupted white line; there is an upper lateral stripe, darker, half-way between the medio-dorsal stripe and the spiracles; this is also intersected by a slender interrupted whitish line; the lower margin of the dorsal surface is darker; the ventral is paler than the dorsal area, particularly at the junction of the two areas, where it may be called a pale lateral stripe; all parts of the body are reticulated and dotted with dark brown; the legs, feet, and claspers are of the same dingy colour as the body.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is generally common throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua plecta*.)



555. The Black Collar (*Noctua flammatra*).

555. THE BLACK COLLAR.—The palpi are porrected, rather connivent towards the tip, and blunt; the antennæ are rather long and slightly serrated: the fore wings are rather narrow, the costa very straight, the hind margin rather rounded, and slightly waved; their colour is grayish-brown with a somewhat silky appearance, and having a black linear mark issuing from the middle of the base, and extending rather more than a sixth of the length of the wing; beyond this, and rather higher on the wing, is a second black mark almost linear, and yet obscurely and obtusely pyramidal in outline; there are other markings on the fore wings both darker and paler than the ground colour, but these are so obscure—the specimen being somewhat wasted—that I cannot describe them with any certainty: the

hind wings are slightly paler, but of the same prevailing tint as the fore wings: the head, thorax, and body are grayish-brown, with a tendency to dove-colour; and there is a most conspicuous transverse black mark on the front of the thorax immediately behind the neck; this very striking mark is convex in front, nearly straight behind, very pointed at the two extremities, and divided by a slender median line.

"The CATERPILLAR is unknown except through Treitschke's very unsatisfactory description."—*Guenée*.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is only known as British through the capture of a single specimen by Mr. Bond, in the Isle of Wight. With his usual kindness, Mr. Bond has lent me this specimen for figuring and describing in this work. (The scientific name is *Noctua flammatrix*.)



556. The Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Noctua C-nigrum*).

556. THE SETACEOUS HEBREW CHARACTER.—The palpi are protracted and prominent; the antennæ are simple: the colour of the fore wings is a rich bistre-brown, the orbicular spot large, conspicuous, whitish, and obscurely triangular, the base or broadest side of the triangle being towards the costal margin; the reniform is less in size and less distinct; it is of the usual form; on the costa, near the tip, is a blackish spot, and the tip itself is rather gray: the hind wings are pale gray-brown: the head and thorax are dark brown, the body pale brown.

The CATERPILLAR is greenish-gray, with a yellowish dorsal stripe, pale green sub-dorsal stripe, and white spiracular stripe, the space between the two last stripes being dark green

(*Hubner*). On various low plants. (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p. 234.)

This species is double-brooded, the MOTHS of the first brood appearing on the wing in May and June, and those of the second brood in August and September. It is generally distributed in England, Ireland, and Scotland. (The scientific name is *Noctua C-nigrum*.)



557. The Triple-Spotted Clay (*Noctua ditrapezium*).

557. THE TRIPLE-SPOTTED CLAY.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are rather narrow; their colour is rich umber-brown, tinged with red; a very dark shade extends from the base to beyond the reniform, ascending to the sub-costal ray on both sides of the orbicular; there is a distinct dark brown, almost black, spot seated on the costa, near the tip of the wing: the hind wings and body are gray-brown tinged with saffron reflections; the head and thorax are darker.

The CATERPILLAR is grayish-ochreous, with a slight reddish tinge, with darker marks along the back, most conspicuous on the eleventh and twelfth segments. (*Hubner*.) On various low plants. (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p. 235.)

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and has been taken in Cornwall; in Devonshire, between Plymbridge and Bickleigh, at Barnstaple, Devonport, Torquay, and Lee Moor; in Dorsetshire, in Hampshire, in the New Forest, in the Isle of Wight, Sussex, and at Birch Wood, in Kent, but I think not in Scotland: Mr. Birchall informs us he took a pair at sugar, near Galway, in July, 1857. (The scientific name is *Noctua ditrapezium*.)

can discover no trace of the former, and a mere cloud indicates the usual position of the latter; between the second and third transverse lines there is a transverse shade which includes the reniform, and beyond the third transverse line is a dark band rendered rather more conspicuous by a lighter line which melts into the hind-marginal area: the hind wings are smoky, and paler at the base; the fringe is very pale, almost white: the head, thorax, and body are smoky-gray.

The CATERPILLAR rolls in a ring when touched, feigning death, and falling off its food-plant; in shape it is almost uniformly cylindrical; the surface is smooth and velvety; the head is shining, its triangular plate intensely black; its hemispheres mottled with black and gray-brown: the colour of the body is a mottled mixture of gray-brown and black-brown, the darker colour assuming somewhat the form of a double medio-dorsal series of V-shaped markings, the tips of the V's directed towards the head; the space within each V is only a shade paler than the V itself, but terminates at its tip in a very decided pale spot, which has a black dot in the middle, the dot emitting a black bristle; the legs are black and shining; the claspers pale; the spiracles almost white, but surrounded by a black space. In a state of nature it feeds on the common yellow-flowered stone-crop, and occasionally also on grasses. In confinement the caterpillars fed voraciously by night on the leaves of the common harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), but concealed themselves in peat-earth by day; they were full-fed and finally buried themselves on the 1st of May.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July; it is rather abundant in Cornwall and Devonshire, particularly about Whitsand Cliffs, Bovisand, and Torquay. Mr. Reading, who has paid so much attention to the Lepidoptera of this district, says it has the habit of flying from flower to flower in the sunshine; it has also been taken in the Isle of Wight, on the coast of Kent, in South Wales, and in several Scotch localities: Mr. Birchall informs us it is very common at Howth, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Agrotis lucerneæ*.)



544. Ashworth's Rustic (*Agrotis Ashworthii*).

544. ASHWORTH'S RUSTIC.—The palpi are porrected and slightly ascending; the basal joint is black, the second joint black at the base, and white and very scaly at the tip; the third or apical joint is very small and short, and is received into the second joint and almost hidden like an egg in its nest: the fore wings are very slightly curved on the costa and blunt at the tip; their colour is the most delicate blue-gray approaching to dove-colour, with three very narrow transverse black lines; the first of these is at the base and very short, beginning at the costa and scarcely reaching half across the wing: the second is before the orbicular and waved, but pretty direct; and the third is beyond the reniform, very much bent and very zigzag; between the second and third is a transverse smoky shade, and in this the orbicular and reniform may be traced, but are very inconspicuous; parallel with the hind margin there is, in some specimens, a narrow, waved, darker bar, but this is by no means constant; the hind wings are smoky-gray, paler at the base, and having darker wing-rays; the head and thorax are gray, the body pale gray, and very downy at the base, rather darker towards the tip.

The CATERPILLAR rolls in a compact ring, feigning death and falling off its food-plant when touched. In shape it is almost uniformly cylindrical, quite smooth and velvety: the head is bright red and shining; the body is

crown of the head is brown and shining; the body has the dorsal area as far as the spiracles brown, but the tint of the brown is different in different individuals, approaching sometimes to sepia, sometimes to sienna-brown; this brown area is divided by three equidistant narrow stripes, of a pale greenish hue, and these three equidistant narrow stripes are connected on the twelfth segment by a transverse bar of the same colour; the back has several black markings, almost taking the character of dots; the belly below the spiracles is pale olive-green.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and seems to be confined to the Southern counties of England, as Darent Wood in Kent, West Wickham in Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire. (The scientific name is *Noctua rhomboidea*.)

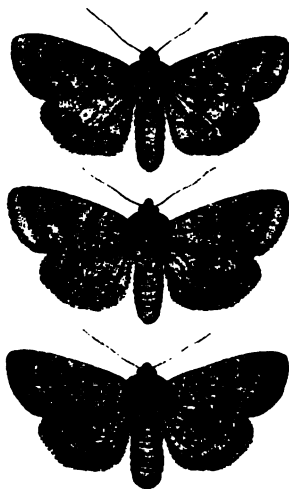


560. The Purple Clay (*Noctua brunnea*).

560. THE PURPLE CLAY.—The palpi are porrected, pointed, distant, and of a rich red-brown colour; the antennæ are simple; the colour of the fore wings is richly marbled with several shades of brown; the reniform is ochreous-white, and very conspicuous; the orbicular is purplish-gray, subtriangular, and very indistinct; there is an indication of two transverse bands, rather darker than the ground colour; the first is between the discoidal spots, the second beyond the reniform; both these are rather dark towards the costal but very faint towards the inner margin; there are several ochreous spots on the costa: the hind wings are dull gray-brown, a crescentic discoidal spot, the wing-rays, and the extreme hind margin being darker, and the fringe testaceous-brown; the head and thorax are rich dark brown; the body is dingy brown, its extremity tufted and testaceous-brown.

The CATERPILLAR feeds on willow, and is full-fed at the end of April. It rolls in a compact ring when annoyed. The head is very much narrower than the body; the body is velvety, attenuated anteriorly; the twelfth segment is very stout; the thirteenth rounded; the colour of the head is pale brown, shining, with a dark longitudinal line on each side the commissure; the body is dingy olive-brown, with two transversely placed, and somewhat triangular, marks on the back of the eleventh and twelfth segments, the apex of the triangles pointing forwards, and much attenuated; there is a darker stripe along each side, enclosing the white spiracles, and behind each spiracle is a black spot; each segment has a transverse series of minute black dots; the legs and claspers are concolorous; it changes to a glabrous brown CHRYSALIS beneath the surface of the ground, and enclosed in a very slight web.

The MOTH appears on the wing the first week in July, and occurs throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua brunnea*.)



561. The Ingrailed Clay (*Noctua festiva*).

561. THE INGRAILED CLAY.—The palpi are rather long and distant, the terminal joint long and slender, but rarely exceeding the scales of the second in length; the antennæ are simple:

the fore wings are rather squarely pointed at the tip, their colour is obscure ochreous-gray, clouded with various shades of brown; the orbicular is gray, the reniform only outlined with gray, and its median area of the same colour as the general area of the wing; adjoining the orbicular is a dark brown triangular spot, the apex of which points to the base of the wing, and between the two discoidal spots is a dark brown square spot; on the extreme hind margin is a series of minute black spots, each situated at the extremity of a wing-ray: the hind wings are gray-brown, with a darker crescentic discoidal spot and a pale testaceous fringe: the head and collar are pale wainscot-brown, the thorax testaceous-brown; the body gray at the base, gray-brown in the middle, and bright testaceous-brown at the extremity.

The CATERPILLAR rolls in a lax ring if annoyed, the head being brought into contact with the ventral claspers: the head is glabrous, of about the same width as the second segment, and prone, the cheeks rounded, and there is scarcely any notch on the crown; the body is uniformly cylindrical, smooth, and velvety; the colour of the head is pale ferruginous, reticulated with darker brown, and having black ocelli and several other black dots; the colour of the body is dull ferruginous, reticulated and dotted with darker brown; all the markings are very minute; there is a very narrow medio-dorsal thread-like stripe extending from behind the head to the anal extremity, a transverse line on the twelfth, and another on the thirteenth segment; the anterior portion of these is dark brown, the posterior portion nearly white; on each side of the medio-dorsal stripe is a series of whitish spots; the spiracles are nearly white, with a small black blotch behind each; the ventral surface, extending to the spiracles, is paler than the dorsal surface, and there is an appearance of a still paler lateral stripe, which partially includes the spiracles, but is chiefly below them; the legs and claspers are very pale. It feeds on sawallow, and my specimens were full-fed on the 6th of May, and retired beneath the surface of the earth to undergo pupation.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and

is common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua festiva*.)

Obs. This MOTH is exceedingly variable. Through the kindness of friends I have at times possessed hundreds of specimens, of which I can truly say that no two were exactly alike. The figures represent some of the more common varieties.



562. The Lesser Ingrailed (*Noctua confusa*).

562. THE LESSER INGRAILED.—The palpi are rather long and distant; the terminal joint is long and slender, but rarely exceeding the scales of the second in length; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are rather squarely pointed at the tip; their colour is dingy gray, with scarcely any tint of ochreous, but clouded with various tints of gray and brown; the orbicular is gray, the reniform only outlined with gray; between these two discoidal spots is a very dark square spot or space; and on the extreme hind margin is a series of small linear black marks; the hind wings are gray-brown, much darker towards the margin, and having a crescentic discoidal spot and a pale fringe of a testaceous-red colour: the head, thorax, and body are dingy brown, the last paler at the base and tip.

The EGGS are laid in July on various low plants. The CATERPILLAR is polyphagous, but prefers the leaves of the moss campion (*Silene*



547. The Least Yellow Underwing (*Tryphana interjecta*).

547. THE LEAST YELLOW UNDERWING.—

The colour of the fore wings is rusty-brown, sometimes inclining to brickdust-red, and having a broad but imperfectly defined band of smoky-brown on the hind margin; this band is intersected throughout by a pale line; the discoidal spots are indistinctly outlined in dark brown, and there are several other short and narrow transverse darker markings: the hind wings are yellow in the middle and on the hind margin; smoky-black on the costal margin, and having a broad smoky-black band before the hind margin; the inner margin is clouded with the same smoky-black; there is a crescentic discoidal spot of the same black tint united with the black on the costal margin: the head and thorax are of the same rusty colour as the fore wings; the body is gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a straight position on the stems of its food-plant, and when shaken or annoyed it falls to the ground rolled in a ring, but very soon resumes the straight position and crawls with rapidity: the head is narrower than the second segment, into which it is partially received; it is porrected, flat, rather glabrous, and not notched on the crown; the body is obese and rather velvety, and has the divisions of the segments strongly marked; it is somewhat attenuated at the anterior extremity, and has the twelfth segment dorsally slightly swollen; the prevailing colour of both head and body is putty-colour; the head has two dark brown marks down the face, and outside of each of these is a pale mark; the body has a narrow medio-dorsal white stripe, bordered on each side by brown slightly darker than the ground colour; near

the medio-dorsal on each side is another narrow white stripe similarly bordered, and differing only in being somewhat less distinct; on each side in the region of the spiracles, but just above them, is a broader and triple stripe, the outer portion on each side being whitish, the middle reddish; and this compound stripe is also bordered with brown, particularly on its upper margin; the dorsal area is ornamented with a number of intensely black dots; on the second segment these are very minute and apparently without much arrangement; on the third they form a straight transverse series and are eight in number; on the fourth they also form a straight series and are six in number; on the following segments, the fifth to the eleventh both inclusive, they are also six in number on each segment, but no longer form a straight series; two near the anterior margin of the segment are larger than the rest, the next on each side stands back about the middle on the dorsal area of the segment, and the third on each side is nearer the anterior margin; the twelfth segment has four of these black dots arranged in a perfect square; the ventral is slightly darker than the dorsal area, and has a double series of black dots below the compound lateral stripe: the legs are pale, semitransparent, and shining; the claspers are semitransparent, and each has a distinct black dot and a crescentic black mark above it: in the interspaces between the stripes which I have described there is a further indication of stripes, but these are very inconspicuous: it feeds on dock, mallow, grass, &c., &c.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and occurs occasionally in most of our English counties as far north as Yorkshire, and also very generally in Ireland; but I do not recollect seeing any Scotch localities recorded. (The scientific name is *Tryphana interjecta*.)

Obs.—Like *Tryphana ianthina*, this species is very uniform in tint and constant in its markings; but compared with either *ianthina* or *fimbria*, it is very unattractive in appearance.



548. The Lunar Yellow Underwing (*Tryphæna subsequa*).

548. THE LUNAR YELLOW UNDERWING.—The fore wings are narrow, the costal and inner margins being almost parallel; their colour is rather various, generally gray-brown; the discoidal spots are clearly outlined with pale wainscot-brown; on the costal margin, towards the tip, is a transverse black spot very conspicuous; the other markings are inconstant: the hind wings are yellow with a smoky cloud along the costal margin, and somewhat radiating from the base; there is a distinct crescentic discoidal spot, and a waved black band parallel with the hind margin: the head, thorax, and body, are gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR is only known to me through Mr. Stainton's description, which is as follows:—"Brownish-gray with a slight greenish tinge; the second segment dark brown; dorsal and sub-dorsal lines paler; above the latter is a row of quadrangular blackish spots (*Freyer*). On various low plants." (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p. 230.)

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, but is either very rare in this country, or from its great similarity to *Orbona*, very seldom noticed; it is recorded from Dorsetshire, and the New Forest in Hampshire, from Suffolk, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, and I have taken it at Peckham. (The scientific name is *Tryphæna subsequa*.)

Obs. This species, so frequently spoken of as doubtfully distinct, is, in my opinion, as good a species as either of the others, although its superficial resemblance to *Orbona* is certainly very striking: it may be distinguished on comparison with that much commoner

insect by its narrower wings and the constant presence of the black mark on the costa.



549. The Lesser Yellow Underwing (*Tryphæna orbona*).

549. THE LESSER YELLOW UNDERWING.—The fore wings are rather broad, and very various in tint, varying from pale gray-brown to dark umber-brown; some again have a very uniform colour, while others are a good deal variegated, and there is a striking variety with two transverse zigzag lines across the wings; the discoidal spots are distinctly outlined with pale wainscot-brown, the median area of each being of a darker shade than the general area of the wing: the hind wings are yellow, with a smoky cloud along the costal margin, a distinct black crescentic discoidal spot, and a waved black band parallel with the

hind margin; the head, thorax, and body have the same variation in general tint as the fore wings.

The egg is laid in July, on a number of low plants, on which the young CATERPILLARS feed; one of those very commonly selected is the common chickweed (*Alsine media*); they are hatched in August, and hibernate early; as soon as the buds of the sallow and whitethorn open, they ascend the stems and feed on the young leaves. The caterpillar is full-fed in May, when it rolls into a compact ring if disturbed. The head when moving is porrected, and is rather narrower than the body; the body is velvety, nearly uniformly cylindrical, but increasing almost imperceptibly to the twelfth segment, which is the largest; the colour of the head and body is dingy umber-brown, the head being slightly variegated with darker shades of the same colour; the dorsal region of the body is uniformly brown; the anterior segments from the second to the fifth, both inclusive, are interrupted by a median very narrow and very indistinct line; the eleventh and twelfth segments have each two very conspicuous velvety dorsal markings almost black; on the eleventh segment these are distant, narrow, longitudinal, and waved; those on the twelfth segment are decidedly more approximate, broader, and larger, their figure is irregular, but their anterior extremity is pointed, the posterior extremity square; the spiracles are white, and are situated at the extreme edge of the brown dorsal area; below them is a broad pale wainscot-brown stripe extending the entire length of the caterpillar, and this, from the second to the seventh segment, is tinged along the middle with brick-red; the belly is smoky-brown, and the legs and claspers are of the same colour. It changes to a smooth brown CHRYSALIS on the surface of the earth.

The moth appears on the wing in July, and is common everywhere. (The scientific name is *Tryphena orbona*.)

Obs. I am indebted to Mr. Bond for the variety represented in the third figure, and to Mr. Wellman for the richly-marked variety represented in the fourth figure.



550. The Large Yellow Underwing (*Tryphena pronuba*).

550. THE LARGE YELLOW UNDERWING.—In different specimens the fore wings vary in general colour, from pale wainscot-brown to rich umber-brown, and occur with almost every intermediate shade; the discoidal spots are generally clearly defined, the circumscription being paler than the ground colour; in some specimens the orbicular is entirely pale; there are many transverse lines, some darker and some paler; but these are very variable and inconstant; there is, however, a pale line parallel with the hind margin, almost invariably present, and adjoining the upper or costal extremity of this is a double black spot: the hind wings are orange-yellow without a discoidal spot, but having a narrow waved black band parallel with the hind margin; the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body paler, and inclining to reddish-yellow towards the tip; on the last segment but one is a transverse black spot.

In a beautiful variety, in which the fore wings are much variegated, the head and collar are pale brown.

The eggs are laid in July on almost every kind of vegetable or plant grown in gardens, and the young CATERPILLAR feeds throughout the autumn, winter, and spring, on the stem or heart—hence the French name of *ver du cœur*. It conceals itself almost entirely during the day beneath the surface of the ground, emerging at night: I have frequently found it concealed about the roots of lettuces, and brought to light when they are pulled up for the table; when thus exposed it rolls itself in a very compact ring. The head is glabrous and small in comparison with the size of the body, which is full, obese, and velvety. The colour of the head is reddish-brown, of the body very various; it is of all shades, from pale sickly yellowish-green to a dark dingy brown; there is generally a narrow yellowish medio-dorsal stripe, on both sides of which is a brownish stripe, making the medio-dorsal more conspicuous; and below this is a longitudinal series of seven or eight linear black or very dark marks, one on each side of each segment, generally commencing with the fifth, but sometimes with the sixth segment; below these is another pale and yellowish, but very indistinct stripe, and again below this a darker stripe also indistinct, and containing the white spiracles, each surrounded with black; the ventral is usually paler than the dorsal area; and the legs and claspers are concolorous. I have found it full fed in March, April, May, and June, when it changes to a stout, smooth red-brown CHRYSALIS, just below the surface of the earth, in an oval cell or cavity of its own making.

The moth appears on the wing in June, and is common everywhere. (The scientific name is *Tryphana pronuba*.)

Obs. The beautiful, but not uncommon variety represented in the lower figure, I have been used to call *Innuba*, and it is described under that name by Stephens, but this seems to be an error, for Guenée describes that variety as having the costal margin and collar concolorous with the upper wings, whereas in

the *Innuba* of English entomologists these parts are so much paler as to present a striking contrast.



551. The Autumnal Rustic (*Noctua glaucosa*).

551. THE AUTUMNAL RUSTIC.—The palpi are porrected, but not very prominent; the antennæ are slightly serrated in the male, simple in the female: the colour of the fore wings is dove-coloured gray, with three rich brown markings; the first double and almost at the base of the wing, the second precedes the orbicular spot, and the third precedes the reniform; but neither of these discoidal spots are conspicuous; the three dark markings approach, but do not touch, the costal margin: the hind wings are white in the male, gray in the female; the head, thorax, and body are dove-coloured.

The CATERPILLAR is stout and velvety; the head is small and glabrous. The colour of the head is testaceous-brown, with two darker lines down the face; that of the body wainscot-brown, with a narrow medio-dorsal stripe, slightly paler, and bordered on each side with a rather darker tint; there are many black dots on the dorsal surface, four of these being ranged in a transverse series on the second, third, and fourth segments respectively; on the fifth and following segments they form a quadrangle; in the young caterpillar there is a lateral stripe of bright yellow, just below the spiracles which are black, but this yellow stripe becomes gradually indistinct as the caterpillar grows, until when full fed it has almost disappeared; the ventral is paler than the dorsal surface; the claspers are small and concolorous. It feeds principally on the common broom (*Spartium*), but sometimes eats dock and sorrel (*Rumex*).

The moth appears on the wing in September,

and occurs in most of our English and Scotch counties, beginning in Cornwall and Devonshire, and extending northwards, even to Sutherland and Caithness, and Mr. Birchall says it is widely distributed and common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua glareosa*.)



552. The Plain Clay (*Noctua depuncta*).

552. THE PLAIN CLAY.—The palpi are distant, porrected, and spreading; the antennæ are very slightly incrassated in the male, extremely slender and thread-like in the female: the colour of the fore wings is ochreous-gray, with two dark-brown markings, the first double and near the base of the wing; the second triple, its three component parts being arranged transversely; the usual discoidal spots have a very slender pale circumscription, but are generally quite distinct, and between them is a darker shade; beyond the reniform is a slender double line, then a series of dots, and then a broader waved line, parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are grayish-brown, paler at the base: the head, thorax, and body are ochreous-gray.

"The CATERPILLAR is grayish-brown; the sub-dorsal line whitish, with a row of black dots; the spiracles are white in black rings (*Hub.*) On sorrel and other low plants." (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p. 234.)

The MOTH appears on the wing in July and may be described as local and rare. Mr. Reading gives Yealmpton, Harford Bridge, Exeter, and Alphington as western localities; Mr. Horton has taken it at Worcester; it has also been obtained in the northern English counties, and in Kircudbrightshire in Scotland, but not hitherto in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua depuncta*.)



553. The Double Dart (*Noctua augur*).

553. THE DOUBLE DART.—The palpi are curved, projecting, and ascending; the antennæ are stout in the male, slender in the female: the fore wings are gray-brown and very dull; the orbicular has the lower border, the reniform the interior and exterior borders strongly outlined with black; there are two transverse zigzag black lines, the first before the orbicular, the second beyond the reniform: the hind wings, head, thorax, and body are gray-brown.

The egg is laid in June, and hatched in June or July. The CATERPILLAR hibernates early. In the spring it again begins to feed on white-thorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*), willow (*Salix caprea*), and other shrubs. When full-fed, which is usually at the end of May, it rests in a straight position, but falls off its food-plant and rolls in a ring when disturbed. The head is of much less circumference than the body, semi-porrected, and slightly notched on the crown; in moving, the head is stretched forward, and moves about in a very leech-like manner. The body is cylindrical, slightly attenuated towards the head, and slightly incrassated dorsally on the twelfth segment. The head is very shining, pale pellucid brown, reticulated and variegated with darker. The body is excessively smooth, dull purplish-brown, with several darker markings, more particularly a narrow waved rich brown stripe along each side, including the spiracles; there is a transverse mark of the same colour, dilated at each extremity, on the twelfth segment; on various parts of the back there are also small round white spots, two on the anterior part of each segment, beginning with the third, and two rather less distinct on the posterior part; the belly, claspers, and legs, are pale

and semi-transparent. It changes to a *CHRY-SALIS* on or near the surface of the ground.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in July, and is common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua augur*.)



554. The Flame Shoulder (*Noctua plecta*).

554. THE FLAME SHOULDER.—The palpi are porrected and conspicuous, the third joint small, and received into the second as into a cup; the antennæ of the male are delicately ciliated, those of the female simple: the colour of the fore wings is vinous-brown, with the costal margin broadly white from the base to beyond the reniform spot; the white colour is impure; there is a dash of the same colour at the base of the inner margin; both the discoidal spots are distinctly outlined in gray, and both are united with the costal white; a streak of purer white extends from the base of the wing to the orbicular, and below this, immediately adjoining it, is a blackish shade: the hind wings are white: the head and collar are pale, the square disk of the thorax is vinous-brown; the body pale wainscot-brown.

The eggs, kindly given me by Mr. Moncreaff, were laid in a chip box, and were hatched in June; and the *CATERPILLARS*, which fed on ladies' bed-straw (*Galium verum*) and sweet woodruff (*Asperula odorata*), were full-fed on the 26th of July. The caterpillar rolls itself in a compact ring when annoyed. The head is glabrous, very shining, narrower than the second segment, and especially narrower than the rest of the body, porrected in crawling, and not notched on the crown; the body is smooth and velvety, gradually but slightly increasing in width from the second to the eleventh segment, which is wider. The twelfth is rather abruptly truncate: the colour of the head is umber-brown, with a pale longitudinal

patch on each cheek; the dorsal surface of the body is umber-brown; the medio-dorsal stripe rather darker, narrow, and intersected by a slender interrupted white line; there is an upper lateral stripe, darker, half-way between the medio-dorsal stripe and the spiracles; this is also intersected by a slender interrupted whitish line; the lower margin of the dorsal surface is darker; the ventral is paler than the dorsal area, particularly at the junction of the two areas, where it may be called a pale lateral stripe; all parts of the body are reticulated and dotted with dark brown; the legs, feet, and claspers are of the same dingy colour as the body.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in July, and is generally common throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua plecta*.)



555. The Black Collar (*Noctua flammatra*).

555. THE BLACK COLLAR.—The palpi are porrected, rather connivent towards the tip, and blunt; the antennæ are rather long and slightly serrated: the fore wings are rather narrow, the costa very straight, the hind margin rather rounded, and slightly waved; their colour is grayish-brown with a somewhat silky appearance, and having a black linear mark issuing from the middle of the base, and extending rather more than a sixth of the length of the wing; beyond this, and rather higher on the wing, is a second black mark almost linear, and yet obscurely and obtusely pyramidal in outline; there are other markings on the fore wings both darker and paler than the ground colour, but these are so obscure—the specimen being somewhat wasted—that I cannot describe them with any certainty: the

hind wings are slightly paler, but of the same prevailing tint as the fore wings: the head, thorax, and body are grayish-brown, with a tendency to dove-colour; and there is a most conspicuous transverse black mark on the front of the thorax immediately behind the neck; this very striking mark is convex in front, nearly straight behind, very pointed at the two extremities, and divided by a slender median line.

"The CATERPILLAR is unknown except through Treitschke's very unsatisfactory description."—*Guenée*.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is only known as British through the capture of a single specimen by Mr. Bond, in the Isle of Wight. With his usual kindness, Mr. Bond has lent me this specimen for figuring and describing in this work. (The scientific name is *Noctua flammata*.)



556. The Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Noctua C-nigrum*).

556. THE SETACEOUS HEBREW CHARACTER.—The palpi are protracted and prominent; the antennæ are simple: the colour of the fore wings is a rich bistre-brown, the orbicular spot large, conspicuous, whitish, and obscurely triangular, the base or broadest side of the triangle being towards the costal margin; the reniform is less in size and less distinct; it is of the usual form; on the costa, near the tip, is a blackish spot, and the tip itself is rather gray: the hind wings are pale gray-brown: the head and thorax are dark brown, the body pale brown.

The CATERPILLAR is greenish-gray, with a yellowish dorsal stripe, pale green sub-dorsal stripe, and white spiracular stripe, the space between the two last stripes being dark green

(*Hubner*). On various low plants. (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p. 234.)

This species is double-brooded, the MOTHS of the first brood appearing on the wing in May and June, and those of the second brood in August and September. It is generally distributed in England, Ireland, and Scotland. (The scientific name is *Noctua C-nigrum*.)



557. The Triple-Spotted Clay (*Noctua ditrapezium*).

557. THE TRIPLE-SPOTTED CLAY.—The antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are rather narrow; their colour is rich umber-brown, tinged with red; a very dark shade extends from the base to beyond the reniform, ascending to the sub-costal ray on both sides of the orbicular; there is a distinct dark brown, almost black, spot seated on the costa, near the tip of the wing: the hind wings and body are gray-brown tinged with saffron reflections; the head and thorax are darker.

The CATERPILLAR is grayish-ochreous, with a slight reddish tinge, with darker marks along the back, most conspicuous on the eleventh and twelfth segments. (*Hubner*.) On various low plants. (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p. 235.)

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and has been taken in Cornwall; in Devonshire, between Plymbridge and Bickleigh, at Barnstaple, Devonport, Torquay, and Lee Moor; in Dorsetshire, in Hampshire, in the New Forest, in the Isle of Wight, Sussex, and at Birch Wood, in Kent, but I think not in Scotland: Mr. Birchall informs us he took a pair at sugar, near Galway, in July, 1857. (The scientific name is *Noctua ditrapezium*.)



558. The Double-Spotted Square Spot (*Noctua triangulum*).

558. THE DOUBLE-SPOTTED SQUARE SPOT.— The palpi are porrected, the scales of the second joint projecting beyond the first, which is small and short; the antennæ are simple: the colour of the fore wings is grayish-brown, with several dark and well-defined markings; there is a short transverse line at the base, with a dark spot at its lower extremity; the orbicular and reniform are outlined with pale gray, but have lost their characteristic form; the orbicular is pale, and ascends to the costal margin, and, except on the margin, is surrounded with dark brown, which forms a square spot between the orbicular and reniform; there is a very strongly pronounced dark brown spot on the costa, near the tip of the wing: the hind wings, head, thorax, and body, are gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR rolls in a ring when annoyed; the head is narrower than the second segment, into which it is partially received; the body is attenuated anteriorly; the twelfth segment is slightly elevated, the thirteenth rounded, the anal claspers extended beyond it; the colour of the head and body is pale dingy brown, delicately reticulated with black; there are two dorsal series of oblique oblong markings, commencing on the fifth segment and extending to the twelfth; those on the twelfth segment are almost united posteriorly; the others are perfectly distinct; each marking is accompanied and almost surrounded by a paler area; there is also a thread-like medio-dorsal paler stripe; on each segment is a transverse series of black dots, and the spiracles are of a deeper black; the legs and claspers are concolorous with the body. Early in May the caterpillars bury

themselves in the ground, and there turn to CHRYSALIDS.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been taken freely in most of our English counties, from Cornwall to York; Mr. Douglas Robinson reports it from Kircudbrightshire, and Mr. Birchall says it is common in most localities in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua triangulum*.)



559. The Square-Spotted Clay (*Noctua rhomboides*).

559. THE SQUARE-SPOTTED CLAY.— The palpi are porrected, the second joint being rather long and rather slender; the antennæ are simple: the colour of the fore wings is very dark brown, all the markings being obscure from their general similarity to the ground colour; the orbicular and reniform are delicately outlined with ochreous gray; the space before and beyond the orbicular is intensely dark; there is an obscure darker band parallel with the hind margin, the outer boundary of which is waved and delicately outlined with ochreous gray: the hind wings are gray-brown with a slight gloss; the head and thorax are dark brown; the body gray-brown.

The EGG is laid on chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and other low plants, at the roots of which the CATERPILLAR hibernates when small; in the spring it feeds on chickweed, dock, &c., but also ascends willows (*Salix caprea*), and feeds on the young leaves; it is very generally full-fed about the end of May or beginning of June: the head is almost prone, rather small, generally half-concealed in the second segment; the body is smooth, velvety, almost uniformly cylindrical, but having the second, third, and fourth segments more slender than those which follow; the

crown of the head is brown and shining; the body has the dorsal area as far as the spiracles brown, but the tint of the brown is different in different individuals, approaching sometimes to sepia, sometimes to sienna-brown; this brown area is divided by three equidistant narrow stripes, of a pale greenish hue, and these three equidistant narrow stripes are connected on the twelfth segment by a transverse bar of the same colour; the back has several black markings, almost taking the character of dots; the belly below the spiracles is pale olive-green.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and seems to be confined to the Southern counties of England, as Darent Wood in Kent, West Wickham in Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire. (The scientific name is *Noctua rhomboidea*.)

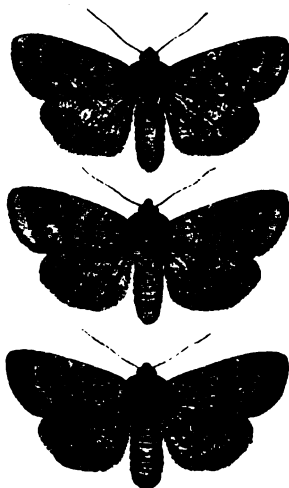


560. The Purple Clay (*Noctua brunnea*).

560. THE PURPLE CLAY.—The palpi are porrected, pointed, distant, and of a rich red-brown colour; the antennæ are simple; the colour of the fore wings is richly marbled with several shades of brown; the reniform is ochreous-white, and very conspicuous; the orbicular is purplish-gray, subtriangular, and very indistinct; there is an indication of two transverse bands, rather darker than the ground colour; the first is between the discoidal spots, the second beyond the reniform; both these are rather dark towards the costal but very faint towards the inner margin; there are several ochreous spots on the costa: the hind wings are dull gray-brown, a crescentic discoidal spot, the wing-rays, and the extreme hind margin being darker, and the fringe testaceous-brown; the head and thorax are rich dark brown; the body is dingy brown, its extremity tufted and testaceous-brown.

The CATERPILLAR feeds on willow, and is full-fed at the end of April. It rolls in a compact ring when annoyed. The head is very much narrower than the body; the body is velvety, attenuated anteriorly; the twelfth segment is very stout; the thirteenth rounded; the colour of the head is pale brown, shining, with a dark longitudinal line on each side the commissure; the body is dingy olive-brown, with two transversely placed, and somewhat triangular, marks on the back of the eleventh and twelfth segments, the apex of the triangles pointing forwards, and much attenuated; there is a darker stripe along each side, enclosing the white spiracles, and behind each spiracle is a black spot; each segment has a transverse series of minute black dots; the legs and claspers are concolorous; it changes to a glabrous brown CHRYSALIS beneath the surface of the ground, and enclosed in a very slight web.

The MOTH appears on the wing the first week in July, and occurs throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua brunnea*.)



561. The Ingrailed Clay (*Noctua festiva*).

561. THE INGRAILED CLAY.—The palpi are rather long and distant, the terminal joint long and slender, but rarely exceeding the scales of the second in length; the antennæ are simple:

the fore wings are rather squarely pointed at the tip, their colour is obscure ochreous-gray, clouded with various shades of brown; the orbicular is gray, the reniform only outlined with gray, and its median area of the same colour as the general area of the wing; adjoining the orbicular is a dark brown triangular spot, the apex of which points to the base of the wing, and between the two discoidal spots is a dark brown square spot; on the extreme hind margin is a series of minute black spots, each situated at the extremity of a wing-ray: the hind wings are gray-brown, with a darker crescentic discoidal spot and a pale testaceous fringe: the head and collar are pale wainscot-brown, the thorax testaceous-brown; the body gray at the base, gray-brown in the middle, and bright testaceous-brown at the extremity.

The CATERPILLAR rolls in a lax ring if annoyed, the head being brought into contact with the ventral claspers: the head is glabrous, of about the same width as the second segment, and prone, the cheeks rounded, and there is scarcely any notch on the crown; the body is uniformly cylindrical, smooth, and velvety; the colour of the head is pale ferruginous, reticulated with darker brown, and having black ocelli and several other black dots; the colour of the body is dull ferruginous, reticulated and dotted with darker brown; all the markings are very minute; there is a very narrow medio-dorsal thread-like stripe extending from behind the head to the anal extremity, a transverse line on the twelfth, and another on the thirteenth segment; the anterior portion of these is dark brown, the posterior portion nearly white; on each side of the medio-dorsal stripe is a series of whitish spots; the spiracles are nearly white, with a small black blotch behind each; the ventral surface, extending to the spiracles, is paler than the dorsal surface, and there is an appearance of a still paler lateral stripe, which partially includes the spiracles, but is chiefly below them; the legs and claspers are very pale. It feeds on sallow, and my specimens were full-fed on the 6th of May, and retired beneath the surface of the earth to undergo pupation.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and

is common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua festiva*.)

Obs. This MOTH is exceedingly variable. Through the kindness of friends I have at times possessed hundreds of specimens, of which I can truly say that no two were exactly alike. The figures represent some of the more common varieties.



562. The Lesser Ingrailed (*Noctua confusa*).

562. THE LESSER INGRAILED.—The palpi are rather long and distant; the terminal joint is long and slender, but rarely exceeding the scales of the second in length; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are rather squarely pointed at the tip; their colour is dingy gray, with scarcely any tint of ochreous, but clouded with various tints of gray and brown; the orbicular is gray, the reniform only outlined with gray; between these two discoidal spots is a very dark square spot or space; and on the extreme hind margin is a series of small linear black marks; the hind wings are gray-brown, much darker towards the margin, and having a crescentic discoidal spot and a pale fringe of a testaceous-red colour: the head, thorax, and body are dingy brown, the last paler at the base and tip.

The EGGS are laid in July on various low plants. The CATERPILLAR is polyphagous, but prefers the leaves of the moss campion (*Silene*

acaulis). The head is small and almost spherical: the body rather obese, smooth, and having the twelfth segment slightly tumid dorsally. The colour of the head is pale brown, the face having two conspicuous crescentic black markings placed back to back, that is, with the convexity of each towards the median suture: the colour of the dorsal area of the body is greenish-yellow, delicately striated with brown. Like the caterpillars of many other true *Noctua*, it is marked from the fourth segment to the tenth, both inclusive, with a sub-dorsal stripe, surmounted on each segment with a wedge-shaped black spot, the apex of which points towards the head of the caterpillar: the medio-dorsal stripe is straight, nearly white, and delicately bordered on each side with brown; it is scarcely perceptible on the middle segments. The spiracular stripe is indicated by a series of straight brown markings: the spiracles are oval, black, and encircled with white: the ventral is paler than the dorsal area, and has no markings: the feet are testaceous, the extremities black: the claspers are concolorous with the ventral area, except at the extremities, which are brown. In the autumn this caterpillar hibernates towards the roots of herbage, feeding again in May for a short time; when full-fed it again descends towards the ground, and, secreting itself among fragments of its food-plant, spins a cocoon of these materials, mixed with particles of earth: in this it almost immediately changes to a *CHRYSLIS*, which is of moderate length and ordinary form, and rather glabrous, brown, with a black tip to the body, which is furnished with four straight, but rather spreading, spine-like bristles: of these the outer one on each side is only half the length of the other.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in June, and is abundant on the heaths or mosses near Darlington, as also in similar localities in Perthshire, and Mr. C. Buxton has taken it in the north of Scotland, but it is evidently very local. (The scientific name is *Noctua conflua*.)

Obs. 1. This pretty little species strikes me as very like *Festiva* in miniature, but our best continental lepidopterists have not noticed this similarity. I am indebted to Mr. Backhouse,

of Wolsingham, for my own series, and for a hundred specimens for distribution, none of them exceeding in size the three which I have figured. The total difference of the two caterpillars proves the two species to be perfectly distinct.

Obs. 2. I am indebted to M. Millière's beautiful work for a description of the caterpillar and chrysalis.



563. The Barred Chestnut (*Noctua Dahlii*).

563. THE BARRED CHESTNUT.—The palpi are porrected and rather long; the second joint has very long scales, particularly on the under side, and these project as far as the naked apical joint; the antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male, simple in the female: the costal margin of the fore wings is arched, their colour is dull chestnut-brown, lined and clouded with darker brown; the discoidal spots are scarcely distinguishable from the ground colour, but are always traceable; there is always a small oblique black spot below the orbicular; a median shade crosses the wing between the discoidal spots, but this is neither very conspicuous nor very constant: the hind wings are gray-brown, paler at the base; the fringe is pale, and inclining to rosy.

The *CATERPILLAR* is reddish mixed with gray, with paler dorsal and subdorsal lines; above the latter is a row of black dots, in white rings (*Hubner*). On various low plants. (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p. 236.)

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in July and August. It has been taken both in the north and south of England; Mr. Reading reports it from various localities in Devonshire, as Plymbridge, Shaugh Woods, Radford Wood, Torquay, Exeter, and Stoke Wood; he says it frequents open places in woods, where at dusk it is easily captured on the wing; it also

occurs in the New Forest in Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight, in Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire; also at Howth and Killarney, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua Dahlii*.)



564. The Rosy Marsh (*Noctua subrosea*).

564. THE ROSY MARSH.—The palpi are porrected and rather long; the antennæ are strongly pectinated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are slightly arched on the costal margin; their colour is gray with a tint of red, and very glossy; both the discoidal spots are paler, and the space between them darker than the general area; there are also a darker cloud before the orbicular, a zigzag line beyond this, and a narrow bar again beyond this; there are three black spots on the costa, that nearest the tip commences the dark bar: the hind wings are whitish wainscot-brown, with a strongly marked discoidal spot, a transverse bar near the hind margin, and the wing-rays darker: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the body the same colour as the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR is very beautiful, of a bright reddish-gray colour, lined and marbled with brown, and having broad medio-dorsal and sub-dorsal stripes, clearly defined, continuous, and straight, of a citron-yellow bordered with brown; there is another very broad stripe in the neighbourhood of the spiracles of a sulphur-yellow, and this precedes a ventral band of dark brown; the spiracles are brown; the head has two brown lines: it feeds on the sweet gale (*Myrica gale*), in May and June.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and has occurred in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire. It has not been taken in Britain

for many years. (The scientific name is *Noctua subrosea*.)

Obs. I am indebted to Guenée's work for a description of the caterpillar, for although my kind friend Mr. Doubleday once possessed the caterpillars in abundance, I did not avail myself of the opportunity of describing them.



565. The Small Square-Spot (*Noctua Rubi*).

565. THE SMALL SQUARE-SPOT.—The palpi are porrected and scaly; the antennæ nearly simple in the male, quite so in the female: the costal margin of the fore wings is nearly straight; their colour is reddish-brown, with several transverse darker lines; the discoidal spots are distinctly outlined in gray, the reniform being particularly conspicuous; there is a distinct black spot below the orbicular, and a dark cloud between the discoidal spots; beyond the reniform, and parallel with the hind margin, are two distinct transverse lines, the outer portion of each being dark, the inner portion pale: the hind wings are pale gray-brown, tinged with reddish, and having a pale reddish fringe; the discoidal spot is darker: the head, thorax, and body, are reddish-brown.

"The CATERPILLAR is greenish-gray, with darker-edged white dorsal line; spiracular line pale greenish-ochreous, edged above with darker, with faint indication of lateral oblique stripes along the sub-dorsal line. On various low plants." (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p. 236.)

This species is regularly double-brooded, the moth appearing on the wing in May and August: it is generally distributed over England; it has been taken in Scotland; and Mr. Birchall says it is common at Howth, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua Rubi*.)



566. The Six-Striped Rustic (*Noctua umbrosa*).

566. THE SIX-STRIPED RUSTIC.—The palpi are porrected, the second joint square at the tip, and the small naked apical joint standing out distinct; the antennæ are slightly serrated in the male; the colour of the fore wings is reddish-gray, with three dark transverse lines, the first is very short and close to the base of the wing; the second is zigzag, and precedes the orbicular; the third is beyond the reniform; both discoidal spots are clearly defined in outline, but their median area is concolorous with the rest of the wing; a dark shade crosses the wing between the orbicular and reniform, and another beyond the third line and parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are gray-brown, the fringe paler, and tinged with red: the head and thorax are reddish-gray; the body paler.

The CATERPILLAR is very imperfectly known, as Guenée well observes; it is said to feed on grass; but Guenée thinks it probable that collectors have confounded it with that of *Noctua xanthographa*. Mr. Stainton, on the authority of Treitschke, says it is whitish-gray, with black sub-dorsal lines.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and has been taken in most of our English counties, and also in Scotland, and Mr. Birchall says it is common in most places in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua umbrosa*.)



567. The Dotted Clay (*Noctua baja*).

567. THE DOTTED CLAY.—The palpi are porrected, the summit of the second joint cut

off obliquely, and its scales extending beyond the third, which is small and naked, the basal portion of the palpi, extending almost to the tip of the second joint, is rich umber-brown, but the tip of that joint, as well as the whole of the apical joint, is pale brown; the antennæ are very slightly serrated in the male, simple in the female: the colour of the fore wings is reddish-brown; the orbicular is outlined in gray, its median area being concolorous with the ground colour; the reniform is also outlined in gray, but its median area is not entirely of the ground colour, the lower half being dark gray-brown; there is a transverse median shade passing between the discoidal spots, and a transversely elongate dark brown spot on the costa near the tip; these are the more obvious markings: the hind wings are reddish-brown, inclining to gray on the disk, and to gray-brown on the hind margin; the fringe is pale testaceous-brown; the head is pale gray-brown; the front of the thorax testaceous-brown, its disk darker brown; the body is ferruginous-brown, reddish towards the extremity.

The CATERPILLAR is yellow-ochreous, marbled with brownish, with yellowish dorsal line edged with black: yellowish sub-dorsal line from which, on the fifth to the twelfth segment, an oblique yellow streak proceeds to the middle of the back (*Hubner*). On various low plants. (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p. 237.)

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and is generally common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua baja*.)



568. The Cousin-German. (*Noctua sobrina*).

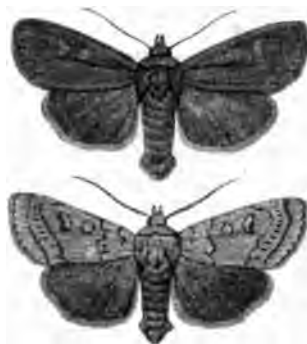
568. THE COUSIN-GERMAN.—The palpi are but slightly projected; the terminal joint is naked and pointed; the antennæ are very

slightly serrated in the male, quite simple in the female: the colour of the fore wings is grayish-brown, with a tinge of purple; the orbicular is outlined with pale gray, it is rather oblique and somewhat reniform; the reniform is very indistinct; there is a short and incomplete transverse line near the base, a complete line before the orbicular, a transverse shade before the reniform, a transverse zigzag dark line beyond the reniform, and a pale gray transverse line parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are gray-brown, paler at the base, and exhibiting a trace of the crescentic discoidal spot: the head, thorax, and body are purplish-brown.

The CATERPILLAR, according to Guenée, a good deal resembles those of *Cerantis Vaccinii* and *C. erythrocephala*; it is of a violet or vinous-gray colour, delicately marbled with yellowish white, and having the medio-dorsal and sub-dorsal stripes very conspicuous, but broken up into spots of a dull ochreous-yellow colour; there is a side stripe in the region of the spiracles, rather paler than the ground colour, this is abruptly bounded on its upper border, but on its lower border is fused with the colour of the ventral area; above this are the spiracles, each situated in a very conspicuous black dot: the head and legs are concolorous; the caterpillar, in its younger stages, very much resembles that of *Noctua baja*; it is of a dark blackish-brown colour, and is marked at each division of the segment with a white spot: its food-plant is entirely unknown.

The MOTH has been taken in July at Rannoch, in Perthshire, but I know of no other British locality. (The scientific name is *Noctua sobrina*.)

Obs. With regard to this and other rarities, the attempt to collect them all with one's own hand is quite hopeless: a perfect collection can only be obtained by an extensive correspondence with those of similar pursuits; and this can only be attained through the medium of the *Entomologist*, where long lists of duplicates are published every month for exchange or gratuitous distribution. The *Entomologist* is published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., at sixpence.



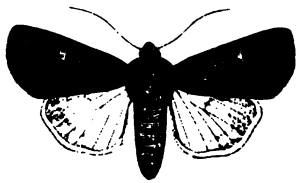
569. The Gray Rustic (*Noctua neglecta*).

569. THE GRAY RUSTIC.—The palpi are porrected, the second joint obliquely truncate, the terminal joint small and naked, and not extending so far as the scales of the second; the antennæ are very slightly serrated in the male, quite simple in the female: the colour of the fore wings varies from ochreous-gray to brickdust-red; the circumscription of the discoidal spots is most delicately outlined with testaceous brown; the median area of the orbicular is concolorous with the general area of the wing, but in the reniform it is smoky at the lower extremity; the other markings are extremely indistinct: the hind wings are gray-brown, pale at the base, and having a paler fringe inclining to red; the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR rolls in a ring and falls off its food-plant, feigning death, when disturbed. It crawls very actively, often moving the anterior part of the body in the manner of a leech. The head is rather small, and shining; the body uniformly cylindrical, and velvety. The colour, including the head, is uniform dull brown or uniform pale green, in both instances having a very slender and very obscure pale medio-dorsal stripe, and a very distinct broader white stripe on each side immediately below the spiracles. The dorsal region is thickly dotted or reticulated with a darker colour. It feeds in the night-time on the common ling (*Calluna vulgaris*), and is full fed at the end of May; it then

enters the earth to undergo its change to a *CHRYSLIS*.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in August, always frequenting heaths. In such situations it is common in Cornwall and Devonshire, in which county Mr. Reading gives Ivybridge, Ugborough Beacon, Shaugh Downs, St. Clear Downs, Whitsand Heights, Torquay, and Exeter, as localities; Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, Hampshire (in the New Forest), Sussex, Kent, and Surrey, at West Wickham; and is also reported from two northern counties, Lancashire and Yorkshire; it is common at Rannoch, in Scotland; and Mr. Birchall found it at Galway. (The scientific name is *Noctua neglecta*.)



570. The Square-spot Rustic (*Noctua xanthographa*).

570. THE SQUARE-SPOT RUSTIC.—The palpi are porrected, the apical joint naked and distinct; the antennæ are slightly serrated in the male, quite simple in the female; the fore wings are short, the hind margin unusually rounded; their colour is gray-brown, tinged either with ochreous-brown, brickdust-red, or umber-brown; the discoidal spots are generally very distinct and decidedly paler, being of an ochreous-gray tint; in some their median area is exactly concolorous with the general area of the wing: the hind wings are pale gray-brown, with a dark brown hind-marginal band; the fringe is paler; the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the base of the body is pale gray-brown, but beyond the middle it is darker brown.

The *EGGS* are laid in August and September, on various species of grass, which constitute the food of the *CATERPILLAR*; it retires towards the roots when very small, secreting itself under any covering that will protect it from the weather: at this season, and again in the

spring, after it has recommenced feeding, it is very fond of hiding on the under surface of stones, if such occur near its dwelling-place. The full-fed caterpillar drops from its food-plant when annoyed, and rolls itself into a very tight and compact ring, but quickly unrolls when the danger is passed, and crawls with considerable activity. The head is manifestly narrower than the second segment; the body is obese, almost uniformly cylindrical, but still increasing very gradually from the second to the twelfth segment; the colour of the head is pale semi-transparent brown, very glabrous, with two slightly curved longitudinal dark stripes on the face, and the cheeks are slightly reticulated with the same colour; the body is pale velvety-brown, with a narrow medio-dorsal stripe still paler, and margined on each side with black, which shades off externally into the pale-brown ground-colour; this black, however, consists of innumerable minute specks, which are crowded when in close proximity to the pale medio-dorsal stripe, but become scattered as they recede from it; just above the spiracles is a rather broad lateral stripe, somewhat darker than the ground colour, and having a dark but ill-defined upper margin, and a unicolorous and clearly defined lower margin; exactly intermediate between the medio-dorsal stripe and this lateral stripe, is a part-coloured stripe, scarcely so wide as the latter; it is divided longitudinally into two equal parts, the upper part very dark brown, almost black, and somewhat interrupted at the interstices of the segments (thus forming a series of eleven elongate blotches), the lower part pale, and throwing the series of blotches into bold relief; three pale stripes are also to be traced on the second segment; the legs, claspers, and belly are pale, and have a semi-transparent appearance. It enters the ground in May, but never changes to a *CHRYSLIS* until the middle of July, and sometimes not before August. The *chrysalis* is shining and brown: that state generally lasts about three weeks.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in July and August, and is equally abundant in England,

Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Noctua xanthographa*.)

Obs. This moth is sometimes a perfect nuisance to the collector who adopts the sugaring mode of capture. Guenée observes that a great number of individuals die in the chrysalis state,—a conclusion at which he arrives from the fact that in France the caterpillars are much more abundant than the moth. Mr. Doubleday informs me he thinks this is also the case in England.



571. The Pine Beauty (*Trachea piniperda*).

571. THE PINE BEAUTY.—The palpi are small, short and inconspicuous; they are clothed with longish scales, which conceal their form: the antennæ of the male are serrated, the teeth being very short; those of the female are simple; the head is very small and almost hidden by the clothing of the thorax: the fore wings are rather long and narrow, and of a bright reddish-brown colour, mixed with orange; the orbicular is small, the reniform large and oblique; both are outlined in white, and both are cut off at the lower extremity by a white wing-ray, which emits a branch below the orbicular; the hind marginal area is occupied by a broad band of ochreous-yellow, which contains eight oblong and closely approximate red spots: the hind wings are gray-brown, the inner margin paler; the fringe is yellowish-red: the head is yellowish, the thorax gaily ornamented with red, orange, and white; the body is brown at the base, reddish towards the tip.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a straight position on the twigs of fir-trees, but when knocked off rolls in a compact ring; the head is rather narrower than the second segment; the body is obese, but decidedly tapering to the anal extremity: the colour of the head is pale wainscot-brown, of the body clear pale brown,

or dark olive-green, or rich oil-green, varying in different specimens, and has five longitudinal white stripes, one of which is medio-dorsal; the next is lateral, and accompanied, or rather bordered, on each side by a very delicate jet-black line; the next is in the region of the spiracles, and is accompanied by a bright orange stripe; the ventral is rather paler than the dorsal area, and the claspers are concoloured; on all parts of the body are scattered black dots, but I find no order in their arrangement; the legs, like the head, are wainscot-brown. It feeds on the needles of the Scotch fir, beginning at the tip and eating slowly and systematically to the base; it is full fed during the first or second week in July, when it forms a very flimsy cocoon in the crevices of the bark, and therein turns to a slender and sharp-tailed reddish CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears in April, when it may be found just emerged from the chrysalis case and sticking close to the back of the fir, with which, although so variegated, it strikingly assimilates in colour. It is found only in pine plantations, but is generally present both in England and Scotland where these occur: it has not been observed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Trachea piniperda*.)

Obs. M. Guenée describes the chrysalis as *enterrés*, and I have no doubt this is correct as a rule, but it is contrary to my very limited experience.



572. The Mountain Rustic (*Pachnobia carnica*).

572. THE MOUNTAIN RUSTIC.—The palpi are short and porrected, the second joint rather slender, the apical joint distinct and naked; the antennæ are serrated in the male, the serratures being short and inconspicuous, simple in the female; the fore wings are rather pointed at the tip; their colour is dingy gray, the exterior portion of the wing being

more inclined to brown; the orbicular spot is very indistinctly defined, and unites with a costal blotch similar in its gray tint; the reniform is distinct, its outline well defined and pale, its median area rather dark brown; the space between the discoidal spots is dark brown, and between the orbicular and the base of the wing there is a conspicuous brown mark, which encloses a square pale costal spot; there is a dark but vague spot near the base of the wing, an angled line between the orbicular and the inner margin, and a zigzag line beyond the reniform; the hind-marginal area is pale, interrupted by a series of six or seven dark oblong spots; on the hind margin itself is a series of linear black spots: the hind wings are grayish-brown, paler at the base, and having a hind-marginal series of dark linear spots; the head, thorax, and body are gray-brown.

The moth appears on the wing in August. Mr. Douglas took a single specimen on Cairn Gower, in Perthshire, and the late James Foxcroft a second, also in Scotland; the latter is in the rich cabinet of Mr. Bond, and has been most kindly lent me to describe and figure in this work. (The scientific name is *Pachnobia carnica*.)



573. The Hebrew Character (*Teniocampa gothica*).

573. THE HEBREW CHARACTER.—The palpi are small, slightly porrected, and very inconspicuous; the second joint is slender, and very dark brown below; the third short, slender, and very pale; the antennæ are pectinated in the male, simple in the female: the colour of the fore wings is purple-brown, more or less tinged with gray; the scales seem to stand erect; the orbicular spot is incomplete at the top, and the reniform at the

bottom; both are circumscribed, where complete, with a slender pale line, and the enclosed area is gray; the space between the discoidal spots, and around the orbicular, except on its upper side, is dark brown; half way between the reniform and the inner margin is a short, dark line; near the base of the wing, and extending half way across it, is a narrow transverse line, and there are three other narrow transverse lines, the first nearly direct, and situated before the orbicular; the second much curved, and situated beyond the reniform; and the third oblique, and parallel with the hind margin: just within this last is a transverse pale cloud, in general very conspicuous, but not reaching either the costal or inner margin: the hind wings are brownish-gray, with a slight indication of a crescentic discoidal spot; their fringe is pale and tinged with pink: the head, thorax, and body are gray-brown, often inclining to red, the scales are long, giving the thorax and body a woolly appearance.

The egg is laid in the spring, and the CATERPILLAR feeds on sallow (*Salix caprea*), white-thorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), oak (*Quercus Robur*), and many other trees and shrubs. Mr. Doubleday has observed it feeding on laurel in his own garden. When full-fed, which is usually in June, it falls off the food-plant if annoyed, and feigns death, rolling itself into a compact ring, with the head on one side. The head is glabrous, and narrower than the body; the body is obese, uniformly cylindrical, and quite smooth. The colour of the head is pale transparent apple-green, with black ocelli; of the body delicate apple-green, with a broad and very conspicuous stripe on each side, of a pale glaucous-green, approaching to white; this stripe commences immediately behind the head, and terminates in the anal claspers; it passes below the first and ninth spiracles, but includes all the rest, and is gradually attenuated towards both extremities: there is a very narrow pale yellow medio-dorsal stripe; and exactly intermediate between this and the broad lateral stripe is another very narrow pale yellow stripe, less continuous and less distinct; there are numerous

minute yellow markings throughout the dorsal surface, in addition to the three narrow stripes I have mentioned; and along the upper margin of the brown lateral stripe the green is tinged with smoky-black. The belly, legs, and claspers are pale semi-transparent green. It buries itself in the earth, and changes to a *CHRYSA LIS* about the middle of June.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in March and April, frequenting the catkins of the willow. It is generally distributed throughout the kingdom. (The scientific name is *Teniacampa gothica*.)



574. The White-marked (*Teniacampa leucographa*).

574. THE WHITE-MARKED.—The palpi are short, and slightly porrected, reddish-brown, tipped with pale brown; the antennæ are pectinated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are brickdust-red, inclining to gray-brown; the orbicular spot is pale gray, in some specimens almost white; the reniform is rather darker gray; two transverse series of dots, rather darker than the ground colour, cross the wing, the first before the orbicular, the second parallel with the hind margin; none of the markings, except the pale discoidal spots, are at all conspicuous: the hind wings are pale reddish-brown, and have a slightly transparent appearance; the fringe is inclined to pink; the head, thorax, and tip of the body are brickdust-red; the base of the body is gray.

"The *CATERPILLAR* is at present unknown, except through a description given by Treitschke after Zincken-Sommer, on the fidelity of which it would not do to place too much reliance. It is, therefore, much to be desired that our entomologists residing on the banks of the Rhine would supply us with exact figures and descriptions, which would

decide whether I am right or wrong in placing the species in this genus."—*Guenée*.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in March and April, frequenting the catkins of the willow. It is rare and local, and has been taken at Lee Moor, Exeter, and Barnstaple, in Devonshire; in Somersetshire, by Mr. Crotch; in the Isle of Wight, Sussex, Suffolk, Yorkshire, and the Lake District. I have no records from Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Teniacampa leucographa*.)



575. The Red Chestnut (*Teniacampa rubricosa*).

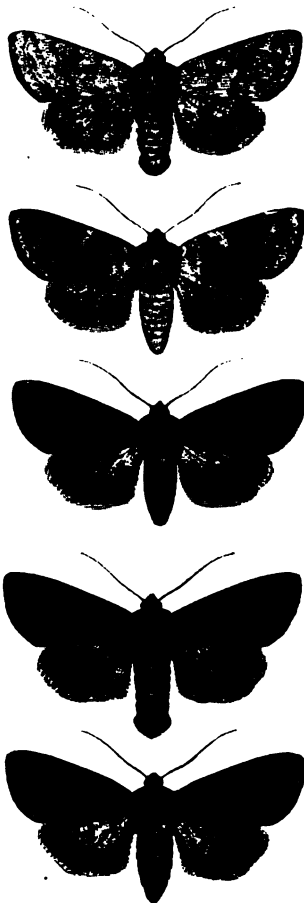
575. THE RED CHESTNUT.—The palpi are very inconspicuous; the antennæ very slightly serrated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are brick-red, inclining to gray-brown; the discoidal spots are indistinct, the orbicular pale gray, the reniform outlined in pale gray, but filled up with gray-brown; three transverse pale gray lines cross the wing; the first, which is interrupted, is before the orbicular; the second, which is much bent, is beyond the reniform; and the third, which is broader and more conspicuous than the other, is parallel with the hind margin; the costal margin has several darker as well as lighter spots, all of them small but distinct: the hind wings are gray-brown, the costal margin and fringe paler, and inclining to red: the head and thorax are red-brown, and densely clothed with scales; the body gray-brown, inclining to red at the tip.

The eggs are laid about the middle of April, on dock (*Rumex*), and are hatched in a few days: the young *CATERPILLARS* continue feeding until the first or second week in June. When full-fed, the caterpillar rests in a straight position on the leaves or leaf-stalks of the dock, but rolls itself in a compact ring and

falls to the ground when annoyed; the head is small but exserted; it is narrower than the second segment, but is never received into it; the body is velvety and obese; it is rather attenuated at the anterior extremity; the colour of the head prior to the last moult is dull brown, with a paler reticulated line down the middle of the face, and another on each cheek; the body is umber-brown of two shades, which form bands across the back, the paler bands being at the interstices of the segments; the entire surface is delicately reticulated; there is a short white or yellow linear mark on each side of each segment; this is always in the dark bands, and above each of these marks are two round white dots; there is a continuous bright yellow stripe just below the spiracles, which are black, and which touch and seem to rest on this yellow stripe; the colour of the spiracles is always black; the ventral is rather paler than the dorsal area, and the legs and claspers are of the same colour. After the last moult considerable change takes place in the colouring; the bright yellow stripe in the region of the spiracles disappears, and its position is only to be traced by searching with a lens along the side, when a very indistinct stripe will be found just below the spiracles, except on the second segment close to the head, where an ochreous-yellow line clearly marks the site where the bright yellow stripe commenced; the white or yellow linear spots on each side of the back remain very distinct; and in the space between each of these is a circular white spot; immediately above it is of an intensely dark velvety brown, almost black; the ground colour below each linear spot is also very dark, so that these markings are rendered very conspicuous; the dark colour of the back assumes somewhat the appearance of a series of inverted pyramids, the apices of which point towards the anal extremity.

The moth appears on the wing in March and April, frequenting the catkins of the willow: it is very generally distributed in England, and has been taken rather abundantly in Scotland. Mr. Birchall reports it from the county Wicklow, in Ireland, on the

authority of Mr. Bristow. (The scientific name is *Teniocampa rubricosa*.)



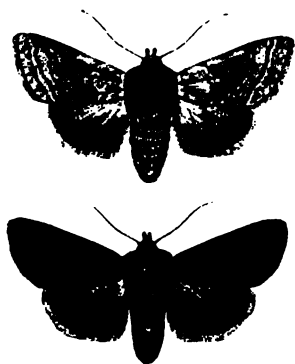
576. The Clouded Drab (*Teniocampa instabilis*).

576. THE CLOUDED DRAB.—The palpi are very inconspicuous; the antennæ slightly serrated in the male, quite simple in the female: the wings are very different in colour and markings, the ground colour varying to almost every shade of ferruginous brown and gray-brown, sometimes plain and almost unicolorous, at others mottled and marbled; the discoidal spots are usually entire, their circumscription clearly defined in pale gray, almost white; and there is also usually a very distinct pale line parallel with the hind margin; this is slightly irregular, scarcely so much so as to be called zigzag: the costal margin is usually paler, and interrupted with

darker spots; and there is generally a median transverse cloud. Notwithstanding the general occurrence of these markings, in some of my specimens they are scarcely perceptible, and in others entirely absent: the hind wings are gray-brown, the discoidal spot being distinctly darker and of a crescentic form; the fringe is paler: the head and thorax vary in colour with the fore wings; they are densely clothed with scales; the body is gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR rolls in a ring when touched. The head is green, shining, and unspotted: the body bright pea-green, with a whitish ring immediately behind the head, a narrow whitish medio-dorsal stripe, another on each side supra-spiracular; intermediate between the dorsal and supra-spiracular stripes is another indistinct stripe, composed of a series of whitish dots: every part of the caterpillar is sprinkled with whitish dots, except the belly, which is sprinkled with black dots; the disks of the claspers are also intensely black; occasionally black dots of uniform size, but at irregular distances, appear on the back and sides. It feeds on sallow (*Salix caprea*), oak (*Quercus Robur*), and also on dock and many other plants, and is full-fed about the 10th of July: it buries itself in the earth to assume the CHRYSALIS state.

The MOTH appears on the wing in March and April, and is plentiful and generally distributed throughout the kingdom. (The scientific name is *Teniocampa instabilis*.)



577. The Northern Drab (*Teniocampa opima*).

577. THE NORTHERN DRAB.—The palpi are almost hidden; the antennæ are slightly

pectinated in the males, simple in the female: the fore wings are slightly pointed at the tip; their colour is various; there are two principal varieties, the first, pale gray-brown, with a median darker shade; the second, uniform darker brown, without a median darker shade; in both instances the discoidal spots are distinctly outlined in pale gray, and there are usually three pale transverse lines; the first bent or waved, and situated before the orbicular; the second, oblique and waved, beyond the reniform; and the third more distinct than the others, oblique and parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are gray-brown, with a paler fringe; the head and thorax are plain gray-brown, and densely clothed with scales; the body is slightly paler.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is of a brick-red colour, reticulated with brown; the dorsal area of the body is purplish-brown, reticulated or rather delicately striated with a paler tint; there is a very distinct and paler medio-dorsal stripe, and a lateral stripe also paler; the ventral surface, as far as the spiracles, is of a bright yellow-green; the spiracles are white in black rings; the legs and claspers are dingy semi-transparent yellow-green, slightly tinged at the extremities with rosy brown: it feeds on sallow (*Salix caprea*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in March and April. It is by no means generally distributed, but has been taken freely in Sussex, Herefordshire, Radnorshire, on both the Cheshire and Lancashire sides of the Mersey, and in the Lake District. (The scientific name is *Teniocampa opima*.)

Obs. There seems to be a constant difference between this species and the preceding, in the third pale line being more direct in *Opima* than in *Instabilis*, in which I have described it as slightly irregular: in other respects they are very similar; but I have always observed that *Opima* is far more constant in colouring. The two varieties noticed above are the only ones which are at all of frequent occurrence.



578. The Lead-coloured Drab (*Teniocampa Populeti*).

578. THE LEAD-COLOURED DRAB.—The palpi are very inconspicuous; they are pale at the tips, but nearly black on the outside; the antennæ of the male are rather strongly pectinated, those of the female quite simple: the colour of the fore wings is gray-brown, with a purple or violet tinge, inclining to dove-colour; the discoidal spots are distinctly outlined in pale gray, and the median area of each is rather darker than the ground colour; there is but one manifest transverse line, and that is parallel with the hind margin, irregular, interrupted, and slender; it is preceded by, and almost united with, a darker line, also irregular and interrupted: the hind wings are very dingy gray-brown, the crescentic discoidal spot being scarcely visible; the fringe is rather paler: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the body slightly redder.

The eggs are laid in little clusters on the twigs of poplar and aspen trees, just below the axils of the leaves, before the leaves have expanded in the spring; and the young CATERPILLARS emerging in May, or sometimes even at the end of April, attack the newly-expanded leaves, spinning two or three together and living between them: in the young caterpillar the head is almost black, but when older becomes of a paler colour, almost buff: the ground-colour of the dorsal area of the body is dingy white, as is so commonly the case with caterpillars that live, during any portion of their existence, concealed: there is a broad and very distinct medio-dorsal stripe, almost white, and a narrower one on each side of it less distinct: the whole surface of the body is sparingly clothed with whitish hairs: the spiracles are encircled by slender waved

whitish lines: during the whole of its caterpillar life it continues to feed between united leaves of various species of poplar, preferring that known as the black Italian, and may be found full fed throughout the month of June; it then descends to the ground, and penetrates deeper than the other species of the same genus: throughout life it is fond of company, and Mr. Greene found a "nest" of thirteen chrysalids altogether at the roots of a poplar.

The moth appears on the wing in March and April, and is widely, although perhaps not generally, distributed. Mr. Reading records its having been taken at gas-lamps at Woodside, Plymouth; it has also occurred in all the metropolitan and eastern counties, and again in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, the Lake District, and Yorkshire; and Mr. Birchall reports it from Wicklow and Killarney, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Teniocampa Populeti*.)

Obs. This species seems to me best distinguished from the two which precede it by its more pectinated antennæ.



579. The Common Quaker (*Teniocampa stabilis*).

579. THE COMMON QUAKER.—The palpi are porrected and rather conspicuous, the apical joint naked; the antennæ are rather strongly pectinated in the male, slightly serrated in the female: the colour of the fore wings is wainscot-brown, inclining to ochreous-red, and very uniform; the discoidal spots are near together, and distinctly but delicately outlined with pale ochreous, the enclosed area being concolorous with the general area of the wing: there is a distinct and conspicuous pale line parallel with the hind margin, and the parallel wing-rays which pass through this to the hind margin are pale; there are also three transverse series of black dots, the first situated

before the orbicular, and often forming an irregular but nearly continuous line; the second consisting of six or eight dots, and situated beyond the reniform, and the third also consisting of six or eight black dots, being just within the hind-marginal fringe; there is frequently, but not invariably, a black dot at the base of the wing: the hind wings are gray-brown, their hind margin waved, and the fringe long and pale: the head and thorax are wainscot-brown, inclining to ochreous-red; the body is gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR does not roll itself in a ring when touched, but falls off its food plant and twists itself violently, bringing head and tail together alternately on each side. The head is rather large, the body uniformly cylindrical, and quite smooth. The colour of the head is pellucid, shining glaucous-green; of the body delicate, clear bright green, and velvety, with a slender pale medio-dorsal stripe, very indistinct, but rendered perceptible by the action of the dorsal canal; a narrow transverse yellowish band crosses the back of the twelfth segment: the dorsal surface is mottled with indistinct paler dots; the ventral surface is glaucous-green, and unspotted. It feeds on oak (*Quercus Robur*), is full-fed in the beginning of July, when it changes to a CHRYSALIS on the surface of the earth, perhaps spinning a few silken threads, but making nothing that can be properly called a cocoon.

The MOTH appears on the wing in March and April, and is universally distributed and abundant throughout the kingdom. I know of no species of which the chrysalis is to be obtained more plentifully by digging at the roots of trees, as so strenuously recommended by Mr. Greene: I have known a collector obtain more than two thousand chrysalids of this species in the course of a week's pupa-digging: they may be found throughout the autumn at the foot of every oak. (The scientific name is *Teniocampa stabilis*.)



580. The Powdered Quaker (*Teniocampa gracilis*).

580. THE POWDERED QUAKER.—The palpi are very inconspicuous, their naked tips scarcely projecting beyond the head; the antennæ are serrated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are rather pointed at the tip; their colour is gray, with an ochreous, or, in some specimens, an indistinctly reddish tint; the discoidal spots are outlined, but not always very distinctly, with a slender paler line; their median area is darker than the general area of the wing, more especially the lower portion of the reniform; there is a pale transverse line parallel with the hind margin, and also two transverse series of black dots, the first beyond the reniform, and always seated on the wing-rays, which are paler than the general area of the wing; the second just within the hind-marginal fringe, and never on the wing-rays; there are also minute black dots scattered sparingly over every part of the wing: the hind wings are pale gray at the base, gradually deepening in shade until they become smoke-coloured at the hind margin; the discoidal spot is crescentic and rather distinct; the fringe very pale.

The CATERPILLAR rolls in a ring when touched. The dorsal area of the body is dull green, with three paler narrow stripes, and between these paler stripes is a series of pale dots; the broad green portion of the back is bordered on each side by a smoke-coloured stripe, the upper margin of which is suffused and indistinct, the lower margin sharply defined and very distinct; on each side below the smoke-colour is a pale green stripe, paler still at both its upper and lower margins. The belly and claspers are pellucid green.

It feeds on willow (*Salix caprea*), and is full-fed in the beginning of July. An unusual variety of the caterpillar is described by Mr. Hellins in No. 12 of the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*. The ground colour of this variety was deep brown, tinged with pink, the slender medio-dorsal and sub-dorsal stripes of the same, but becoming rather paler; along the region of the spiracles, and reaching half way down the anal claspers, is a broad stripe of pale dingy pink, sharply edged above with a fine blackish line; the belly and legs are concolorous with the ground colour; the usual dots were present, but of a dark brown colour, and enclosed in paler rings, and the dorsal area was slightly freckled with the paler tint.

The moth appears on the wing in April and May, and is widely distributed in our English counties, and Mr. Birchall obtained it at Killarney, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Teniacampa gracilis*.)



581. The Blossom Underwing (*Teniacampa minotus*).

581. THE BLOSSOM UNDERWING.—The palpi are porrected rather conspicuously; their tips very slender; the antennæ are pectinated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are gray, strongly tinged with red, and having a median band of a brighter red, approaching to orange: this band in many specimens does not reach either the costal or the inner margin; the circumscription of discoidal spots is very vague and imperfect, but the median area of the reniform is inclined to smoky brown and rather conspicuous: the hind wings are pale gray, with pink opalescent reflection, and having a small but rather conspicuous discoidal spot, and two indistinct transverse wavy lines, slightly darker than the general area: the head and thorax are densely clothed with scales, and are of the

same colour as the fore wings; the body is paler.

The impregnated female performs the duties of oviposition during the first week in April, and sometimes even at the end of March; she settles on a twig of oak (*Quercus Robur*), and deposits from sixteen to twenty-five eggs in a cluster just below the leaf-bud, and of course before there is any symptom of vernal vitality. The young CATERPILLARS do not emerge for a month or more, and then unite their labours in constructing a silken web, completely enclosing the terminal twig, and residing constantly beneath the shelter of their tent; as soon as the oak-buds are sufficiently expanded to afford an abundant supply of food—a period of from ten or twelve to twenty days, according to the temperature—the caterpillars separate and distribute themselves over the food-plant; they usually select the lower branches or frequently the shrub-like oaks in hedges, and from these they wander to bushes of white-thorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), and even to the low herbaceous plants in the hedge-rows and on the hedge-banks: after the social or gregarious propensity of these caterpillars has deserted them, and their solitary walk through life has begun, they feed greedily and increase in stature very rapidly; sometimes the social life endures for ten days, and the solitary life for ten more; in other instances the caterpillar existence is extended to twenty-six days; the full-fed caterpillar rests in a straight position, but falls from its food-plant if annoyed, forming a loose ring, with the head on one side; the head is rather narrower than the body, which is almost uniformly cylindrical, the anal claspers projecting behind and spreading; the head is lead-coloured, with black blotches; the body variegated; a bright yellow medio-dorsal stripe extends the entire length; this is irregular in breadth, and interrupted at the incisions of the segments; on each side of this medio-dorsal stripe is a broad lead-coloured space, often tinged with pink, and always irrorated and variegated with intense velvety black; this is bounded below by a narrow and interrupted pale yellow stripe, and this again

by a narrow space or stripe of intense velvety black; then follows a pale stripe, which includes the spiracles; this is varied with yellow and white, and spotted with black; the ventral area, legs, and claspers are smoky-pink, sprinkled with black spots. At the end of May these caterpillars descend to the ground, and change to smooth, pale-brown CHRYSALIDS, among fallen leaves and other rubbish.

This delicately-coloured MOTH appears on the wing in March and April; it is widely, but not generally, distributed in England. It has been taken in Cornwall, Devonshire, Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, Isle of Wight, Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Berks, Gloucester, Herefordshire, and Yorkshire, but is not reported in the Scotch and Irish lists. (The scientific name is *Taniocampa miniosa*.)



582. The Twin-Spotted Quaker (*Taniocampa munda*).

582. THE TWIN-SPOTTED QUAKER.—The palpi are inconspicuous; the antennæ are pectinated in the male, serrated in the female; the colour of the fore wings is gray, strongly suffused with ochreous, saffron or wainscot-brown, and always freckled, and more or less clouded with other shades of brown; the orbicular spot is very indistinct, often imperceptible; its circumscription is pale, its median area exactly of the same tint as the general ground-colour of the wing; the reniform is distinct; and its circumscription pale, its median area dark, more especially at the lower extremity; there are two closely approximate and very conspicuous black spots on the disk of the wing nearly equidistant from the costa, hind margin, and reniform spot: the hind wings are smoky-gray, and almost invariably conspicuously darker than the fore wings, and having a still darker crescentic discoidal spot.

The CATERPILLAR falls off its food, rolls in a

ring, and feigns death when touched or disturbed; it is smooth and uniformly cylindrical. The head is nearly equal to the body in diameter, and is of a pale, very shining wainscot-brown, mottled with black in the middle of the face, and reticulated on the cheeks. The ground-colour of the dorsal surface is putty-white, mottled or sprinkled and reticulated with velvety black, and having an extremely narrow pale medio-dorsal stripe; and on each side of the pale dorsal area is a series of small, circular, pure white spots; these are three in number on each segment, and are not arranged in a direct line, the middle one of each three being slightly nearer a median line of the back than either of the others; an intensely black, but not very clearly defined, waved stripe extends the whole length of each side, and immediately below this is a pale area, and in this area are small white patches on the fourth, fifth, and sixth of the segments; the dorsal surface of the twelfth segment is very dark, except on its posterior margin, which is pale; the legs and claspers are pale; the anal pair of claspers is spreading; the belly is smoky-gray. It feeds on oak (*Quercus Robur*) and plum, and is full-fed at the end of May.

The MOTH appears on the wing in March and April, and has been taken in most of our English counties; it is common in some parts of Scotland, and Mr. Birchall has taken it at Killarney, in Ireland; Mr. Greene has found the chrysalids at the roots of oaks in Gloucestershire, in October. (The scientific name is *Taniocampa munda*.)



583. The Small Quaker (*Taniocampa cruda*).

583. THE SMALL QUAKER.—The terminal joint of the palpi is rather long and slender; the antennæ are strongly serrated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are very black at the tip, their colour is dingy ochreous-gray, often interspersed with brighter ochreous

markings, and these brighter markings generally surround the discoidal spots; these are rather obscure, but manifestly darker than the general area of the wing, which always has a freckled or mottled appearance; beyond the reniform is a transverse series of black spots, very small and indistinct; and there is a second series on the extreme hind margin: the hind wings are gray-brown, and darker than the fore wings; their fringe is paler: the head and thorax are gray, tinged with dingy ochreous; the body is pale gray.

The CATERPILLAR is pale green, sometimes grayish or brownish; the medio-dorsal and sub-dorsal stripes are whitish-green, and between them is a row of dark green dots; the spiracular stripe and incisions of the segments are yellowish (*Freyer*). It feeds on oak (*Quercus Robur*).—*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p. 245.

The MOTH appears on the wing in March and April, and is common in all parts of the United Kingdom, sometimes frequenting the catkins of the willow in great numbers. Mr. Greene says that the chrysalids of *Stabilis*, *Instabilis*, *Gothica*, and *Cruda* are extremely abundant at the roots of various trees in October: he remarks of the species of *Tæniocampa*, they may easily be found by simply shaking the sod, or loosening the earth (at the roots of trees); and by taking a large number (once he had a thousand chrysalids of *Instabilis*) of the common species, some curious and beautiful varieties may be obtained without trouble. (The scientific name is *Tæniocampa cruda*.)



584. The Suspected (*Orthosia suspecta*).

584. THE SUSPECTED.—The palpi are porrected and slender, the terminal joint unusually slender and pointed; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are rather narrow; their colour is red-brown, mottled and freckled with various tints; both

the discoidal spots are outlined in pale gray, the median area of each being concolorous with the general colour of the wing; half way between the reniform and the hind margin is a transverse series of compound spots, all of them seated on wing-rays; each of these spots has a darker and a lighter portion, the darker portion being nearest the base: the hind wings are gray-brown; the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the body being dingy gray.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, but is rare and local; it has been taken almost exclusively in the North, Lancashire, the Lake District, and Yorkshire: my specimens came from Huddersfield. (The scientific name is *Orthosia suspecta*.)



585. The Dismal (*Orthosia Upsilon*).

585. THE DISMAL.—The palpi are inconspicuous, the terminal joint being almost concealed by scales; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are ample; their colour is bistre-brown; the orbicular stigma is oblique and oval, and outlined in paler brown; the reniform is scarcely perceptible; between them is the figure of a Greek upsilon Υ , very distinctly defined in most specimens; parallel with the hind margin is a transverse zigzag line, of a pale ochreous-brown colour: the head and thorax are bistre-brown: the hind wings and body are dingy gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR rolls itself into a lax ring when disturbed, and falls off its food-plant, but very soon abandons this posture, and crawls with great vigour and almost incredible activity: the head is small and shining, the body uniformly cylindrical, smooth, and velvety. The colour of the head is pale brown, reticulated with darker brown; the body is brown, with a medio-dorsal series

of somewhat shuttle-shaped pale markings, placed end to end, and forming an almost continuous stripe: there is a slightly paler mark on each side, including the spiracles, which are situated just within its upper margin; the dorsal area, as far as this lateral stripe, is variegated or marked with velvety black: the belly and claspers are paler. It feeds by night on the common willow (*Salix fragilis*), and other narrow-leaved species of the same genus, descending in the morning to the ground, or concealing itself in a crevice of the bark; on the approach of night these caterpillars leave their hiding-places, and crawl up the trunks of the willows, travelling at a great rate, and in windy weather invariably keeping on the lee side of the trunk. They are full-fed at the end of May, when they finally descend to the ground, and change to CHRYSALIDS in a slight cocoon on the surface of the earth.

The MOTU appears on the wing in July, and may sometimes be observed by hundreds sporting in the evening over the tops of willows, always those of narrow-leaved species: it occurs in all our English counties; but Mr. Reading says it is rare and local in Cornwall and Devonshire, except as regards the neighbourhood of Exeter, where Mr. Parfitt has found it commonly. Mr. Birchall met with it in the county Wicklow, in Ireland. Mr. Greene says the caterpillars may be found in profusion under loose moss and bark of willows and poplars, but they must be fed: the CHRYSALIS may be found at the beginning of July in the same situations, or spun up at the roots. (The scientific name is *Orthosia Upsilon*.)



586. The Red-Line Quaker (*Orthosia lota*).

586. THE RED-LINE QUAKER.—The palpi are porrected and pointed; they are clothed beneath with black bristly scales; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore

wings are pointed at the tip; their colour is dull leaden-brown, or dull ochreous-brown, the two shades being equally common; and there are also other intermediates of less frequent occurrence; the discoidal spots have a very slender pale circumscription, and outside of this a slender brick-red circumscription; the lower half of the reniform is almost black; parallel with the hind margin is an oblique compound line, the inner portion of which is brick-red, the outer portion ochreous-gray; both colours are sharply defined and very distinct: the hind wings, head, thorax, and body are leaden gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR is dull dingy-brown, with a slight tint of purple, and is powdered over with minute white dots; it has a narrow medio-dorsal stripe of almost pure white, interrupted at the incisions of the segments. It feeds on the common willow (*Salix fragilis*) or sallow (*Salix caprea*), and secretes itself during the day in the cracks of the bark, ascending the tree only at night. It generally changes to a CHRYSALIS between the leaves of the sallow or willow, but sometimes on or near the surface of the ground in a slight web.

The MOTU appears on the wing in September and October, and comes freely to sugar and to ivy bloom, and to the luscious mucilaginous berries of the yew: it occurs in all our English counties, and has also been taken in Scotland: Mr. Birchall informs us it is common and widely distributed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Orthosia lota*.)



587. The Yellow-Line Quaker (*Orthosia macilenta*).

587. THE YELLOW-LINE QUAKER.—The palpi are porrected, pointed, and very pale in colour; the antennæ are ciliated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are rather narrow, their colour is yellow-ochre; the orbicular is scarcely perceptible, in

most specimens it is entirely absent; the reniform is indistinct, but the lower half of its median area is dark, forming a rather conspicuous spot; parallel with the linear margin is an oblique compound line, the inner portion of which is slightly darker, the outer portion slightly paler than the general area of the wing: the hind wings are smoke-coloured and much darker than the fore wings, having an indistinct crescentic discoidal spot and a broad ochreous fringe: the head and thorax, and a tuft at the extremity of the body in the male, are yellow-ochre; the body itself smoke-coloured.

The CATERPILLAR is very beautiful; it is of a testaceous-brown colour, powdered with minute dots, and having five very distinct white stripes, one being medio-dorsal, one on each side lateral or sub-dorsal, and another in the region of the spiracles. It feeds on beech (*Fagus sylvatica*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in September and October, and is especially partial to the luscious mucilaginous berries of the yew, and also frequents the ivy bloom, and comes to sugar. Mr. Greene says of the chrysalis, "of this species, so difficult to obtain good in the perfect state, I have found only three: the chrysalis, which is extremely delicate, is enclosed in a weak cocoon;" it may be found at the roots of birch in September. It is common and generally distributed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Orthosia macilenta*.)



588. The Flounced Chestnut (*Anchocelis rufina*).

588. THE FLOUNCED CHESTNUT.—The palpi are pointed and very slightly porrected; the antennæ are almost simple in the male, quite so in the female: the colour of the fore wings is reddish-brown, inclining to fulvous, and having two darker transverse bands, in which

there is no tinge of fulvous; the first of these is short and near the base; the second is beyond the reniform spot, and is interrupted by a series of acutely wedge-shaped marks running into it from the middle of the wing; the two discoidal spots are delicately outlined in a paler colour, and between them is an indistinct transverse bar rather sharply angled in the middle: the hind wings are smoky-gray, bordered with rosy-gray on the costal and hind margins: the head and thorax are reddish-brown tinged with fulvous; the body is pale gray at the base, reddish-gray towards the extremity.

The beautiful CATERPILLAR of this species is represented by Hübner as of a bright orange-colour, with a yellowish-white medio-dorsal stripe, and a series of whitish spots on each side of it; there is a broad white stripe in the region of the spiracles. It feeds on oak (*Quercus Robur*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in September and October, and occurs, but not generally, in most of our English counties, extending northwards over the whole of Scotland, so far as hitherto examined; and Mr. Birchall says it is common and widely distributed in Ireland: it comes freely to sugar. (The scientific name is *Anchocelis rufina*.)



589. The Beaded Chestnut (*Anchocelis pistacina*).

589. THE BEADED CHESTNUT.—The palpi are very inconspicuous; the antennæ almost simple in the male, quite so in the female: the fore wings are so various in colour that it is impossible to define any particular colour as

peculiar to the species; the prevailing tint is orange or ochreous-gray, sometimes inclining to brick-red, at others to gray-brown, and again at other times to simple ochreous; the discoidal spots are generally present, but in some specimens I find no trace of them; the reniform is long and rather narrow; it is outlined in pale yellowish-gray, and the median area is gray-brown; the orbicular is extremely narrow, and very oblique; its obliquity is in a contrary direction to that of the reniform; the wing-rays are sometimes much paler than the general area, and when this is the case, slender transverse lines cross them, giving the entire surface of the wing a reticulated appearance; the costal margin is spotted, the spots being both darker and lighter than the ground colour; there are also several transverse series of darker spots or markings: the hind wings are very dark smoke-colour, with pale fringe; the head and thorax generally take the colour of the fore wings, but the body is paler than the hind wings, and tipped with rosy.

The eggs are laid in the autumn, on the herbage in meadows after the hay-crop has been harvested, more especially on the flowering stems of various species of *Ranunculus* (buttercup), on the leaves of which the CATERPILLAR feeds. The caterpillars do not emerge until the spring, when they ascend the stalks of the food-plants, which are probably very various, including many grasses; they are full-fed at the end of May and beginning of June, and then may be readily obtained by sweeping standing grass morning and evening, but not so abundantly in the middle of the day. When a caterpillar is disturbed it forms itself into a ring, and rolls to the bottom of the sweeping-net; but on being removed from the *débris* there collected, a strangely heterogeneous mass, it soon finds the use of its legs, and crawls with considerable rapidity. The head is of nearly the same width as the body, semi-prorected in crawling; the body velvety, of uniform substance throughout, and perfectly without humps: the colour of the head is dull green, of the body delicate apple-green, with an extremely slender medio-dorsal stripe

almost white, and a somewhat broader and much more distinct lateral stripe, also nearly white; there are, besides, a few white dots on the dorsal surface, each emitting a short and slender hair; on the second and third segments six of these dots form a straight transverse series; on each of the following segments, namely, the fifth to the twelfth, both inclusive, are four of these dots, forming somewhat of a quadrangle: as the caterpillar moves, a transverse skinfold becomes conspicuous at the interstices of the segments, and these skinfolds assume the appearance of evanescent yellow rings; the spiracles are very pale, almost white, and each is surrounded by a black margin; behind each spiracle there is often a jet-black spot; the whole of the dorsal surface is moreover freckled with minute amorphous markings, scarcely differing from the general ground colour: the ventral surface and claspers are apple-green; the legs paler. It spins a very tight, neat, earthen cocoon, in which it remains some weeks before assuming the CHRYSLIS state: the cocoon, when kept dry, becomes exceedingly brittle.

The moth appears on the wing in September and October; it is common in most of our English counties, and is found also in Scotland. Mr. Birchall says it is common and widely distributed in Ireland. It comes freely to sugar, to ivy, and to the berries of the yew. (The scientific name is *Anchocelis pistacina*.)

Obs. I will here quote at length the instructions given by Mr. Walton for capturing moths while feeding on the berries of the yew, this species having been taken on that tree in especial abundance:—"I will now describe, in as few words as possible, consistent with clearness, the method of capturing the moth at the berries of the yew. I use a bull's-eye lantern, with a powerful lens, the larger the better; a pair of forceps, such as are generally used by entomologists, having the sides and bottom covered with white gauze, and about six inches wide at the mouth when opened. Also I use a portable sliding-rod, or one with two lengths, jointed like a fishing-rod, from six to nine feet long, and a

small round net, made of white gauze or muslin, screwed or fixed on at the end, of about five or six inches diameter, and the same in depth. I then direct the rays of light upon the insect. If it is within reach I use the forceps, and take it very deliberately; if out of reach, but within the length of the rod, they are easily jarred into the small bag at the end of your rod, lowered down, and transferred into the forceps. In this way they are captured with certainty, and the most surprising facility, principally in consequence of that singular instinctive faculty which many insects possess, in a greater or less degree, of feigning death when alarmed. For example, *Orthosia pistacina* and *O. litura* contract their legs and wings, and fall into the bag-net or forceps immediately when touched, tumbling and rolling about without evincing the least signs of life; and so do many others. On the contrary, *O. macilenta* and others, under the same circumstances, exhibit very little, if any, of that predisposition for feigning death. They will try to creep away when disturbed, having no inclination to use their wings, but are easily jarred off the berries or leaves into the bag-net, or induced to creep upon some part of it, until they are finally secured with the forceps. If they happen to miss the net in the act of falling, they invariably drop lightly to the ground, and may be taken from the grass with the forceps. The above observations only apply to the *Noctuas*, which carry their wings horizontally; the *Geometers*, which carry their wings erect, invariably fly away when touched or disturbed. It requires a little patience and address, when beyond the reach of the forceps, to secure any of this family; however, they affect death in some degree, and will fall a short distance as if shot when the rays of light are directed upon them, and the small bag-net held just under them. It is necessary to wait patiently a few seconds, and gently to touch the twig with the ring of your net, until they feel inclined to exercise that shamming propensity; it must then be lowered with care, otherwise, if alarmed or disturbed, the insect will fly out of the bag before you can place over the top the flat side of your

forceps. Take the bag-net to some convenient place, and the insect will be seen adhering to the bottom or sides, with its wings erect; then place the mouth of the forceps in a vertical position over the circle of the bag-net, and lower it to the ground. This operation will raise up the bottom of the net, and with it the insect, which will fly up into the forceps, and these being closed at the sides, as before directed, it cannot escape. The yew tree seems to flourish best in chalky districts. Few persons are aware of the great age and gigantic size of many of these magnificent trees in Norbury Park. They seem common in the woods and hedgerows on the chalk in Kent and Surrey. Those in Norbury Park are really a natural curiosity. I invite entomologists to examine them, more particularly, of course, when the fruit is ripe. I am convinced they will be rewarded by new discoveries."



590. The Lunar Underwing (*Anchocelis lunosa*.)

590. THE LUNAR UNDERWING.—The palpi are porrected, their terminal joint naked; the antennæ are very nearly simple in the male, quite so in the female: the outline of the costal margin of the fore wings is slightly produced before the tip; their colour is various, sometimes rich bistre-brown, at others pale olive-brown, or pale ochreous-brown; the discoidal spots have a pale circumscription and a dark median area; the wing-rays are generally decidedly paler than the general area of the wing; and a pale transverse band, always accompanied by a series of very dark spots, crosses the wing parallel with the hind

margin: the hind wings are pale with a conspicuous dark discoidal spot, and an interrupted dark bar parallel with the hind margin: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the body is darker than the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR is described by Guenée as stout, rather moniliform, and somewhat flattened below; the head is small and of a brown colour, with two darker lines on the face: the body is of a dull gray-green, and sometimes of a brighter green, with a white medio-dorsal stripe and a white sub-dorsal stripe; there is also a white lateral stripe in the region of the spiracles, and this is delicately bordered above with a black line; the usual dots are large, very observable, wart-like, black, and shining; there is a distinct and very observable plate on the second, and another on the thirteenth segment. It feeds on grasses, particularly in elevated and dry situations, and is fond of concealing itself by day under stones.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September, and is generally distributed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Anchocelis lunosa*.)



591. The Brown-spot Pinion (*Anchocelis Litura*).

591. THE BROWN-SPOT PINION.—The palpi are porrected and pointed, the points naked: the colour of the fore wings is pale reddish-brown, strongly inclined to gray in the basal half; the discoidal spots are distinct; they have a pale circumscription and a dark median area; there are four dark spots on the costal margin; the first, almost close to the base, reaches half-way across the wing; the second is rather oblique, pointing towards the anal angle; the third, also oblique, is situated just about the reniform, and points in an opposite

direction to the second; the fourth is much the largest and most conspicuous, and situated very near the tip of the wing; it serves as the commencement of a straggling series of dark spots, which vanish before reaching the inner margin: the hind wings are smoky, with paler fringe: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the fore wings.

The CATERPILLAR is stout and smooth, and varies in the tint of the ground-colour, in the way so common among the caterpillars of *Noctuas*, some specimens being green and others brown; the medio-dorsal stripe is dull dingy white, inclining to green or brown, in accordance with the ground-colour; there is also a lateral stripe of the same pale colour: it feeds on a variety of low-growing plants, perhaps most commonly on meadow-sweet (*Spiraea ulmaria*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in September and October, and is common and generally distributed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Anchocelis Litura*.)

Obs. This species comes to sugar when spread on the trunks of trees, and has thus been taken freely near Catford Bridge, in my own neighbourhood.



592. The Chestnut (*Ceratias Vaccinii*).

592. THE CHESTNUT.—The palpi are rarely porrected beyond the scales on the head: the antennæ are almost simple in both sexes: the fore wings are broad and short, almost square at the apical angle, but the apex itself is blunt; their colour is wainscot-brown, inclining to red-brown, indistinctly divided by waved transverse darker lines; the discoidal spots are distinctly perceptible; their circumscription is pale; the lower half of the median area in the reniform is almost black; the orbicular is oblong and oblique; its median

area is concolorous with the disk of the wing: the hind wings are smoky-gray, with a reddish fringe, and having a pale transverse waved line, sometimes very indistinct, rather below the middle: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body is gray at the base, but reddish beneath and towards the tip.

When full-fed the CATERPILLAR rests in a straight position, but falls off its food-plant and feigns death when disturbed, lying on its back with the entire ventral surface exposed, and the head bent round on one side until it touches the fourth pair of ventral claspers; the head is shining, porrected in crawling, otherwise prone, much narrower than the body, and partially received into the second segment: the body is very obese, velvety, slightly increasing in size from the second to the twelfth segment; the second segment has a semi-circular dorsal plate, the truncated diameter of which is towards the head. The colour of the head is light brown, reticulated with darker brown; the second segment has the dorsal plate dark brown, the anterior and lateral margins darker, and the disk traversed by three pale longitudinal lines; the dorsal surface of the body is purplish brown, irrorated with indistinct pale markings, some of which are so arranged as to form three very narrow pale dorsal stripes, all of them indistinct, but the medio-dorsal one especially so; the spiracles are intensely black; the ventral is paler than the dorsal surface, semi-transparent and tinged with green; the legs are greenish brown, tipped with pale brown; the claspers concolorous with the ventral surface. It feeds on the elm (*Ulmus campestris*), oak (*Quercus Robur*), and Sallow (*Salix caprea*.)

The MOTH appears on the wing in October, November, and even December if mild; it survives the winter and re-appears in the spring, not unfrequently being observed on the catkins of the sallow, but then generally in a worn condition: in October it sometimes comes to sugar in such abundance as to be a positive annoyance to the collector. It is found everywhere in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cerastis Vaccinii*.)

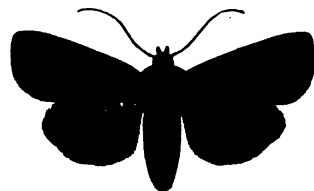


593. The Dark Chestnut (*Cerastis spadicea*).

593. THE DARK CHESTNUT.—The fore wings are square and pointed at the tip; their colour is chestnut-brown, rich and dark, with no conspicuous markings; the discoidal spots are to be traced with a lens, and the lower half of the median area of the reniform appears filled up with black: the hind wings are smoky gray, the fringe is reddish-brown: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body is pale gray at the base, brown-gray in the middle, and reddish towards the tip.

The CATERPILLAR, according to Guenée, much resembles that of *Orthosia lota*; the head is red, with two black lines down the face; the colour of the body is dark-brown, marked with lighter; there is a very indistinct medio-dorsal stripe, broadly clouded with brown; the spiracular stripe is reddish flesh-colour, dotted with paler, and surmounted by a broad band darker than the general ground-colour; there is a corneous plate on the second and thirteenth segments as in *Cerastis Vaccinii*. When young this caterpillar is found on black-thorn and honeysuckle, and is then of a gray-green colour; later in life it descends from these trees and feeds on low plants.

The MOTH appears on the wing in October, and is of common occurrence in England and Scotland, and Mr. Birchall reports it from Ireland on the authority of Mr. Bristow. (The scientific name is *Cerastis spadicea*.)



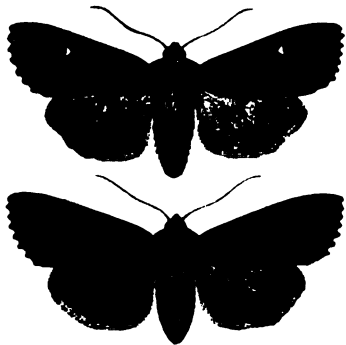
594. The Redheaded (*Cerastis erythrocephala*).

594. THE REDHEADED. — The palpi are

concealed by the projecting scales of the head ; the antennæ are almost simple in both sexes : the fore wings are reddish-gray ; the discoidal spots are distinct ; the reniform is pale, with five or six black spots in the lower and outer portion of its median area ; the orbicular is round and pale, but has a slightly darker cloud in its centre ; a double transverse pale bar crosses the wing parallel with the hind margin ; and between this and the reniform is a single and much waved pale line : the hind wings are gray-brown ; the head, thorax, and body are reddish-gray.

The CATERPILLAR is gray-brown with a white stripe in the region of the spiracles ; this character, however, is uncertain, as some authors suppose there are two species comprised under the single name, namely—*Glabra*, the caterpillar of which possesses this white stripe, and *Erythrocephala*, which is without it ; but M. Guenée says he has reared both of these supposed species from the same caterpillars.

The MOTH appears on the wing in November, and is very rare : a single specimen was taken at Ivybridge, in Devonshire, in 1856 ; a second in Somersetshire, by Mr. Crotch. The principal locality, however, is the Sussex coast, in the vicinity of Brighton, where Mr. Wright has obtained it by sugaring for several years. (The scientific name is *Cerustis erythrocephala*.)



595. The Satellite (*Scopelosoma satellitia*).

595. THE SATELLITE.—The palpi are concealed by the projecting scales of the head ; the

antennæ are rather stout in the male, slender in the female : the fore wings are rather long and very decidedly scalloped on the hind margin ; their colour is reddish-brown, with several transverse darker lines ; the orbicular spot is absent ; the reniform is difficult to trace, but its situation is generally indicated by the presence of a very conspicuous white spot of considerable magnitude, and accompanied both at the outer upper and outer lower extremity by a smaller white spot ; these three spots are sometimes bright orange, and sometimes entirely absent : the hind wings are smoke-coloured, with a paler and rather rosy fringe : the antennæ, head, and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings ; the base of the body is gray-brown, shading to rosy red towards the extremity.

The EGG is laid in March, on twigs of oak (*Quercus Robur*), by females which have hibernated ; the CATERPILLAR makes its appearance in May, and spins together the leaves of the oak, forming a retreat from which it sallies forth in quest of its living prey, the caterpillar of any other *Lepidoptera* which may happen to have the misfortune to be located in its vicinity : to the entomologist who, like myself, indulges in the rearing of caterpillars, these caterpillars often prove most determined enemies. Mr. Buckler writes pathetically on the subject :—" It happens sometimes that in gathering food for other things, one of these wretches, then quite small, lurks among the leaves, and is unconsciously introduced to his prey : an instance of this kind occurred to me a few years ago, when I had reared fifty-seven caterpillars of *Teniacampa Populeti* from the egg ; they were about half-grown, had spun the leaves of poplar together, and were feeding between them : all went well for a time, but at length I observed spots of moisture between the withered leaves, and being puzzled at not finding any caterpillars in the food that was removed, an investigation took place, when I could discover no *Populeti* caterpillars, but an ill-looking monster of a *Satellitina* coiled up at the bottom of the jar. This monster had actually murdered fifty-seven of his fellow-prisoners, and devoured their bodies." I

could not find that my own captives ate any of the oak-leaves provided for them, but feasted on juvenile *Brumatas* and such small deer, until I expelled them from the breeding-cage. These caterpillars are so decidedly cannibalistic in their propensities, that in default of aliens they will devour their own species. When half or three-quarters grown this caterpillar is excessively active, and very persistent in its endeavours to escape observation, crawling with great activity, and often wriggling backwards out of its retreat, after the manner of a *Tortrix*: the head is porrected in crawling, rounded on the crown, and decidedly narrower than the body: the body is nearly cylindrical, but the anterior segments are attenuated. The colour of the head is clear bright brown on the crown, black-brown about the mouth; that of the body rich velvety-brown; the second segment has three paler longitudinal lines on the back; of these the middle one is less distinctly pronounced than the other two: these appear like the anterior extremities of three dorsal stripes, the remaining portion of which has been obliterated in the great number of specimens, but they are slightly indicated in some throughout the entire length of the body: on a line with the spiracles there is present, between the second and third segments, and again between the third and fourth segments, a somewhat linear but inconstant snow-white spot; a linear white spot on the fifth and another on the eleventh segment; these seem like broken portions of a spiracular line which is very evident in some specimens, but scarcely perceptible in others; the ventral surface, legs, and claspers are paler, and less velvety than the dorsal surface; the legs are variegated with black. From Guenée we learn that this caterpillar, when approaching its full size, descends from its exalted station amongst the branches of forest trees, and feeds on humble herbs, like the *Orthosidæ*. It changes to a *CHRYSA LIS* beneath the surface of the earth.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in October, and again in the spring after hybernation; it is common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Scopelosoma satellitia*.)



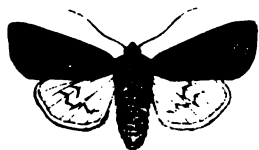
596. The Dotted Chestnut (*Dasycampa rubiginosa*).

596. THE DOTTED CHESTNUT.—The palpi are slightly porrected, the tips pointed and naked; the antennæ are almost simple and almost alike in both sexes: the fore wings are rather broad and somewhat square; the hind margin straight, the tip obtuse; their colour is fulvous chestnut; the discoidal spots are present, but scarcely distinguishable from the general ground-colour; the orbicular has a central dot, and the lower half of the reniform is represented by a dark spot; the general area of the wing is clouded with darker brown, and sprinkled with blackish spots, giving the insect a marked and beautiful appearance: the hind wings are smoke-coloured, with a pink fringe: the head and thorax are fulvous chestnut; the body grayish smoke-colour, inclining to red towards the tip.

The head of the *CATERPILLAR*, according to Guenée, is narrower than the second segment, black and shining; the body is cylindrical, moniliform, and covered with numerous fasciculated hairs; its colour is sepia-brown, the second segment being darker, and each of the following segments having a medio-dorsal black spot; the legs and claspers are concolorous with the body; the hairs are reddish-brown. It feeds in July on the apple, and also on the dandelion and other low plants; and changes to a *CHRYSA LIS* in a cocoon composed of silk and earth.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in October, and again in the early spring after hybernation. It is a species of considerable rarity, but not so rare as formerly. We learn from Mr. Reading that it has been taken at Plymouth, Bickleigh, Torquay, Teignmouth, Exeter, Alphington, and Barnstaple, all in Devonshire; near Weston, in Somersetshire; in the New Forest, Hampshire; at Worcester; at Brighton, in Sussex; and Norbury, in Surrey,

where it was discovered by Mr. Walton feeding on the yew-berries. He writes: "I was extremely fortunate in detecting the locality for this insect, as it is stated to be unknown; there were previously only two specimens reputed to be British, one in the British Museum, and the other in the cabinet of Mr. Dale. I captured mine at intervals from the 10th of October to the 6th of November, all equally perfect and beautiful." Mr. Birchall informs us that in Ireland it is widely distributed; he had taken it at Dublin, Tullamore, and Killarney. (The scientific name is *Dasycompa rubiginea*.)



597 The Orange Upper-Wing (*Hoporina croceago*).

597. THE ORANGE UPPER-WING. — The palpi are decidedly porrected, connivent, and forming a kind of beak with closely approximate points; the antennæ are almost simple in both sexes: the fore wings are very straight on the costa, and nearly square at the tip; their colour is reddish fulvous with five or six elongate and pure white spots on the costal margin; the two discoidal spots are present but very indistinct; the wings are sprinkled over with black markings which form indistinct obliquely transverse series, and in two instances almost continuous lines: the hind wings are very pale, almost white, but just stained with saffron, and having a slender transverse median line very indistinct, and a marginal orange line equally slender and indistinct: the head and thorax are reddish fulvous; the body is very depressed, white at the base, and pale gray-brown in the middle and at the extremity.

Mr. Pisto has given us in the "*Entomologist*," a most interesting life-history of this species, which I have extracted entire, interpolating my own description of the CATERPILLAR.

"On the 11th of November, 1864," says Mr. Pisto, "I happened to take an oak-branch, covered with dry leaves, from a hedge, and to my astonishment two specimens of *Hoporina croceago* crawled out from beneath the leaves. Having a couple of boxes in my pocket, I quickly secured them: they were taken home and put into a cage in an out-house, with a portion of the resting-place they had chosen. Being anxious to know as much of their habits as possible, I visited them nearly every evening, and with great satisfaction. They were supplied with sugar in a sponge, but although they generally came out from their hiding place on mild evenings, I could not see them touch the sugar till the 5th of April, 1865. They rested by day among the leaves, and could scarcely be detected, so well does their colour match with the leaves. I had often wondered if my two insects were a pair; fortunately they were: on the 16th of March I had the pleasure of seeing them *in cop.* at 8 p.m. The eggs were deposited singly, on the cage and on the oak-leaves, from the 7th to the 20th of April. These began hatching on the 26th of the same month, and the young caterpillars were supplied with oak, fed well, and grew remarkably fast. When full-grown the caterpillar rolls in a compact ring if disturbed: its colour is wainscot-brown, tinged with orange, and most delicately mottled with the same colour of a rather darker hue; this darker colour is very apparent in a V-shaped mark on the back of every segment, the apex of the V pointing towards the hinder extremity of the caterpillar: it feeds on oak. The caterpillars began going down on the 5th of June, and had all disappeared by the 12th of the same month. They spun a slight cocoon just beneath the surface of the soil, and remained till the 25th of August before changing to CHRYSALIDS. The first moth appeared on the 9th of September, the last on the 6th of October; the greatest number in one day, six—on the 26th of September. The produce of the pair was thirty-three perfect specimens."

The MOTH appears on the wing throughout September and October, and has been found

principally in Devonshire, especially at Plymouth, Ivybridge, Bickleigh, Devonport, Exeter, and Barnstaple; also in Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Isle of Wight, New Forest, Worcestershire, &c. (The scientific name is *Hoporina croceago*.)

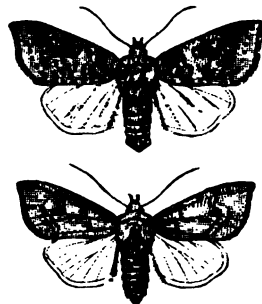


598. The Orange Sallow (*Xanthia citrigo*).

598. THE ORANGE SALLOW.—The palpi are rather long, straight, and very sharp-pointed; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are slightly arched and pointed at the tip; their colour is saffron-yellow; the discoidal spots have a very slender but perceptible circumscription somewhat darker than the general area of the wing; the reniform has its median area also darker; three darker transverse lines cross the wing, dividing it into four nearly equal portions; the first of these is very slender; it originates on the costa, tends for a short distance towards the anal angle, and then is suddenly elbowed; turning towards the base of the inner margin, before it reaches which it is again elbowed, and finally meets the second transverse line on the inner margin; the second is oblique, and rather diffuse, but much the most conspicuous of the three; the third is very slender, but very distinct; it is situated half-way between the second and the hind margin: the hind wings are slightly tinged with saffron, but very pale: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body as the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR, according to Freyer, is gray, with paler medio-dorsal and sub-dorsal stripes; the latter is surmounted on each segment with a black spot and three or four white dots; there is a lateral stripe in the region of the spiracles, edged above with black. It feeds on the lower leaves of the lime (*Tilia europæa*), eating the green portion, and leaving the veins like a network.

The moth appears on the wing in September, and is not uncommon in most of the English counties, principally in the south, but extending as far north as Northumberland. I am not aware that it has been taken in Scotland, but Mr. Birchall reports it from the County Wicklow in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Xanthia citrigo*.)



599. The Sallow (*Xanthia cerago*).

599. THE SALLOW.—The palpi are almost concealed by the scales on the head, the terminal joint being small and naked: the fore wings are very slightly arched, and very indistinctly pointed at the tip; their colour is canary-yellow; the orbicular spot is indistinguishable; the reniform almost so, it is only rendered perceptible by its lower half being dark smoky-brown, and forming a spot in the very centre of the wing; the wing is transversely traversed by many cloudy markings of sienna-brown, inclining to purple, all of which are strongly pronounced on the costal margin, but vanish before reaching the inner margin; the position and direction of these will be seen in the upper figure: the hind wings are almost white: the head is pale canary-yellow; the thorax is bright yellow and crested, it is slightly paler in front; the body is pale. The variety *Flavescens* of Esper, represented in the lower figure, is pale yellow without any of the cloudy transverse markings, but having the central spot, which—from the absence of other markings—is rendered very conspicuous.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is shining and of a ferruginous-brown colour; the second segment has a dorsal shining corneous plate nearly black with three white lines, the middle one of which is rather obscure, the outer ones very distinct; the colour of the body is violet brown, and with a medio-dorsal stripe bordered by two pale thread-like lines; there is a lateral line, of a pearl-gray colour, in the region of the spiracles: it is found in early spring feeding on the catkins of the willow (*Salix caprea*), but as it approaches its full growth it leaves the willows, and feeds on the plants which grow near the ground.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September, and occurs in all our English counties, and occasionally also in Scotland. Mr. Birchall says it is common in the County Wicklow in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Xanthia cerago*.)



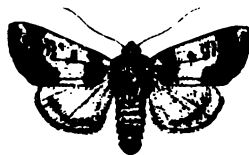
600. The Pink-barred Sallow (*Xanthia silago*).

600. THE PINK-BARRED SALLOW.—The palpi are rather long, porrected, and sharp-pointed; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are very slightly arched on the costa and incompletely pointed at the tip; their colour is orange-yellow: the discoidal spots are scarcely to be recognised; there are several ferruginous-purple markings on the wing; first there is a conspicuous blotch on the costa near its base, beyond which are four small spots on the costa; then a broad but broken band extending from the costa obliquely to the middle of the inner margin; there are other small spots between this band and the base of the wing, and a semi-double transverse series of similarly-coloured spots between the band and the hind margin: the hind wings are very pale, but the hind margin is decidedly tinged with yellow; the head and front of the thorax are deep ferruginous-

purple; the hind part of the thorax is yellow; the body grayish yellow.

The CATERPILLAR is reddish-brown with numerous brown, red, yellow, and white dots, by which a paler lateral stripe is formed (*Freyer*), (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p 253, under the name of *Flurago*.) It feeds on the willow (*Salix caprea*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in September, and has occurred in all our English counties, and also in Scotland. Mr. Birchall has taken it not uncommonly in the counties Wicklow and Dublin, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Xanthia silago*.)



601. The Barred Sallow (*Xanthia aurago*).

601. THE BARRED SALLOW.—The palpi are conspicuously porrected; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings have the costal margin very slightly arched, and the tip pointed; their colour is yellow, with a ferruginous-purple band at the base, and another broadly occupying the whole of the hind margin, but interrupted throughout by a transverse waved yellow line which expands into a blotch at the tip of the wing; the discoidal spots are represented by two small and imperfectly defined ferruginous-purple marks, the orbicular being the larger and somewhat reniform, the reniform the smaller and somewhat orbicular: the hind wings are pale fulvous-yellow, with an indistinct crescentic discoidal spot, and a double bar, also indistinct, on the hind margin: the head is yellow tinged with pink; the thorax yellow, variegated with ferruginous-purple, inclining to pink; the body is of the same colour as the hind wings.

Although there is something like a description of the CATERPILLAR I cannot trust to it. M. Guenée says "it is imperfectly known." It feeds on birch (*Fagus sylvatica*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in September,

and is rather local; its principal localities are Torquay and Teignmouth in Devonshire, Weston in Somersetshire, Isle of Wight, Brighton and Lewes in Sussex, Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire. It is said to have been taken by Mr. Haughton in Ireland, but the locality is unknown. (The scientific name is *Xanthia aurago*.)



602. The Dusky-lemon Sallow (*Xanthia gilvago*).

602. THE DUSKY-LEMON SALLOW. — The palpi are inconspicuous but sharp-pointed; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are blunt at the tip and of a pale ferruginous colour with smoky clouds; the discoidal spots are clearly defined, the lower half of the median area of the reniform being filled with smoke-colour; the smoky clouds on the general area of the wing are chiefly confined to two irregular and indistinctly defined bands, the first nearer the base than the orbicular, the second beyond the orbicular, and including the reniform; the second band is interrupted by a transverse zigzag pale ferruginous line; beyond this band there is frequently, but not invariably, a transverse series of black dots, and beyond the black dots, parallel with the hind margin, a smoke-coloured bar often broken up into black spots: the hind wings are very pale ochreous: the head and front of the thorax are pale ferruginous; the disk of the thorax is smoky; the body is of the same colour as the hind wings.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is very decidedly narrower than the second segment; it is porrected in crawling, and not notched on the crown; the second segment is smaller and narrower than the following ones; the body is smooth and almost uniformly cylindrical, but very gradually increasing to the twelfth

segment, which is the largest; it is velvety, and with the segmental divisions very clearly marked; the anal claspers are small, closely approximate, and not spreading; the head is umber-brown, shading to paler brown on the cheeks, and very glabrous; the dorsal area of the body is dingy-brown, the second segment having a semicircular patch of darker brown, the convex margin of which is directed backwards, and the disk of which is interrupted by three pale longitudinal lines, with an intervening pale spot on the convex margin; between each two there is a dorsal series of subtriangular markings, all darker than the ground-colour, the apex of each pointing backward; the ventral is paler than the dorsal area, and is slightly tinged with olive-green, the division between the dorsal and ventral areas being abruptly marked, at the region of the spiracles, which are intensely black; the dorsal area and triangles are varied with linear markings, which disappear towards the period of pupation: it feeds on elm (*Ulmus campestris*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in September, but seems by no means generally distributed. It has been taken in some plenty in the Isle of Wight, in Worcestershire, and Staffordshire, abundantly in Derbyshire, and also in Yorkshire. (The scientific name is *Xanthia gilvago*.)



603. The Brick (*Xanthia ferruginea*).

603. THE BRICK. — The palpi are porrected but short; the terminal joint naked; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and slightly scalloped on the hind margin; their colour is ferruginous-gray; the discoidal spots have a slender dark circumscription, except at the upper extremity, where it is occasionally wanting: the orbicular is more perfect than

the reniform in this respect; the lower portion of the area of the reniform is nearly black, but interspersed with gray scales, and has an appearance of being burnt; several irregular, interrupted, and inconspicuous transverse dark lines cross the wing; there is also a broad band of slightly darker brown on the hind margin, and this is traversed throughout by a very narrow pale waved line: the hind wings are pale ochreous, along the costal margin, and have a broad fringe of the same colour; the median area is smoky: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body is smoky, with the sides and extremity paler.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is narrower than the second segment, porrected in crawling, and not notched on the crown; the body is smooth and almost uniformly cylindrical, but gradually increases in size to the twelfth segment, which is the largest; the anal claspers are small and closely approximate; the colour of the head is umber-brown and very glabrous, the body is brown, with a medio-dorsal series of triangular markings, the points of which are directed backwards: it feeds on the buds of the willow (*Salix caprea*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*) in April and May.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September, and is the most universally distributed of the genus; it occurs in all the English, Scotch, and Irish counties that have been investigated by entomologists. (The scientific name is *Xanthia ferruginea*.)



604. The Centre-barred Sallow (*Cirrhædia xerampelina*).

604. THE CENTRE-BARRED SALLOW.—The palpi are inconspicuous, the terminal joints very small and naked; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are slightly arched towards the tip and pointed, and the hind

margin distinctly scalloped; their colour is orange-yellow, with a median band, and a hind marginal band ferruginous-purple; there is also a dot of the same colour near the base of the wing; the median band scarcely reaches the costal margin; its inner border is broadly excavated near the top, its outer border very oblique; the orbicular is wanting; the reniform only indicated in the median band; both borders of the median band are delicately pale-margined: the hind wings are very pale and slightly iridescent, they are rather darker and inclined to rosy-ferruginous towards the hind margin: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR has been described by Guenée, and more recently and fully by Mr. Buckler in the 42nd number of the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*. Mr. Buckler received two caterpillars, one from Mr. Greene, in April, 1866, and the other from Mr. Hutchinson, in May, 1867. I quote Mr. Buckler's description:—

“The first caterpillar was found before the ash-trees had put forth blossoms, and ash-buds were given it for food, into which the caterpillar ate round holes, burrowed, and devoured the interior. The second and full-grown caterpillar came after the ash had assumed its foliage, and it partook of young shoots for a few days before spinning. The caterpillar had then attained nearly one inch and a quarter in length, and was rather broad in proportion, the head rather smaller than the next segment. Viewed sideways, it appeared tapering gradually towards the head, and from the eleventh segment to the anal extremity; but even on the back it looked of almost uniform width, excepting just at each end. The divisions deeply cut, giving each segment a plump appearance. The caterpillar, when two-thirds grown, is very suggestive of lichen, and of a lichen-feeder. Its head is shining dark gray-brown, mottled and streaked with darker blackish-brown; a black shining plate on the second segment, having two rather broad angulated whitish stripes. The back and sides are brownish-gray, delicately mottled

with a darker tint of the same. The dorsal stripe is dirty whitish, edged with black, and is on the third and fourth segments continuous, but contracted and expanded, while on the others it is only visible, and expanded towards the end of each segment, excepting the twelfth and thirteenth, where it is widened into a broad blotch, extending to the sub-dorsal region, and strongly margined with black; from its base on the middle segments is a brownish-gray streak on either side, curved obliquely forward to the middle of the sub-dorsal line. The tubercular dots are whitish, delicately ringed with black, and with minute black centres, each with a short and very fine hair. The sub-dorsal line is a very thin thread of dirty whitish, delicately and interruptedly edged with black; the space between it and the spiracular region is grayish-brown, darker than the back, and having a paler blotch in the middle of each segment. The spiracular stripe is a pale freckled brownish-gray, edged above by a black line; the spiracles dirty whitish, outlined with gray, and inconspicuous. The belly and legs are a slightly mottled greenish-gray. Of the CHRYSALIS, Mr. Greene says:—"I took forty-seven in 1855, in 1856 I only met with eight. It is, perhaps, the most difficult of all chrysalids to find, and when found the most liable to be injured. The following directions may be found useful:—They are to be sought for at roots of ash; trees of good growth need only to be tried; those on the borders of streams and damp ditches will be found most productive. This insect forms a hard egg-shaped cocoon. Turn up the loose dry earth, rubbish, or moss, about or adhering to that side of the tree which faces the stream, and crumble it very carefully with the hand; should you see something resembling a cocoon of a dark muddy colour, take it up and try whether you have obtained a prize; but in this trying lies the danger. Though hard, the cocoon is extremely *brittle*, and almost the slightest pressure crushes it. The best way, therefore, when you think you have a cocoon, is to pare one end with a pen-knife as gently as possible; if, after scraping it in this man-

ner, you find it *is* a cocoon, you have found *Xerampelina*, and may congratulate yourself. You may look for it as early as the beginning of August, certainly not later than the first week of September. I may add that Mr. Doubleday informs me that the caterpillar feeds on the seeds of ash-trees. Subsequent experience leads me somewhat to modify the above. I find it is by no means the fact that the chrysalis case is always brittle. It certainly was so in Suffolk; this may have been due to the soil. In Hampshire and Derbyshire, however, where I have taken it not uncommonly, the cocoon is soft and leathery. I am decidedly wrong in giving September as one of the months in which to find it: this is much too late. This insect, *Croceago*, and, I believe, all the species of the genus *Xanthia*, are full-fed in June. I can speak from actual knowledge of all except *Croceago* and *Aurago*; but they do not turn to the chrysalis state for four or five weeks. This presents a double difficulty to the digger: first, that of hitting the precise time when to dig, and secondly, the great danger of injuring the caterpillar if not turned, or the chrysalis if only just turned. As a rule I should recommend the last week in July as the time in which to begin. You may go on till the middle and end of August, about which time, if fortunate, you may sometimes see the insect itself, drying its wings on the trunks of the trees, about a foot from the ground. This takes place generally from about two to four p.m. Subsequent experience, however, by no means leads me to alter my opinion as to the difficulty of finding the chrysalis. I must acknowledge that it is hard, and sometimes disheartening work, but you are repaid when you see a magnificent fellow drying his wings in the breeding cage: some of the caterpillars barely enter the earth, and the most likely place for the chrysalis is among the loose rubbish, composed of bits of stick, dry roots, &c., collected round the trunks. All this should be most carefully and completely separated and examined. I may remark here that the chrysalis of all these species most closely resemble each other, and it has often been a marvel to me how such

large insects can be contained in so small a compass."

The **MOTH** appears on the wing in September, and has occurred in several of our English counties; between Bickleigh and Plympton station, and at Torquay in Devonshire; in Somerset, Dorset, Essex, Berkshire, Suffolk, Cambridge, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and the Lake District; but I think not in Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cirrhædia xerampelina*.)



605. The Olive (*Tethea subtusa*).

605. THE OLIVE.—The palpi are rather long, porrected, and sharp-pointed; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the costal margin of the fore wings is slightly arched, the tip scarcely produced, and not very sharp-pointed; the hind margin is slightly waved; their colour is olive-gray, the discoidal spots being delicately outlined in paler olive-gray: there are three slender transverse lines of the same colour as the circumscription of the discoidal spots, and two of these are nearer the base of the wing than the orbicular; they are almost straight, but are nearer the base of the wing at the costal than at the inner-marginal extremity; the third transverse line is very nearly straight, and is situated beyond the reniform: the hind wings, head, thorax, and body are nearly of the same colour as the fore wings, but perhaps slightly less olive, and tending to gray-brown; the fringe of the hind wings is paler.

The **CATERPILLAR** of this moth has been very carefully described by the Rev. Joseph Greene, who says:—"The eggs are probably laid at the end of July and throughout August on the young twigs of poplar. The caterpillar hatches in the following spring, as soon as the young buds burst into leaf; it immediately

spins two leaves together, and continues this practice during the whole of the larval state. Like some other species it effects the various changes of skin in the same situation. In confinement it appears to feed only at night. The following is a description of the full-grown caterpillar, which is not at all variable either in colour or markings: pale yellowish-green, rather glossy, not unlike the caterpillar of *Notodonta dictæa*. The dorsal stripe is broad pale yellow, much more so than the ground-colour. Spiracular line the same; along this latter is a row of black rings, somewhat oval, having a pale yellow centre. There is one such ring in the second and ten following segments; just midway between the dorsal and spiracular lines is another slender, clear yellow stripe, slightly interrupted by the segmental divisions. Head chrome-yellow, bordered with black; mouth and claspers black, slightly mottled with yellow. The caterpillar lies curled up between two leaves spun together, and in this position—when in a state of nature—may be easily detected by looking up at the leaves. **CHRYSA LIS** subterranean; chrysalis-case weak. The caterpillar is full-grown about the end of May.

The **MOTH** appears on the wing in July, and has been taken now and then in most of our English counties, but I think not in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Tethea subtusa*.)



606. The Double Kidney (*Tethea retusa*).

606. THE DOUBLE KIDNEY.—The palpi are rather long, porrected, and sharp-pointed; the antennæ are simple: the costal margin of the fore wings is nearly straight, the tip produced and very sharp-pointed; the hind margin is sinuous and concave just below the tip; indeed, the tip may be described as slightly falcate; their colour is dark olive-gray, the discoidal spots being very distinctly

but delicately outlined in paler olive-gray, and the median area of each being very slightly darker than the general ground-colour of the wings; there are three slender transverse lines of the same colour as the circumscription of the discoidal spots; all of these are oblique, two of them are nearer the base of the wing than the orbicular, and both these are farther from the body at the costal than at the inner-marginal extremity; the third transverse line is situated beyond the reniform: the hind wings, head, thorax, and body are very nearly of the same colour as the fore wings; the hind wings have a paler fringe.

Mr. Hellins, who has described the CATERPILLAR in the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine* for January, 1868, says that when full-grown it is about an inch in length, slightly tapering towards both extremities, and flat beneath; the head is small, rounded, and rather flat; the skin is very delicate and thin, so that the stripes on it show as if ribbed or raised, and the internal organs are partially seen through it: the colour is pale dull green, with a yellow tinge towards both extremities; there is a broad whitish dorsal stripe, and the slender lateral stripes of the same colour, the latter in the region of the spiracles is waved; the head is rather yellowish-green or blackish-brown, and occasionally there is a dark collar on the second segment; the young caterpillars have the usual dots very visible and black, but lose all trace of them as they grow larger: it folds and spins together the leaves and shoots of the willow (*Salix caprea*), and resides in the domicile thus formed; it may be found by opening these retreats at the end of May and beginning of June.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and occurs sparingly in some of our English counties; at Exeter and Alphington, in Devonshire; at Glanville's Wootton, in Dorsetshire; in the Weald of Sussex, the Isle of Wight, Birch and Darent Wood, in Kent; Essex, Cambridgeshire; at Leominster, in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire, but I believe neither in Scotland nor Ireland. (The scientific name is *Tethea retusa*.)



607. The Angle-striped Sallow (*Euperia fulvago*).

607. THE ANGLE-STRIPED SALLOW.—The palpi are very slightly porrected, the second joint very stout, the terminal joint small and pointed; the antennæ are very slightly ciliated in the male, quite simple in the female: the fore wings are scarcely arched, but decidedly pointed at the tip; their colour is ochreous; the discoidal spots and two transverse lines being clearly but very delicately defined in brown; the median area of the orbicular is uniformly ochreous, that of the reniform has a darker blotch at its lower extremity; the first of the transverse lines is bent or elbowed towards the middle, it is considerably nearer the base than the orbicular; the second is much bent, but scarcely elbowed; there is a very short line going half-way across the wing at its base; the lower part of the reniform is occupied by a dark spot, and from this to the middle of the inner margin is a slightly darker shade: the hind wings are very pale ochreous: the head and body are of the same colour as the fore wings, the body of the same colour as the hind wings; the body of the female terminates in a sharp-pointed ovipositor.

Guenée has described the CATERPILLAR as having the head fulvous-red, and the body pale green or grayish, with a medio-dorsal and sub-dorsal stripe white and continuous there; is also a whitish lateral stripe in the region of the spiracles; the warty spots are white also: the CHRYSALIS is covered with a violet-coloured bloom: the caterpillar feeds on the oak (*Quercus Robur*) and birch (*Betula alba*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, but is very local, having only been taken in Derbyshire, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. It occurs in Mr. Greene's List of the Lepidoptera of Ireland. (The scientific name is *Euperia fulvago*.)

608. The Heart Moth (*Dicycla Oo*).

608. THE HEART MOTH.—The palpi are curved upwards, the terminal joint being small and pointed; the antennæ are slightly ciliated: the fore wings are ample, straight on the costa, and blunt at the tip; their colour is pale ochreous-gray, with darker markings; there are two orbicular and one reniform discoidal spot; the two orbiculars are placed transversely, that is, one below the other, the lower one is flattened; all three are clearly defined in outline; there are five transverse lines, the first very short and near the base; the second zigzag and before the orbicular; the third is near the middle of the wing, is interrupted by the reniform, and is much bent; the fourth is beyond the reniform, and is also much bent: and the fifth is near the hind margin, and parallel therewith; the hind margin itself is delicately margined with the same darker colour, and the parallel wing-rays being also of that colour, the wing has a very elegant reticulated appearance; there is a smoky cloud near the base, half-way between the costal and inner margin: the hind wings are delicately pale, almost white: the head is almost white; the thorax ochreous-gray; the body is paler, and in the female terminates in a very sharp-pointed ovipositor.

The CATERPILLAR is described by Guenée as having a large head and a smooth, elongate, and rather depressed body, of a blackish-brown or reddish-brown colour, with a medio-dorsal, sub-dorsal, and lateral stripe pure white; the medio-dorsal is narrowest in the middle of each segment; the lateral stripe is tinged with brimstone-yellow, and is intersected by a black streak near each spiracle; the spiracles themselves are encircled with brown: it feeds on the young unexpanded leaves of the oak (*Quercus Robur*), which it spins together at the extremity of the twigs, and thus forms a

dwelling-place, which it only leaves to undergo its transformation to a CHRYSALIS, which is enclosed in an oval cocoon on the surface of the earth.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and has occurred in the New Forest, Hampshire, in Kent, Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Wiltshire. (The scientific name is *Dicycla Oo*.)

609. The Dun-bar (*Cosmia trapezina*).

609. THE DUN-BAR.—The palpi are porrected, curved upwards, and approximating, the terminal joint being pointed; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are ample, the costal margin slightly arched, the tip pointed, but not acutely so; their colour is various: pale gray, bright rust-colour, and dingy brown are the commoner colours, but there is almost every intermediate shade between them; the discoidal spots are generally distinctly outlined, and the lower portion of the median area in the reniform is usually occupied by a dark spot; there are three transverse dark lines, the first short and near the base; the second very oblique, and having a white or very pale interior border; the third much bent, and having a white or very pale exterior border; beyond this, and parallel with the hind margin, is a pale line with a series of rather coarse dark spots on its interior border, and terminating on the costa in a dark shade: the hind wings are gray-brown, with a pale fringe; the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body of

the same colour as the hind wings, and tufted at the extremity in the males.

The female lays her eggs on oak (*Quercus Robur*) in August, and less commonly on hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*); the CATERPILLARS abound in the following May, particularly from the middle to the end of the month, and beginning of June. Although, doubtless, occasionally feeding on leaves, they seem to prefer animal food, devouring with great greediness the caterpillars of other *Lepidoptera*, particularly those of the winter moth (*Cheimatobia brumata*), which absolutely swarm in our woods, forests, and gardens during the entire month of May and the beginning of June. It neither feigns death nor rolls in a ring when rudely dislodged by the beating-stick, but falls at full length into the umbrella, amid a shower of the other caterpillars which the same stroke has also dislodged: in this predicament it instantly catches sight of the first caterpillar that ventures to crawl, and starts in immediate pursuit, and an exciting race ensues, in which the *Cosmia* is not always the victor, the *Cheimatobia* sometimes escaping through sheer superiority of speed: the carnivorous caterpillar, however, generally gains the day, and it is curious to observe that he does not seize the leaf-feeder by the hinder part of the body, but never slackens his pace until his head is abreast of the other's neck, which he then seizes with savage eagerness, reminding one strongly of a deerhound pulling down a stag, or at least of the representations of this cruel feat by the inimitable Landseer. When the first paralysing grip is given, it is all over with the leaf-feeder; there is scarcely a struggle; the *Cheimatobia* submits to its fate, and the *Cosmia* continues his repast, until one wonders at his power of consumption: when introduced into the collecting-box with any other caterpillars, a somewhat similar scene ensues, but the chance of escape for the leaf-feeder is gone, and his destruction is inevitable: I have rarely, if ever, opened a box in which a *Cosmia* and *Cheimatobia* have been enclosed together, without finding that the latter has fallen a prey to the former. The

head of the *Cosmia* caterpillar is manifestly narrower than the body, very glabrous, and porrected in crawling; the body is obese, slightly narrowed at the anterior extremity, and slightly swollen on the back of the twelfth segment. The colour of the head is dusky semihyaline green; the body is pale dull green, with numerous small warts, and five equidistant pale, almost white, stripes extending its entire length; these stripes are often tinged with yellow or yellow-green, and the outer or lateral stripe is often bordered with dark smoke-colour along its upper margin; the warts are jet-black and each is surrounded by a ring of pure white, and emits a rather conspicuous bristle; on each segment there are usually eight of these warts; on the second, third, and fourth segments they are arranged in a straight transverse series, but on the following segments, namely, the fifth to the twelfth inclusive, four of them are arranged almost in a square on the back, and two below them on each side; the medio-dorsal stripe is narrow, but very distinct; the next on each side is still narrower, irregular, and interrupted; the exterior or lateral stripe is much wider than the others, and very distinct; it includes all the spiracles, except the first and ninth; the upper margin of this wide stripe is sometimes bordered with black, which merges abruptly in the general ground-colour: the ventral surface, including the legs and claspers, is delicate apple-green, with a semitransparent appearance. It changes to a CHRYSALIS in a slight web on the surface of the earth: the chrysalis is of a brown colour, covered with a beautiful bloom like that on a ripe Orleans plum.

The moth appears on the wing in July, and occurs in all the English, Scotch, and Irish counties that have been investigated by entomologists. (The scientific name is *Cosmia trapezina*.)

Obs.—The presence or absence of the delicate bloom on the chrysalids of this family of moths is very interesting, and not unfrequently forms an excellent character by which to separate nearly allied species from each other.



610. The Lunar-Spotted Pinion (*Cosmia pyralina*).

610. THE LUNAR-SPOTTED PINION. — The palpi are porrected and curved upwards, the terminal joints being slender and pointed; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are scarcely at all arched on the costa, and square at the tip; their colour is rich reddish-brown, the discoidal spots being scarcely perceptible, but there is a white crescent on the costal margin near its apical angle, its cusps pointing towards the hind margin; nearer the middle of the wing is a transverse and much elbowed white line; and nearer the base, a transverse waved pale line; parallel with the hind margin is a compound transverse line, uniting with the crescentic mark already described: the hind wings are smoky-gray with a somewhat rosy fringe: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the body as the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR is pale green, the medio-dorsal and sub-dorsal stripes being paler green; the spiracular line is yellowish, edged above with black; the spots yellowish-green; the head dark green (*Freyer*). It feeds on plum and pear (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. ii., p. 258).

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, but is very local; Mr. G. C. Green found it very abundant at Modbury, in Devonshire; it has also been taken in Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Sussex, Kent, Suffolk, Worcestershire, and Derbyshire. (The scientific name is *Cosmia pyralina*.)



611. The White-Spotted Pinion (*Cosmia diffinis*).

611. THE WHITE-SPOTTED PINION. — The

palpi are porrected and curved upwards, the terminal joint being slender and pointed; the antennæ are simple: the costal margin of the fore wings is almost straight, the tip blunt; their colour is red-brown, the discoidal spots being scarcely perceptible; there are four white marks on the costa; the first is near the base of the wing and linear; the second is triangular at its commencement, then bends slightly towards the body, and then unites with a pale line which descends to the middle of the inner margin; the third is large and triangular at the costa, and unites at its apex with a pale transverse line which at first bends towards the hind margin, and then rather abruptly descends to the inner margin; the fourth is linear, or slightly crescentic, and combines with a third pale transverse line parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are gray-brown with pale fringe: the head and thorax are of the same red-brown colour as the fore wings, the body of the same gray-brown colour as the hind wings.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is black and shining; the body is nearly cylindrical, but the anterior extremity is more slender, a character very evident when this part of the body is stretched out to its full extent: its colour is pale apple-green, with medio-dorsal and lateral stripes dingy-white; there is a second stripe on each side in the region of the spiracles of a pale yellow; it feeds on elm (*Ulmus campestris*), and is full-fed the beginning of June, when it spins a slight cocoon either on the trunk of the elm or between two leaves.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and occurs rather commonly in the southern counties of England, in Worcestershire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire. (The scientific name is *Cosmia diffinis*.)



612. The Lesser-spotted Pinion (*Cosmia finis*).

612. THE LESSER-SPOTTED PINION. — The

palpi are very decidedly curved upwards, the terminal joint small and pointed; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are very slightly arched on the costa, blunt at the tip, and scalloped at the anal angle; their colour is cinnamon-brown, mottled and marbled with darker brown; the discoidal spots are pale cinnamon-brown, the reniform assuming the appearance of a figure of eight, the two median areas thereof being black spots; the orbicular has one such black spot, and there is a very similar cinnamon-brown and black central mark between the orbicular and the costal margin; there are four gray transverse lines, all of which are inconspicuous; the first is short and very slender, and it is situated near the base of the wing; the second is also slender, and situated before the orbicular; the third is beyond the orbicular, is much bent outwards in the middle, and expands into a gray cloud on the costal margin; the fourth is parallel with the hind margin, and expands into a gray cloud on the costal margin: the hind wings are black, but slightly paler towards the base, and the pale portion contains a dark crescentic discoidal spot; the fringe is orange: the head and thorax are dull orange-brown; the body is blackish-brown, with delicate orange rings: the disk of the under surface of all the wings is black, with a broad orange margin.

The CATERPILLAR is described by Guenée as having the head of a pale green-colour, the body much attenuated anteriorly and flattened below; the segments distinctly divided and somewhat rhomboidal in form: the colour is a beautiful glaucous-green, with a broad and continuous medio-dorsal stripe of a pure white; there is also a sub-dorsal and a lateral stripe, both of which are narrower than the medio-dorsal, but like that, uninterrupted and pure white; the lateral stripe is below the spiracles, which are black, but encircled with white: the legs and claspers are pale green: it feeds on the elm (*Ulmus campestris*), the leaves of which it binds carelessly together with a few silken threads: the CHRYSALIS is short and covered with a violet-coloured bloom.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and

has occurred in several English counties. Mr. Reading gives a number of Devonshire localities, and it seems not to be uncommon in Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Hereford, Worcester, Shropshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, and Mr. Birchall met with it at Powerscourt, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cosmia affinis*.)



613. The Dusky Sallow (*Eremobia ochroleuca*).

613. THE DUSKY SALLOW.—The palpi are porrected, the second joint slender but scaly, the scales almost entirely concealing the very small terminal joint; the antennæ of the male are ciliated with short hairs, each separate hair being recurved, those of the female are simple: the fore wings are straight on the costa, rounded at the tip, and waved on the hind margin; their colour is dull ochreous-brown with darker brown markings; the discoidal spots are scarcely to be distinguished; the reniform is contained in, and confused with, a pale costal blotch; the orbicular is contained in, and confused with, a larger and darker costal blotch nearer the base of the wing; opposite this latter is a smaller dark blotch near the middle of the inner margin; there is a series of dark crescentic spots on the waved hind margin of the wing, and the fringe contains two series of corresponding spots: the hind wings have much the same colour as the fore wings, but the paler tint is confined to the base and fringe, the darker tint forming a broad but vague hind-marginal band: the head, thorax, and body are pale ochreous-brown, the head and front of the thorax being very pale ochreous.

The CATERPILLAR is described by Guenée as having a large head of a pale red-colour, and an elongate cylindrical body, with the usual

wartlike spots prominent, and each bearing a hair or bristle on its summit; the colour is yellowish-green, with a lateral stripe in the region of the spiracles of a bright yellow; the warts and their accompanying hairs are black: the claspers are pale red: it feeds on grasses in dry places, and turns to a CHRYSA LIS in the ground.

The moth appears on the wing in July: it is a very local species, occurring only at Brighton and Lewes, in Sussex; at Bristol; in Suffolk, and in Yorkshire. (The scientific name is *Eremobia ochroleuca*.)



614. The Tawny Sheers (*Dianthæcia carpophaga*).

614. THE TAWNY SHEERS.—The palpi are porrected, the second joint being clothed with rough unequal scales, which frequently conceal the small terminal joint; the antennæ are

almost simple in both sexes: the fore wings are very straight on the costa, and rather blunt at the tip; their colour is various, in some specimens pale ochreous-brown, often approaching to white, in others dark bistre-brown; in all, the discoidal spots are conspicuous and well defined; in one specimen in my possession, there is a very obvious median darker band, and this contains the two discoidal spots; parallel with the hind margin is a zigzag pale line, adjoining which and pointing towards the base of the wing are two or three wedge-shaped dark-brown spots: the hind wings are pale dingy brown at the base, and have a broad dark band on the hind margin; this is frequently preceded by a slender transverse line: the head, thorax, and body partake of the general tint of the wings.

The eggs of this variable species are laid on the calyx or corolla of the bladder campion (*Silene inflata*), and the young CATERPILLAR emerging in about a week, gnaws a minute hole in the capsule, and, entering through the aperture, takes up its abode in the interior until it has consumed the whole of the seed, and then emerging, seeks another capsule and empties that of its contents in the same manner; when grown so large as to be unable to conceal itself in one of the capsules, it generally descends to the ground during the day, ascending to the flower-heads only during the night. On examining the flower-heads with a lanthorn at night the caterpillars may frequently be found with the head and anterior segments concealed in the capsule, and the remainder of the body very obviously exposed to sight; when full-grown the head is exerted, the face rather flat, glabrous, and of a reddish-brown colour, with four darker longitudinal lines: the body is cylindrical, smooth, and plump, the divisions of the segments being very clearly marked; its colour is greenish-gray, with a broad medio-dorsal, and narrower sub-dorsal and lateral stripes dingy white: when full-fed it descends finally to the ground, and burying itself in the earth, and there forming a very slight cocoon, changes to a CHRYSA LIS of a reddish-brown colour, the case containing

the legs and antennæ being prolonged below those containing the wings.

The moth appears on the wing in June: it occurs in most of our English counties, and the name occurs in the Irish lists. (The scientific name is *Dianthæcia carpophaga*.)



615. The Pod-lover (*Dianthæcia capsophila*).

615. THE POD-LOVER.—The palpi are porrected, the second joint being clothed with bristly scales, which conceal the small terminal joint; the antennæ are almost simple in both sexes: the fore wings are rather ample, very straight on the costa, and rather blunt at the tip; their colour is dark bistre-brown, with numerous pale and clearly-defined markings; the two discoidal spots are very distinct; each has a very pale circumscription and a dark median area; there are four pale transverse lines, the first very near the base, and very short; the second before the orbicular, oblique and waved; the third beyond the reniform, and much bent; and the fourth parallel with the hind margin, and zigzag. These pale lines have black borders, which make them very conspicuous; all the markings are sharp and clearly defined: the hind wings are light dingy brown at the base, and have a broad dark brown marginal band, preceded by a slender waved line: the head and thorax are richly varied with different shades of gray and brown; the body is gray-brown.

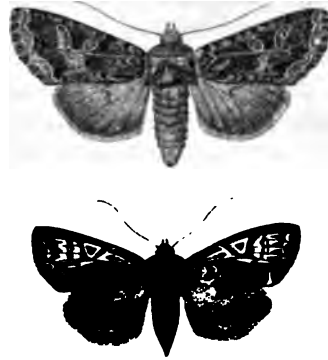
The egg is laid on the seed-pods of the sea campion (*Silene maritima*), and the young CATERPILLAR enters the capsule and feeds on the seed; as it increases in size it devours the walls of the capsules, and even the calyx. When full-fed it rolls itself into a ring, and feigns death if removed from its food. The head is small, porrected in crawling, glabrous, and beset with scattered hairs. The body is obese, smooth, and cylindrical. It is slightly

attenuated towards each extremity. The head is pale, semi-transparent brown, and has a few hairs; the ocelli are black, and there is a black dot at the base of each hair; the body is pale wainscot-brown, with five paler longitudinal stripes; the most conspicuous of these is medio-dorsal; the widest is lateral, and includes the spiracles, which are pale in the centre, but bordered with black. Exactly intermediate between the medio-dorsal and the spiracular lateral stripe is one less conspicuous and rather narrower than either. The dorsal surface of the second segment is glabrous, subcorneous, and darker brown; but the medio-dorsal stripe passes distinctly through this darker portion. The belly, legs, and claspers are very pale. These caterpillars were full-fed on Midsummer-day. I am indebted to Mr. Birchall for a supply, which I fed on the bladder campion (*Silene inflata*) in the absence of their proper food-plant. They became pale brown CHRYSALIDS on the 11th of July.

The moth appears on the wing early in June, and has hitherto only been found in Ireland on the Hill of Howth and at Waterford, and in the Isle of Man. (The scientific name as adopted in England is *Dianthæcia capsophila*.)

Obs.—Mr. Birchall in his "List of Irish Lepidoptera" appends this note to his mention of *Dianthæcia capsophila*:—"There has been much discussion as to the claims of this insect to be considered a species distinct from *Carpophaga*, some of the darker varieties of which from Scotland approach *Capsophila* both in form and colour. The caterpillars of *Carpophaga* and *Capsophila*, like the perfect insects, differ principally in colour: *Capsophila* in both cases being darker. The caterpillars of *Capsincola* and *Conspersa* are, however, equally difficult to separate; and these slight variations in the caterpillar state seem to be characteristic of the *Dianthæciæ*, and alone are insufficient to enable us to discriminate the species. So we may suppose that the common origin of the various species of the genus is indicated by these slight differences in the caterpillar state; but for the purpose of classification *Carpophaga* and *Capsophila* seem to me abundantly distinct,

and must be so recorded." But subsequently—writing to me on the 24th of this present October—Mr. Birchall adds: "This insect is the Irish representative of *D. Carpophaga*, and in my opinion only a variety of that species, and reaches its extreme point of divergence from the English and continental type in the Isle of Man. The difference between *Capsophila* and *Carpophaga* is wholly one of colour, and only exists in the perfect insect, the caterpillars and chrysalids presenting no difference. As we travel northward in Great Britain there is a gradual deepening of the shade of colour from the clay-coloured almost immaculate *Carpophaga* of the southern counties to the rich brown specimens obtained in Argyshire. Amongst the Irish *Capsophila* an occasional dark brown specimen occurs, but the colour of the majority is dark gray, and the Manx specimens are usually still darker, sometimes almost entirely black. The explanation seems to be that the species has reached Ireland by way of Scotland, and that the effect of insular conditions has been still further to increase the divergence from the original type of the mainland. As respects its natural history, the Isle of Man is certainly an outlying province of Ireland, in many respects *Hibernior Hibernicis*. *Capsophila* occurs on the Irish coast from Belfast to Waterford, but I have not seen or heard of it on the Western coast, or in the interior of Ireland. There have been records of its capture in North Wales, but I have not seen the specimens, and cannot say whether they ought to be referred to *Carpophaga* or *Capsophila*." This species was first discovered by Anderegg, in Switzerland: Guenée gives "Alps of the Valais, neighbourhood of Digne," and "Spain," as the continental habitats; and he describes the Spanish form "as much darker than the Swiss, and almost black, with the transverse lines very white and slender, the wing-rays powdered with white, and the underside very dark." This seems to militate against the opinion expressed above by Mr. Birchall: and it is a remarkable fact that the most northern and most southern examples of the species are the darkest.



616. The Lychnis (*Dianthæcia capsicola*).

616. THE LYCHNIS.—The palpi are porrected, the terminal joint very small and inconspicuous; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and slightly waved on the margin; their colour is umber-brown with sharply-defined paler markings; the discoidal spots have a distinct pale circumscription, and they are connected at the lower extremity by a pale wing-ray; there is a very irregular but very distinct pale line parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are smoky gray, the basal area being much paler with the exception of the wing-rays; there is a white spot near the hind margin, and nearer the anal than the apical angle: the head and thorax are variegated like the fore wings: the body is dorsally crested, and is tufted at the extremity in the male; in the female it is conical, and terminates in a long and sharp-pointed ovipositor.

The CATERPILLAR rolls in a ring when touched: the head is rather small; the body is smooth and attenuated at both ends: the colour of the head is pale brown, and very shining: of the body dingy brown, and opaque, with a very slight indication of a medio-dorsal stripe, and having each segment marked on the back with a somewhat obscure smoke-coloured V-shaped mark, the apex of which points towards the posterior extremity; near its apex each V encloses a small transverse bar of its own colour, and at each extremity of each bar is a nearly circular dot,

still of the same colour; the spiracles are black, and immediately above each is a slight swelling. It feeds on the seeds of the white campion (*Lychnis vespertina*), and makes a perfectly round hole in the capsule, and usually feeds with half its body hanging out of the hole: it is full-fed in the beginning of October.

The moth appears on the wing in August, and is widely distributed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Dianthæcia capsicola*.)

Obs. The extraordinary specimen represented in the lower figure was kindly lent me for this work by Mr. Bond.



617. The Campion (*Dianthæcia Cucubali*).

617. THE CAMPION.—The palpi are porrected, the terminal joint small and inconspicuous; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are ample, nearly straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and slightly waved on the hind margin; their colour is umber-brown, beautifully overlaid with purple reflections; the discoidal spots have a distinct pale circumscription; both of them are oblique, and the obliquity is in different directions—thus they recede from each other at the upper, and approach at the lower, extremity, so much so, indeed, as in some instances to be united: there is a pale zigzag and interrupted but well-defined line parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are gray-brown, rather paler at the base; the head and thorax are variegated like the fore wings; the body plain gray-brown like the hind wings; the body is crested, but neither conspicuously tufted in the male nor conspicuously pointed in the female.

The CATERPILLAR has a flattened and glabrous head, and a smooth cylindrical body, which has the divisions of the segments very distinctly marked. The colour of the head is greenish-gray, with four slender dark lines

down the face; the body is greenish-gray, tinged with reddish-orange, especially on the anterior segments. There are three dark dorsal stripes on the second, third, and fourth segments, after which the middle one alone appears, and the lateral ones are replaced by an oblique brown line on every segment, as far as the eleventh inclusive. Every segment has, moreover, a number of ocellated white dots. The ventral is greener than the dorsal area. It feeds on the flowers and seed-pods of the bladder campion (*Silene inflata*), and is full-fed in August, when it descends to the ground, and spinning a very slight cocoon, changes to a CHRYSA LIS.

The moth appears on the wing in June. It is found in nearly all our English counties, extending even into Scotland; and Mr. Birchall says it occurs not uncommonly at Howth and Killarney in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Dianthæcia Cucubali*.)



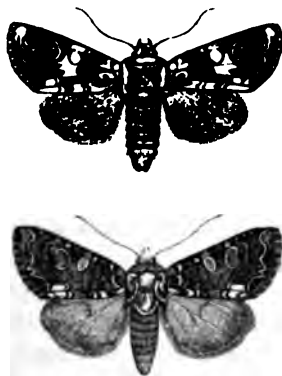
618. The White Spot (*Dianthæcia albimacule*).

618. THE WHITE SPOT.—The palpi are very inconspicuous, scarcely projecting beyond the tuft of scales which covers the crown of the head; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are straight on the costa, and rounded at the tip; their colour is smoky-black, tinged with olive, and they have sharply-defined black and white markings; the discoidal spots are conspicuous, but rather small; both of them have a broad white circumscription, and a transverse central shade of the ground-colour; beneath the orbicular is a pure white square spot, and from this there projects a lobe towards the lower extremity of the reniform; there are four white spots in two pairs at the base of the costal margin, and several others on the costa itself, particularly two just above the orbicular; three transverse lines conspicuously black and white cross the wing; the first is about half

way between the base and the orbicular; this is almost direct; its white portion is on the inner, its black portion on the outer side; the second is much elbowed and zigzag; it is situated beyond the reniform, and has the white portion outside, the black inside; the third is very zigzag, and very sharply defined; the white portion is outside, the black inside; the fringe is spotted with black and white: the hind wings are smoky-black, with paler base, and a white spot near the anal angle; the fringe is pale: the head and thorax are variegated like the fore wings; the body is smoke-coloured, the basal segments crested, the crests tipped with black.

The CATERPILLAR is ochreous-yellow; the medio-dorsal line dark gray, with oblique lines proceeding from it on each segment; a row of black spots on each side; subdorsal line pale gray (*Gu*). It feeds on the Nottingham catchfly (*Silene nutans*.) *Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., p. 262.

The MOTH appears in June. There is a specimen in the late Mr. Stephens' collection, said to have been taken in Birch Wood, Kent, in 1816, and from this my description is made; a second is reported in the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* for 1865, p. 237, as having been taken at Gosport. Its occurrence in these localities is very remarkable from the entire absence of the food plant. (The scientific name is *Dianthæcia albimacula*.)



619. The Marbled Coronet (*Dianthæcia conspersa*).

619. THE MARBLED CORONET.—The palpi are scarcely porrected, the second joint very

scaly, the terminal joint scarcely perceptible; the antennæ are very slightly serrated in the males, quite simple in the females: the fore wings have the costal margin almost straight, the tip blunt, the hind margin slightly waved; their colour is smoky black, with creamy-white and sharply-defined markings; the orbicular is creamy-white, and in some specimens has a slight smoky cloud in its median area; in other specimens this cloud is entirely wanting. This orbicular spot is often continued to the costal margin, and is frequently united to a pure white blotch in the middle of the wing. The reniform is white, with a smoky cloud in its median area; there are several white spots at the base of the wing, and several others on the inner margin, particularly a large one opposite the reniform; there is also a transverse zigzag and interrupted white line parallel with the hind margin, which terminates in a white blotch on the costal margin; there is a scalloped black line on the hind margin; the fringe is whitish, with a double series of smoky or blackish markings: the hind wings are smoke-coloured, the base and fringe being rather paler; the wing-rays and discoidal spot rather darker; and there is a small pale spot near the hind margin, and nearer the anal than the apical angle: the head is white, with two dark lines on the crown, the thorax is variegated with black and white like the fore wings; the body is smoky-gray like the hind wings.

The EGGS are laid on the flowers or calyces of the ragged Robin (*Lychnis Flos-Cuculi*), and the young CATERPILLAR feeds on the seeds. For a while it is concealed entirely within the seed-pod; but as it grows larger it is compelled to leave this very limited residence, and may afterwards be generally found with its head and anterior segments in the capsule, and the rest of the body exposed. When full fed the head is narrower than the second segment and very glabrous, the face rather flattened, the crown not perceptibly notched; the body is smooth and almost uniformly cylindrical, but gradually and very slightly increasing in size from the second to the tenth

segment; the colour of the head is pale wainscot-brown, with four slender and rather darker lines down the face; the body is also wainscot-brown, with a dorsal series of ten darker V-shaped markings; the apices of the V's pointing towards the anal extremity; a very narrow pale medio-dorsal stripe passes through all these, intersecting each V at its apex; there is also a black dot on each side of each V near its apex: it has two lateral stripes rather darker than the ground-colour, but still very pale; and below the lowermost of these is a third stripe paler than the ground-colour—indeed almost white; this contains the spiracles, which are pink encircled with black; the ventral surface is pale flesh-colour, tinged more or less with yellow; the legs and claspers are of the same colour as the ventral area: when full-fed it finally descends to the ground, and constructs a rather imperfect cocoon of silk and earth just below the surface, and in this changes to a CHRYSALIS, which is rather long and slender, the wing-cases being detached and projecting at their extremity, the body conical and terminating in two sharp diverging spines; its colour is bright reddish-brown, the tip and spines being black.

The moth appears on the wing in June; it is by no means an abundant species, but has nevertheless been obtained in most of our English and Scotch counties, and Mr. Birchall informs me it occurs at Howth in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Dianthæcia conspersa*.)

Obs. — The so-called "black" *conspersa*, taken in Ireland in company with the usual form by the late Mr. Weaver, and sold for so high a price, would probably now be referred to the next species: I thought the late Mr. Stephens was a purchaser of these, but do not find them in the British Museum. The beautiful specimen represented in the lower figure was kindly lent me for this work by Mr. C. Fenn. It seems highly desirable, now that a question has been raised as to the identity of this and the next species, that entomologists should endeavour to procure an extensive series whenever practicable.



620. Barrett's Marbled Coronet (*Dianthæcia Barrettii*).

620. BARRETT'S MARBLED CORONET.—The palpi are scarcely porrected; the second joint is very scaly, the scales unequal and having a rough appearance, the terminal joint is scarcely perceptible; the antennæ appear rather incrassated in the male, quite simple in the female: the fore wings have the costal margin almost straight, the tip blunt, and the hind margin slightly waved; their colour is dingy-brown with a somewhat metallic tinge of ochreous-olive; there are many markings both darker and lighter, but all of them are obscure; both discoidal spots are to be traced without difficulty, both of them are slightly paler than the ground-colour, and both have a median shade; the orbicular is rather oblong and rather oblique; they are apparently almost connected at the lower extremity by a blotch of their own colour, occupying nearly the middle of the wing; there are several pale markings at the base of the wing, and others on the inner margin, more particularly a large one nearly opposite the reniform; there is also a paler blotch at the tip of the wing, and these two blotches are connected by a transverse, bent, and interrupted zigzag line which is parallel with the hind margin; the fringe is spotted with the shades of the ground colour: the hind wings are smoke-coloured, the base and fringe being rather paler; the wing-rays and two narrow transverse waved lines are rather darker, and there is a small linear whitish spot near the hind margin, and

nearer the anal than the apical angle : the head and thorax are dingy olive-brown, the latter sprinkled with a few gray scales ; the body is dull gray-brown.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July ; it was first taken in the neighbourhood of Dublin by Mr. Burrett, and subsequently by Mr. Birchall and other entomologists. (The scientific name is *Dianthæcia Barrettii*.)

Obs.—This moth was first described by Mr. Doubleday, at p. 124 of the *Entomologist's Annual* for 1864. That excellent lepidopterist concludes the description with these words : "It cannot possibly be confounded with any other British species ;" and I know from recent correspondence, that he still entertains the same view. Had it not been for my friend's very decided opinion, I should have supposed *Barrettii* to be a suffused, darker, and local (Irish) type of *Conspersa*, from which it widely differs in the tint of colour and in the obscurity of its markings, but neither in the form, size, or number of those markings. Mr. Birchall, who is more thoroughly acquainted with the species than any other entomologist, writes thus respecting it : "Until the early states of this insect are known, I hesitate to express an opinion as to whether it is specifically distinct from *Conspersa*, or only a melanic form of that insect. Beyond the difference of colouring, the generally somewhat larger size and rougher aspect, and the occurrence of a dark spot in the centre of the orbicular stigma of *Barrettii*, I am unable to point out any character by which the two insects (so unlike at first glance) can be distinguished. The under-surface of the wings is alike in both species, even in colour. Irish specimens of *Conspersa* are somewhat darker than English, but I have not seen any that very closely connect it with *Barrettii* in general aspect. *Barrettii* has hitherto only been observed at Howth, where also *Conspersa* occurs, but more rarely. Oct. 21, 1868.—EDWIN BIRCHALL."

On the same subject, Mr. Bond, in compliance with my request, gives me his opinion thus :—"I am hardly prepared to say that *Barrettii* is a species ; if I had only seen the figure in the *Annual* for 1864,

I should have said it was only *Conspersa* without doubt. In the two fine specimens you showed me, I quite failed in finding the *Genista*-like marks which Mr. Doubleday mentions in his original description ; and had I only seen the female specimen in your possession, I should have said it was a dark variety of *Conspersa*. I well recollect, some years ago, the late Mr. Weaver bringing over from Ireland three or four very dark specimens of *Conspersa*, but who had them, I do not know, and, at present, I have failed to trace them ; I have four specimens of his taking, which are much darker than any other specimens I have ever seen. October 22, 1868. —FREDERICK BOND."

I have thus brought together the rather conflicting opinions of our three English macro-lepidopterists. It may be noted that the differences hitherto observed between *Barrettii* and *Conspersa* are, *first*, the slightly stouter antennæ of the male in *Barrettii* ; *secondly*, the rather broader fore wings ; *thirdly*, the obliquity of the orbicular ; and, *fourthly*, the more obscure coloration : it remains to be seen whether the first, second, and third of these differences will hold good in a long series of each ; if that prove to be the case, *Barrettii* must, I think, be admitted as a distinct species.



621. The Gray (*Dianthæcia casia*).

621. THE GRAY.—The palpi are porrected and very scaly, the terminal joint is very small ; the antennæ are simple : the fore wings are rather narrow, the costa very straight, the tip rather produced but blunt ; their colour is uniform dull bluish-gray, the various markings—as discoidal spots and transverse lines—being slightly indicated but never defined : the hind wings are smoky : the head and thorax are dull bluish-gray, the body smoky-black.

Mr. Gregson having watched a female of this moth depositing her eggs on the flowers of the bladder campion (*Silene inflata*), in the Isle of Man, gathered the flowers, and has succeeded in obtaining caterpillars, which, being full-fed on the 6th of July, he has most kindly transmitted to me for description. The usual position of the caterpillar is with the head and anterior extremity of the body concealed within the capsule or inflated calyx, and the anal claspers tenaciously holding the slender footstalk of the flower. The head is of nearly the same width as the second segment, somewhat glabrous, and emits about twenty minute bristle-like hairs: the body is almost uniformly cylindrical and velvety; it has a few short and slender bristle-like hairs along each side, but these are so few and inconspicuous as only to be observed under a lens of considerable power. The colour of the head is pale wainscot-brown, slightly reticulated with darker brown markings, in one specimen so slightly as only to be observable under a lens; there is a blackish dot at the insertion of each hair, and the ocelli are also dark: the body is pale brown, and very minutely and densely irrorated with umber-brown; these irrorations are crowded in some parts, but more distant in others, leaving a double longitudinal series of irregular pale patches, which form two indistinct stripes; the ventral surface, including legs and claspers, is pale smoky-brown slightly tinged with pink.

The moth appears on the wing in June, and has been taken somewhat abundantly in the Isle of Man, and a single specimen in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Dianthæcia cæsia*.)



622. The Small Ranunculus (*Hecatera dynodea*).

622. THE SMALL RANUNCULUS.—The palpi project very slightly, their terminal joint is imperceptible; the antennæ are very slightly ciliated in the male, quite simple in the female: the fore wings have the costal margin

very straight, the tip blunt, the hind margin slightly waved; their colour is smoky-gray, mottled with both darker and lighter markings, and having a rather darker median band, not very clearly defined, and in which are situated the discoidal spots, which are also indistinct; each wing is adorned with numerous orange spots, six or seven of which form a transverse series parallel with the hind margin; there is one on each side of the reniform, one on the outside of the orbicular, two at the base of the wing, and two on the inner margin: the hind wings are blackish-gray, with the basal area and fringe paler, the wing-rays and discoidal spots rather darker; there is also a whitish longitudinal streak near the anal angle: the antennæ are testaceous, approaching to ochre-colour; the head is gray; the thorax is gray, with two conspicuous approximate orange spots, rather behind the middle, and two smaller and more distant orange spots behind these; the body is gray.

The CATERPILLAR feeds on the blossoms and seed of the common lettuce: it rests in a straight position on its food-plant, but falls to the ground when disturbed, and, tucking the head under its body, embraces it with the ventral claspers, the anal extremity, together with the anal claspers, remaining extended; the head is glabrous, scarcely notched on the crown, narrower than the second segment, into which it is partially received: the body is cylindrical, but slightly attenuated towards both extremities; the anal claspers are spreading; the colour of the head is pale dull olive-green, inconspicuously reticulated with darker lines: the body is pale dull olive-green, sometimes exhibiting a shade of gamboge-yellow; the dorsal and ventral areas are abruptly divided on a level with the spiracles, which are intensely black; the dorsal is slightly darker than the ventral area, and having also three darker, but nevertheless very inconspicuous, stripes; one of these is medio-dorsal, and intersected throughout by a slender paler stripe; the others are lateral and immediately above the spiracles: the legs and claspers are concolorous with the ventral area. When full-fed it descends to the ground, and changes to a

CHRYSLIS just beneath the surface of the earth.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and although abundant in certain localities, can by no means be regarded as generally common: it has been taken in Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Sussex, Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire. (The scientific name is *Hecatera dysodea*.)



623. The Broad-barred White (*Hecatera serena*).

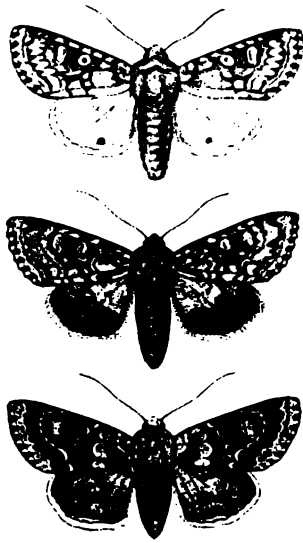
623. THE BROAD-BARRED WHITE. — The palpi are very slightly porrected, the terminal joint concealed; the antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are very slightly arched on the costa, blunt at the tip, and slightly waved on the hind margin; their colour is white; the costal margin conspicuously spotted with black, and they have a dark median band, so much broader at the costal than at the inner margin as to appear almost triangular; this band includes both the discoidal spots, which are white, with a darker central shade; there are several black spots at the base of the wing: the hind wings are pale at the base, the pale area being traversed by dark wing-rays, and there is a broad band of smoky-brown along the hind margin, and in this bar are two whitish spots, one near the apical, the other near the anal angle: the head and thorax are gray, mottled with black; the body gray.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a straight position on its food-plant, but falls to the ground when disturbed, and, tucking its head under the body, embraces it with the ventral claspers, the anal extremity, together with the anal claspers, remaining extended: the head is glabrous, scarcely notched on the crown, narrower than the second segment, into which it is partially received; it emits a few slender bristles: the body is cylindrical, but slightly attenuated towards both extremities; the anal

claspers are spreading; there are a few minute warts, each of which emits a fine bristle, scattered about the body; the colour of the head is dull, pale greenish-brown; of the body, dingy yellow-green, the dorsal and ventral areas being divided by a very distinct yellow-green stripe, extending from the head to the anal claspers; this stripe is immediately below the spiracles, which are testaceous-brown, surrounded by a very delicate black ring; the second segment has a quadrate smoky-black dorsal patch, longitudinally intersected by a pale line; it is also bounded on both sides by a similar pale line; the dorsal area of the other segments is sprinkled with smoky black, which forms itself into a kind of dorsal ornamentation, consisting of a medio-dorsal and two lateral series of blotches; all these markings are very obscure, but there are two dorsal dots placed transversely on the back of each segment, which are distinct and constant; the ventral area is sprinkled above the claspers, but is perfectly unicolorous, and of a more decided green below them; the legs and claspers are concolorous with the ventral surface: it feeds on the blossoms of the corn sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), the common sow-thistle (*S. oleraceus*), and the wild lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*), and in confinement it feeds freely on the flowers of the cultivated lettuce. When full-fed the caterpillar descends to the ground and changes to a CHRYSLIS just below the surface of the earth: this change takes place at the end of August.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July, and is not uncommon in the southern counties of England, particularly in Kent, in which county I once found forty, or perhaps fifty, specimens at rest on the trunk of a pollard ash, in the lane leading to Darent Wood. Mr. Birchall took it in the county Wicklow, and at Howth in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hecatera serena*.)

Obs.—The broad dark median band from which this species has been named, gives it a remarkable and beautiful appearance when at rest; it would form a valuable feature in a cabinet if one of each species could be preserved in this natural position of rest.



624. The Gray Chi (*Polia Chi*).

624. THE GRAY CHI.—The palpi are scarcely protracted beyond the head, and the terminal joint is extremely small and inconspicuous; the antennæ of the male are slightly ciliated, those of the female simple; the fore wings have the costal margin nearly straight, but slightly curved towards the tip; their colour is white or whitish-gray, with numerous darker markings; the discoidal spots have a dark circumscription, but a whitish median area, with a slightly darker shade in the centre; below the discoidal spots and equidistant from both, is a black mark in the shape of a Greek chi χ , which gives its name to the species: the hind wings of the male are pure white, with a delicate marginal black line; those of the female are clouded with smoke-colour, especially near the hind margin, and on the wing-rays: the head, thorax, and body are pale-gray, almost white. There is a beautiful local variety, in which the ground-colour of the fore wings is a delicate olive-green, interrupted by four transverse series of pure white spots, the first very short and close to the base; the second nearly direct, but zigzag; it is situated before the middle of the wing; the third very much bent, and situated beyond the middle of the wing; and the fourth is

oblique and parallel with the hind margin. The discoidal spots are rather obscure.

The EGGS are laid in the autumn, and hatched in the spring, from the 17th to the 31st of March. When the CATERPILLAR is full-fed its head is slightly protracted, and about equal in width to the second segment; the body is smooth and almost uniformly cylindrical, but slightly decreasing in size towards both extremities: the colour of both the head and body is glaucous-green; the dorsal paler than the ventral area, and interrupted by three slender white stripes, the medio-dorsal stripe being the least distinct of the three; the dorsal area is bounded, on a line with the spiracles, by a narrow black stripe, the upper margin of which melts, through delicate gradations of olive-green, into the pale glaucous-green of the back, but its lower margin is bounded by a very distinct and rather broad pure white stripe; the belly, legs, and claspers are glaucous-green; the spiracles are pure white, surrounded by a black ring on the third and fourth segments: in an exquisite drawing by Mr. Buckler, kindly lent me by Mr. Hellins, are represented black dots exactly in the place occupied by spiracles in the spiracle-bearing segments. In reference to these abnormal markings, which may be called false spiracles, Mr. Buckler observes:—"I have seen similar markings on the larvæ of other *Noctuæ*, but very rarely; and I may here mention that in some of the more dingy-coloured *Noctuæ* I have had varieties in which the spiracles have not been visible by any distinction of colour or markings, while in other individuals of the same species they will be most distinct; these aberrant markings on the third and fourth segments are remarkably large on some of the *Cucullia* when they do occur." Since Mr. Buckler wrote this he has had the kindness to send me a caterpillar of *Anchoscelis pistacina*, in which this peculiarity is very apparent. The caterpillar of *Polia Chi* feeds on the whitethorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*) and sallow (*Salix caprea*), and when full-fed, which is about the middle of May, it descends to the ground, and

undergoes pupation beneath the surface of the earth.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, August, and September; it is decidedly a local insect: in Devonshire it occurs at Plymouth, Torquay, Teignmouth, and Modbury; in Herefordshire, at Leominster, where the caterpillar feeds on that familiar plant the tea-tree (*Lycium barbarum*), frequently completely stripping it of its leaves. Mr. Stainton reports it from Stowmarket, in Suffolk; Mr. Horton from Worcester; several entomologists have taken it in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and thence northwards to nearly all parts of Scotland; and Mr. Birchall says it is common and generally distributed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Polia Chi*.)

Obs.—The beautiful variety mentioned above is described as a species by Mr. Stephens (*Illus. Haust.*, vol. iii., p. 325.), under the name of *Olivacea*; but I scarcely incline to consider it distinct.



625. The Black-banded (*Polia nigro-cincta*).

625. THE BLACK-BANDED.—The palpi are but slightly porrected and the terminal joint almost concealed: the antennæ of the male are very slightly ciliated, those of the female simple: the fore wings are slightly arched on the costa, blunt at the tip, and slightly waved on the hind border; their colour is whitish-gray, with a median but somewhat interrupted black band, which includes both the discoidal spots; these are of the pale-gray ground-colour, with a darker transverse shade in the centre, but neither of them is clearly defined; the rest of the general area of the wing is thickly sprinkled with black dots and markings, interspersed with a few minute orange dots: the hind wings are pure white

in the male, with a very slender black marginal line; they are very dark in the female: the head is nearly white: the thorax mottled-gray, with black dots: the body very pale-gray, almost white.

The CATERPILLAR has been found by Mr. Greening, feeding on the champions (*Silene*), the sea pink (*Statice Armeria*), violet, and common harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*); when nearly full-fed, and in confinement, it will eat almost anything. In appearance the caterpillar is very similar to that of *Epunda lichenea*, and would at once be taken for that species by anyone who was not thoroughly acquainted with *Lichenea*. It is full-fed about the middle of July: it then goes down and spins a tolerably compact cocoon, in which it changes to a CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears on the wing at the end of August or beginning of September, and is very common in some parts of Hungary and France; but very few specimens have been recorded as British: the first is mentioned by Mr. Doubleday, at p. 349 of the third volume of the *Entomologist*, as having been taken in the caterpillar state by Mr. Greening, in the Isle of Man, feeding on the bladder campion; the second specimen is recorded by Mr. Hopley, in the forty-second number of the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*; this specimen was taken during daylight, by Mrs. Fisher, from off the window of a light-house, near Padstow, in Cornwall, about the middle of August, 1862; and several caterpillars and one moth have been taken by Mr. Greening in the Isle of Man, during the present year (1868). Mr. Greening, who has kindly furnished me with all the information I possess respecting this species, says: "It is very sluggish in the daytime, but when on the wing in the evening it flies quick and strong. I sugared for three nights, but did not take a specimen; and I think it just possible that it will not come to sugar, but I have scarcely had a fair chance, as the wind was blowing a gale the whole time." (The scientific name is *Polia nigro-cincta*.)

Obs. It is much to be regretted Mr. Greening did not describe the caterpillar.

626. The Large Ranunculus (*Polia flavocincta*).

626. THE LARGE RANUNCULUS.—The palpi are slightly porrected, the terminal joint being slender, but very perceptible; the antennæ are almost simple in both sexes; the fore wings are very slightly arched on the costa, blunt at the tip, slightly waved on the hind margin, and very slightly scalloped at the anal angle; their colour is smoky-gray, marbled and mottled with darker markings; there is a series of six or seven orange spots parallel with the hind margin, and on each of these rests a black arrow-head pointing towards the base of the wing; there are also four transverse orange marks in the median area of the wing, one on each side of each discoidal spot, and the two innermost of these orange markings are united at the base: the hind wings are dingy smoke-colour in the male, darker in the female; in both sexes they have two transverse bars of a darker shade parallel with the hind margin: the head and thorax are gray, the body more inclined to smoke-colour.

The eggs are laid in October and hatch in the spring; the caterpillars feed on chickweed (*Stellaria media*), groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), on various species of mint, and many other herbs; they are full-fed in June and July. The full-fed caterpillar rests in almost a straight position, with the head slightly tucked in, but falls off its food-plant and forms a rather loose ring when annoyed. The head is manifestly narrower than the body, and partially retractile within the second segment; the body is uniformly cylindrical, smooth, and velvety; the colour of the head is pale opaque-green, with black ocelli: the body is pale

apple-green, inclining to glaucous, and sprinkled with minute white dots; there is narrow median stripe on the back, slightly darker than the ground-colour, but very indistinct; along each side is a very slender white stripe passing below the spiracles, but just touching them; this is bordered above by a very narrow and interrupted black strip particularly observable between the first and second spiracles, and having a conspicuous black dot behind the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth spiracles: the spiracles are dingy-yellow, bordered with black: the legs are almost colourless; the claspers pale transparent green. When full-fed the caterpillar enters the earth to change to CHRYSALIDS.

The moth appears on the wing in September; it is common near London, and is generally distributed in the southern counties, but has not been met with in the north. It occurs in the county Wicklow, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Polia flavocincta*.)

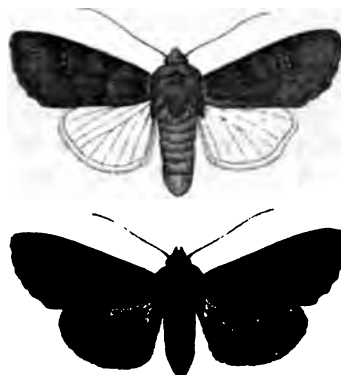
627. The Deep-brown Dart (*Epusda lutulenta*).

627. THE DEEP-BROWN DART.—The palpi are very short and inconspicuous; the antennæ pectinated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are straight on the costa; their colour is smoky black-brown, the discoidal spots being scarcely distinguishable from the ground-colour: in many of the females there is a distinctly darker broad median band; the hind wings are pure silvery white in the male, smoky-brown in the females; the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore

wings; the body smoky-gray, paler at the base.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is almost exactly of the same width as the second segment, very smooth and shining; the body is smooth and almost uniformly cylindrical, but tapers slightly towards either extremity; the colour of the head is green; the second segment of the body has a semi-circular dorsal green plate, the remainder of this segment, as well as the entire dorsal surface of the third and fourth segments, being rosy red; the dorsal area of the remaining segment is apple-green, interrupted by a narrow medio-dorsal stripe of a pale brown, which deepens to a dark brown at the interstices of the segments; there is a broad rosy lateral stripe, the lower border of which is bounded by a narrow stripe of pure white, and below this a narrow rosy stripe; the ventral surface is pale green, with the legs and claspers concolorous. It feeds on gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), and several other plants, more especially in woods. The eggs are laid in October, and the young CATERPILLARS hibernate very small, and feeding again in the spring, are full-fed at the end of April, when they spin rather slight cocoons just under the surface of the earth. The cocoon is composed of silk and grains of earth. The CHRYSALIS is dark red-brown and very shining, the wing-cases being of yellowish-green colour; and the extremity of the body is furnished with two long and closely approximate spines.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September; some specimens, taken about the middle of September, and kindly brought me by the Rev. P. H. Jennings, were quite worn, and appeared to have been out some time. It seems to be abundant in Devonshire, in which county Mr. Reading records Plymouth, Whitsands, Stadden Heights, Devonport, Torquay, Teignmouth and Alphington as localities. It also occurs in the New Forest, and Isle of Wight, Brighton, Lewes, Darent Wood in Kent, Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Cheshire; and Mr. Birchall, since the publication of his list, has taken it in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Epunda lutulenta*.)



628. The Black Rustic (*Epunda nigra*).

628. THE BLACK RUSTIC.—The palpi are slightly porrected, and rather blunt at the tip; the antennæ are rather long, slightly thickened in the male, simple and slender in the female: the fore wings are slightly arched towards the tip, and slightly scalloped on the hind-margin; their colour is rich dark sepia-brown, slightly clouded; the discoidal spots are indicated, and there is a transverse series of whitish scales on the exterior border of the reniform; with this exception, both spots are of the same colour as the general area of the wing: the hind wings are silvery white in the male, with a slightly clouded hind margin in the female; the hind wings are conspicuously clouded with smoke-colour, except at the base: the antennæ, head, and thorax are almost pure black; the body smoke-colour, but paler on the sides at the base.

In No. 7 of the *Entomologist* Mr. Hammond gives a short description of the CATERPILLAR. When full grown they were about an inch and a half in length, cylindrical, of nearly uniform thickness, with the head rounded and but little smaller than the second segment; the anal segment was tapering.

Mr. Buckler subsequently described four varieties in the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*, as follows:—

Var. 1.—The ground-colour is a brilliant pale yellow-green, sometimes a very bright grass-green, others of a bright olive-green, deepest in tint at the extremities, and often

suffused with pink anteriorly, the dorsal broad stripe in some being faintly blackish, in others reddish, but intensely black or red forming a dark mark just at the beginning of each segment; in others this dark spot is confluent with the two anterior tubercular large black dots, thus forming blunt arrow-head marks pointing forwards; the sub-dorsal stripe of red or blackish is sometimes complete, but oftener interrupted in the middle of each segment; the skin-folds at the incisions are bright yellow; the spiracles in all varieties are white, placed in semi-circular black marks, and immediately beneath them is a narrow stripe of pale sulphur-yellow or of greenish-yellow; the belly and legs are pale green, tipped with red at their extremities; the tubercular dots are sometimes absent, but when visible are black, and the anterior pair very much larger than the pair behind them: the head is green, suffused with pink; a dull pinkish plate on the second segment. One olive-green caterpillar had the plate dark red, and a large crimson spot on the top of each lobe of the head.

Var. 2.—The ground-colour is cinnamon-brown; a narrow pale greenish stripe beneath the spiracles; the folds of the skin at the segmental divisions grayish; the dorsal stripe faintly indicated by a dusky spot at the beginning of each segment; the sub-dorsal stripes more distinct and faintly blackish.

Var. 3.—Deep dingy crimson on the back and sides; below the spiracles is a greenish-yellow stripe; the belly and legs, with the head, and dull plate on the second segment, rather paler than the back; a broad dorsal and narrow sub-dorsal stripe of faint blackish, but just at the beginning of each segment quite black.

Var. 4.—The whole of the back between the sub-dorsal lines a brilliant deep citron-yellow, the sides from the sub-dorsal to the lines of spiracles of the same ground-colour, but almost entirely suffused with dark red: the head and thoracic segments, with the anal extremity, also suffused with red; the dorsal stripe composed of two red confluent lines forming a broad stripe, with blunt arrow-head

shapes of red at the beginning and end of each segment, and anteriorly margined with short black streaks; the tubercular dots black, the anterior pairs being much the largest; sub-dorsal line black, and interrupted in the middle of each segment; the spiracles are white in semi-linear blotches of black, and edged below by a pale greenish-yellow stripe; belly greenish, with a large red blotch along the sides above the legs, the latter being orange-red.

It feeds upon the great hedge bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*), and is full-fed at the end of May and beginning of June.

The moths do not appear on the wing until September and October, and the species seem to be very local; in Devonshire it occurs at Plymbridge, Ivybridge, Totnes, Kingsbridge, St. German's, Saltash, Torquay, Teignmouth, and Alphington; in Somersetshire, in the Isle of Wight, New Forest, Lewes, and in the Lake District; it is also recorded from Banff, in Scotland, but not from Ireland. (The scientific name is *Epunda nigra*.)



629. The Minor Shoulder-knot (*Epunda viminalis*).

629 THE MINOR SHOULDER-KNOT. — The palpi are slightly porrected and pointed; the antennæ are slightly pectinated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are straight on the costa and rather produced at the tip; their colour is silvery gray, clouded with darker gray; there is an almost square costal blotch of the paler colour at the base of the wing, and this is bordered below by a black line; the discoidal spots are also pale,

but each has a dark centre: in many specimens I have received from the North of England, the darker colour is diffused over the whole wing, as represented in the lower figure: the hind wings are pale gray in the male, smoky-gray in the female: the body is of nearly the same colour as the wings.

The eggs are laid in August, but are not hatched until the spring: the plants usually selected by the female are two species of *Salix*, *S. caprea* and *S. cinerea*, both familiarly known by the name of willow: on both these species the CATERPILLARS feed, previously spinning together the edges of some of the leaves, and constructing a kind of imperfect tent, in which they are concealed from birds. The caterpillar is full-grown at the beginning of June; it then rests in a tolerably straight position, and if disturbed falls from its food-plant, curled up into a very lax and imperfect ring, and remains motionless for many minutes; the head is rather small, decidedly narrower than the body, and protracted in crawling: the body is smooth and velvety, almost uniformly cylindrical, but evidently attenuated towards both extremities, and having the ventral flatter than the dorsal surface; the colour of the head is almost white, having an extremely slight tint of green, and being finely reticulated on the cheeks with a darker colour; it also has black mandibles, a straight black transverse line just above the mandibles and labrum, and a black margin where received into the second segment; this black margin is only observable when the caterpillar is crawling: the body is pale glaucous-green, with five still paler but scarcely white equidistant dorsal stripes; the broadest of these is medio-dorsal, and, together with the next on each side, extends from the head to the extremity of the anal flap; the exterior stripe on each side passes just below the spiracles, touching all of them, except the ninth; the spiracles are perfectly white, encircled with a black ring; between the medio-dorsal and the next stripe is a series of about thirty small circular spots, or rather dots, of exactly the same colour; there are three on each segment, the middle one being nearest the medio-dorsal stripe;

each has a minute black dot in the centre, and from the black dot emanates a very slender bristle: the ventral surface and claspers are concolorous with the back; the legs paler and almost transparent, and encircling the base of each is a black ring, which emits two spreading branches anteriorly. The caterpillars in my possession were full-fed the first week in June, when they spun up in leaves that had fallen on the earth at the bottom of the breeding cage.

The moth appears on the wing at the end of June and during the whole of July, and has been taken in most of our English counties, and also in the Highlands of Scotland: Mr. Birchall reports it from Belfast and Killarney, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Epunda ciminalis*.)



630. The Feathered Ranunculus (*Epunda Lichenea*).

630. THE FEATHERED RANUNCULUS.—The palpi are protracted, their acutely-pointed tips projecting very slightly beyond the head; the antennæ are decidedly pectinated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are straight on the costa almost to the tip, very slightly scalloped on the hind margin; their colour is a mottled mixture of green, gray, and ochreous; the discoidal spots are perceptible, but not conspicuous; both partake of the mixed colours which surround them; the orbicular, is generally small and circular, and has a dark centre and pale circumscription; the wings have three transverse zigzag lines, or rather zigzag series of pale spots, each

pale spot being often accompanied by a darker one; the first of these series is before the orbicular, the second and third beyond the reniform; the hind wings of the male are very pale gray, with a crescentic discoidal spot, a transverse interrupted median line, and an interrupted hind-marginal series of linear spots, all darker; the wings of the female are smoky-gray, with faint indications of the same markings as in the male: the head, thorax, and body are nearly of the same colour as the fore wings.

The EGGS, which are laid about the beginning of October, hatch early in November; the CATERPILLARS remain very small during the winter, and are mostly hidden amongst roots of grass. About the beginning of January they begin to exhibit themselves at night, and soon feed very ravenously on groundsel, &c., and grow rapidly. They are of a green colour, with a whitish stripe along the spiracles; they retain the green colour after several moults, when they appear in a mottled olive suit. When young they repose in the position of the privet hawk-moth (*Sphinx Ligustri*), with their head and fore legs erect, on the stems of dry grass. As the spring advances they will feed on chickweed, dock, dandelion, scabious, burnet, &c. until May, when they assume the CHRYSALIS state. Mr. Dell, who has paid great attention to rearing the species, says: "I never had any remain in the caterpillar state until June; out of many dozens during two or three years' experience of rearing them, I never saw any above the surface after May. I do not by any means think them a tender caterpillar to rear; I have during the last two or three years reared about three-fifths of them on an average. They form a cocoon of a web-like texture, mixed with the earth; the chrysalids are rather blunt at the ends: they generally lie in that state for about four months. My method of rearing them is this: in a clear wide-mouthed glass bottle I put the eggs, also a piece of white paper, and cover over the top of the bottle with a fine piece of gauze, so that when the caterpillars hatch I can see them creep on the paper; I then put in some

dry stems of fine grass and a small leaf of groundsel, so that there should not be too much refuse left; they soon leave their food and creep on the fine grass to repose, and I then remove the refuse; every evening I put in fresh food, and always remove what they leave; but after awhile, when they improve in size, I remove them to a medium-sized flower-pot, half filled with loose mould and pieces of turfy-grass, under which they generally hide by day, and at night they come out to feed, when I put in some fresh leaves; in clearing out the refuse care must be taken not to throw away any of the caterpillars which may be hid in it. By following these instructions I think there would be no difficulty in rearing these caterpillars."

To this I must add a description of the full-fed caterpillar. The head is obviously narrower than the body, extremely shining, but emitting several slender hairs; the body is uniformly cylindrical, obese, and smooth, but emitting a very few, very distant, short, and fine hairs; these are only discernible under a lens. The head is olive-brown, tessellated with paler markings. The body is dull olive-brown on the back, pale transparent olive-green on the belly, and having a paler stripe dividing the two colours, and including the spiracles; the back has a series of somewhat lozenge-shaped oblique paler marks, the whole of these markings being obscure and indistinct, yet viewed together constituting a dark median stripe, with a paler and interrupted stripe on each side; the legs are shining, the claspers opaque, both pellucid, and of a yellow-green colour.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, but seems to be a very local species; it is plentiful in Devonshire, where Mr. Reading records its occurrence in gardens and on street lamps at Woodside, North Hill, Plymouth Hoe, Crabtree, Plymbridge, Tavistock, Torquay, Teignmouth, and Alphington; it occurs in Dorsetshire, in the New Forest, and Isle of Wight; and at Birkenhead in Cheshire, and Mr. Birchall informs us it is common at Howth, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Epunda Lichenæa*.)



631. The Green-brindled Dot (*Valeria oleagina*).

631. THE GREEN-BRINDLED DOT.—The palpi are porrected and rather ascending, very scaly, with the exception of the terminal joint, which is almost naked, slender, and pointed; the antennæ are decidedly pectinated in the male, slightly so in the female: the fore wings are straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and scalloped on the hind margin; their colour is olive-brown, interspersed with scales of bright metallic green, which impart a greenish lustre to the whole wing; both the discoidal spots are distinct, the reniform remarkably so, being large and pure white, with the exception of a few scattered brown scales near each extremity; the orbicular, which is much smaller, is outlined in white, and has a brown median area; parallel with the hind margin is a zigzag line, almost white and not very distinct; on the margin itself is a series of seven black crescents; and in the fringe, alternating with these crescents, are seven short white lines: the hind wings are pale gray at the base, and have a broad smoke-coloured band occupying the hind margin; and this band is interrupted throughout by a compound bar, the interior portion of which is white, the exterior black: above the marginal band, but rather below the middle of the wing, is a wavy transverse black line: the antennæ are pale testaceous-brown; the head and thorax are densely scaly, and of the same confused olive-brown colour as the fore wings; the body is crested, and of a smoky-brown colour, with paler sides.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is garnished with hairs; it is very large, and yet seems almost buried in the second segment, which projects beyond it on all sides; the second, third, and fourth segments are all very stout, and appear particularly so when the caterpillar is in a state of repose, from their being

crowded together, when the divisions between them entirely disappear; the segments following the fourth are much narrower; the wart-like spots are rather prominent, and each emits a bristle from its summit; the warts on the twelfth segment are very prominent and conical: the colour of the head is bluish-gray, its hairs white; the body is gray or brown, with an orange-coloured neck, which is adorned with a transverse series of black dots; there is a broad dorsal black spot, becoming white at its extremity, on the fourth and fifth segments; there is also a blackish and interrupted medio-dorsal stripe; the wart-like dots are generally black, and connected with each other by wavy blackish lines; some of these, however, on the sides of the caterpillar, are orange: it feeds on the black-thorn (*Prunus spinosa*), principally in shady places, and on the skirts of woods: when full-fed it descends to the ground, and forms an irregular cocoon of silk and earth, in which it changes to a CHRYSLIS.

The MOTH appears on the wing in March and April; it seems to be a very rare species in this country. Haworth says, in *Anglia rarissima, etiam in Wallia*:—I know of no capture since the publication of the "*Lepidoptera Britannica*," in 1803. (The scientific name is *Valeria oleagina*.) The description of the caterpillar is copied from the French of M. Guenée.

Obs.—I believe there is no ground for doubting the capture of this beautiful moth in Wales: several specimens occur in the older British collections which from time to time come under the hammer, and they are always set in the customary English fashion, and with English pins; at that early period, the setting boards which are now so commonly used by beginners, and which flatten out the partially folded character of the hind wings, had not been invented. Few of our English entomologists adopt the old fashion of setting insects with card braces beneath the wings, but Mr. Doubleday is one of them, and his specimens are always distinguishable for the perfectly natural elegance of their shape. The specimen of this moth in the collection

under my care is from the late Mr. Haworth's cabinet.



632. The Green-brindled Crescent (*Miselia Oxyacantha*).

632. THE GREEN-BRINDLED CRESCENT.—The palpi are densely scaly at the base, the terminal joint slender and pointed; the antennæ are slightly thickened in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are rather arched, their hind margin rather scalloped, their colour dull-brown, somewhat inclining to reddish-brown, marbled and sprinkled with metallic green scales, the discoidal spots are defined, but so nearly of the same colour as the general area as to be inconspicuous; the reniform is placed longitudinally; at the base of the wing is a black longitudinal streak, which passes through a black transverse line, and then ceases; parallel with the hind margin is a broadish pale band, and the interior border of this is accompanied by a delicate waved white line, which expands into a conspicuous white mark before it reaches the inner margin: in a variety of frequent occurrence, which I have represented in the lower figure, the fore wings are of a nearly uniform dark-brown colour, the white mark being thus rendered very conspicuous: this is called the "dark crescent" by Haworth; the hind wings are smoky-gray: the head and thorax are gray-brown; the body of nearly the same colour, and crested, the crests being darker.

The CATERPILLAR neither feigns death nor rolls in a ring when disturbed; the head is

exserted rather wider than the second segment, and slightly notched on the crown; the body is cylindrical, and exhibits the divisions of the segments plainly; the twelfth segment is elevated, but scarcely humped dorsally; it bears two pairs of small warts, the posterior pair rather larger and rather wider apart than the anterior pair: the colour of the dorsal surface is either brownish-gray or red-brown, very dull, and has four white dots on each segment; the medio-dorsal and lateral stripes are scarcely perceptible; the ventral surface is gray-green, with a conspicuous medio-ventral dark stripe; the legs and claspers are green: it feeds on black-thorn (*Prunus spinosa*), white thorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), and is full-fed at the end of May, when it spins a thick cocoon on the surface of the earth, in which it changes to a CHRYSALIS; the eyes of the chrysalis shine very brightly for the last fourteen days of its remaining in that state.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September, and is of very frequent occurrence in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Miselia Oxyacantha*.)



633. The Marvel-du-Jour (*Agriopsis Aprilina*).

633. THE MARVEL-DU-JOUR.—The palpi are pointed at the tips; the antennæ simple, but rather stouter in the male; the fore wings are pale-green, ornamented with black and white markings, the black markings often forming something like a median band; the discoidal

spots are distinct, and always white, with green centres, bounded by black: the hind wings are smoky black, with a darker discoidal spot, a lighter median transverse line, and a hind-marginal white line; the fringe is smoke-colour, with six white spots: the head and thorax have the same colour as the fore wings; the body is smoke-colour, slightly paler at the base.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is shining, and of a greenish-gray colour, with a black cross, resembling the letter X, on the face, the body stout, cylindrical, and of a greenish-gray colour, sometimes tinged with red; the dorsal area is dark, and interrupted by a series of lozenge-shaped markings of the same pale green-gray, which is the general ground colour, there is a pale stripe in the region of the spiracles, bounded above by a somewhat waved darker stripe. It feeds on oak (*Quercus Robur*), and is full-fed in June, when it descends the trunk, and entering the earth, constructs an earthen cocoon a considerable depth beneath the surface, and therein changes to a CHRYSALIS, of which Mr. Greene says it occurs "in the utmost profusion. I have taken as many as twenty at one tree. This will be one of the first chrysalids found by the beginner; nothing can be easier; merely turn up the earth and break it, and they will tumble out of their brittle cocoons in plenty."

This extremely beautiful moth appears on the wing in October, and is very common in England and Scotland, also in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Agriopsis Aprilina*.)



634. The Angle Shades (*Phlogophora meticulosa*).

634. THE ANGLE SHADES.—The palpi are slightly porrected and connivent at the extremity; the second joint is cup-shaped and

contains the very small terminal joint; the form of the united palpi reminds one of the mandibles of some coleopterous insect; the antennæ are very slightly ciliated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are arched towards the tip, and very deeply scalloped on the hind margin, particularly on the lower half thereof; they are folded longitudinally in repose; their colour is ochreous or wainscot-brown, often tinged with olive-green; the two discoidal spots are very similar in shape; both are oblique but in different directions, separating at the upper, and approaching and actually connivent at the lower extremity, they are separated by a dark V-shaped mark, the apex of which is directed towards the inner margin of the wing; all these markings are enclosed in a larger V, the base whereof occupies the middle third of the costal margin, and the apex thereof touches the middle of the inner margin: the hind margin of the hind wings is also scalloped and produced into a decided tooth at the apical angle; their colour is ochreous-gray, tinged with pink towards the hind margin, and having two darker waved transverse and parallel bars: the head, antennæ, thorax, and body are pale wainscot-brown.

The CATERPILLAR when touched or annoyed feigns death, turning its head on one side of the body, and I have sometimes seen it form a complete ring; the form is somewhat leech-like, the head small, the second, third, and fourth segments are gradually larger, those following much larger, the twelfth gibbose, but not humped on the back; smooth, velvety; the colour of the head is pale obscure green, semihyaline, and reticulated with darker lines; the colour of the body is apple-green or olive-brown; in either case it is densely sprinkled with very obscure whitish dots; there is an interrupted very narrow median white line on the back, and a broader, obscure whitish line on each side just below the spiracles, better defined on the twelfth and thirteenth segments, and terminating in the anal claspers; the spiracles are whitish, surrounded by a delicate black line; the legs and claspers semihyaline-green; it feeds throughout the

winter months on groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), the cultivated chrysanthemums, primrose, and a variety of low-growing herbs; it spins a slight web on the ground in April or May, and changes to a smooth brown CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears in May or June, and a second brood is out in September; it is common everywhere. (The scientific name is *Phlogophora meticulosa*.)



635. The Flame Brocade (*Trigonophra empyrea*).

635. THE FLAME BROCADE.—The palpi are slightly porrected and pointed, they are distinctly separated; the antennæ are very slightly ciliated in the male, quite simple in the female; the fore wings are nearly straight on the costal margin, scalloped on the hind margin, and reflexed on the inner margin; their colour is rich umber-brown, with a purplish gloss suffused over the basal and median areas; the orbicular spot is small, it is indicated in outline, and the median area frequently contains a second smaller circle in outline, but both are inconspicuous; the reniform, on the contrary, is large, slightly oblique, almost white, and very conspicuous; it contains two parallel slender brown lines, which are generally united at both extremities; the lower extremity of the reniform emits a wedge-shaped dash of its own white colour, and directed towards the base of the wing; parallel with the hind margin of the wing is a broad pale band; the reflexed inner margin is almost white: the hind wings are smoky-brown, paler at the base, and have a darker crescentic discoidal spot: the head and thorax are dark brown, the body smoky-brown, reddish towards the extremity.

The EGGS are laid in September and October on the leaf stalks of pile-wort (*Ranunculus Ficaria*), on the shining leaves of which the CATERPILLAR feeds: they are not generally

hatched for two or three weeks, and then eat but little, making very small holes in the leaves of the pile-wort; I cannot, however, find that there is anything like hibernation, except, perhaps, during hard frost, when most caterpillars become torpid: the caterpillars are full grown in April and May. It rests in a nearly straight position on the leaf-stalks of the pile-wort, but falls off, and rolls in a ring on being disturbed: the head is smooth, shining, and narrower than the second segment; the body is velvety, nearly uniformly cylindrical, but with the dorsal surface of the twelfth segment rather swollen. The colour of the head is fulvous-yellow, reticulated with brown, and there are two longitudinal streaks of brown on the face. The body in some specimens is grayish-yellow, in others grayish-dove-coloured, and again in others green, or blue-green. The first of these is the most common, and has the markings most distinct; but in each of the others the markings are to be traced, although they are very inconspicuous; there is a medio-dorsal series of rather darker lozenge-shaped markings, placed point to point, and connected by a rather paler slender medio-dorsal stripe, which passes through the entire series. On each side the series of lozenges is a slender stripe just touching their lateral points; each of the dorsal lozenges has four white dots, and each dot has a black anterior margin; one of these white dots is situated at each outer angle of the lozenge, and another half way between this and the anterior point; the lateral narrow stripe which touches the lateral angles of the lozenges is succeeded by a broad stripe, and this has two white dots on its lower border in each segment; the spiracles are yellow, delicately surrounded with black: the legs are pale, dingy flesh-colour, with brown tips; the claspers are of the same colour, with brown disks. When full-fed, it makes a loose cocoon of grains of earth and silk, and therein changes to a CHRYSALIS of a deep shining red colour, and having a projection at the tip, which is armed with two slender spines, which are rather distant at the base, but curve slightly inwards, and approach at the tips.

The moth appears on the wing in September and October, and seems to be common in one or two localities on the south coast of Sussex, as near Brighton and near Lewes, but has not been taken elsewhere. (The scientific name is *Trigonophra empyrea*.)

Obs. 1. The prior name of this species is *Flammea*: it is the *Noctua flammea* of Esper, Borkhausen, and Engramel: it has been changed to avoid conflicting with another *Noctua* of the same name. I am indebted to Boisduval's "Collection des Chenilles" for my description of the caterpillar.

Obs. 2. I can find no affinity between this species and *Meticulosa*, with which it has been associated; both the caterpillar and perfect insect agree better with the genus *Hadena*: when placed between *Meticulosa* and *Lucipara* it seems to disserve a very natural alliance.



636. The Small Angle-Shades (*Euplexia lucipara*).

636. THE SMALL ANGLE-SHADES.—The palpi are rather long, decidedly porrected, and widely separated; the antennæ are slightly ciliated in the male, quite simple in the female: the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, and scalloped on the hind margin; their colour is rich umber-brown, with a paler transverse band between the reniform and the hind margin, and this band is intersected throughout by a slender brown line; the orbicular is scarcely to be traced; it is large, nearly devoid of outline, and nearly of the same colour as the general area; the reniform is large, conspicuous, and almost white, with a darker linear shade in the middle: the hind wings are smoke-coloured, rather paler at the base, and having the rays and a discoidal spot rather darker; they have several waved lines parallel with the hind margin, which is distinctly scalloped: the head and thorax are

dark brown, the body smoky-brown, and very decidedly crested.

The CATERPILLAR rolls in a very rigid ring when touched. The head is shining, pale, pellucid-green; the body gradually tapers towards the head, but increases in size towards the anal extremity, rising almost into a hump on the twelfth segment; its colour is opaque, but delicate green on the back, gradually paler on the sides until this colour merges in a white stripe below the spiracles; the belly below this white stripe is of a more intense green than the back; on each side is a series of rather darker oblique lines than the rest of the back, these are very indistinct; meeting on the back they combine to form indistinctly-pronounced V-shaped markings, pointing backwards, and their apices meeting on a central very narrow paler stripe: there are two conspicuous white dots on the twelfth segment, and others less observable on various parts of the body. It feeds on the common brakes (*Pteris aquilina*), and sometimes on the male fern (*Dryopteris Filix-mas*). Mr. Doubleday has occasionally found it on nettles.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July, and is universally distributed in Great Britain and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Euplexia lucipara*.)



637. The Green Arches (*Aplecta herbida*).

637. THE GREEN ARCHES.—The palpi are porrected and scarcely at all curved upwards; the second joint is densely scaly, the third somewhat pointed; the antennæ are almost simple in both sexes: the fore wings are slightly curved on the costal, and slightly waved on the hind margin; their colour is gray-green interspersed with numerous sharply-defined black markings and a few white ones,

which give it a variegated appearance; the discoidal spots are outlined in pure black, but their median area is so nearly filled up with the ground-colour as to render them inconspicuous: there is a large pale blotch outside the reniform, a white dot at the base of the wing, another near the base of the inner margin, and a series of four white spots seated on the wing-rays and parallel with the lower half of the hind margin; several zigzag transverse lines cross the wing, but are inconstant in colour and intensity: the hind wings are dark smoky-brown with a pale fringe: the antennæ are white at the base; the head and front of the thorax are pale gray; the disk of the thorax is darker, and the body smoke colour.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a nearly straight position, but falls from its food-plant, rolled in a compact ring, when annoyed; the head is porrected, rather flattened, obscurely triangular, and not notched on the crown; it is narrower than the second segment, into which it can be partially withdrawn; the body is obese and velvety, rather narrowed towards the head, and rather swollen and dorsally elevated on the twelfth segment; the head is very glabrous, of a testaceous-red colour, and having two very dark, almost black lines down the face; the body is plum-coloured with a double series of large dark spots occupying a great portion of the dorsal area; each pair of these spots forms a kind of semicircle, the convexity of which is posterior, the straight portion anterior, and a pale and narrow medio-dorsal stripe divides each semicircle; there is a rather dark stripe on each side including the spiracles which are pale; the legs are testaceous-red like the head and the ventral area and claspers, and rather paler than the dorsal area: the general colour of the body may be described as plum-colour or violet-brown. It feeds on dock (*Rumex*) and other low-growing plants.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July, and has occurred in most of our English counties north and south, extending its range into Scotland. Mr. Birchall says it is widely distributed, and common in many places in

Ireland. (The scientific name is *Aplecta herbida*.)



638. The Great Brocade (*Aplecta occulta*).

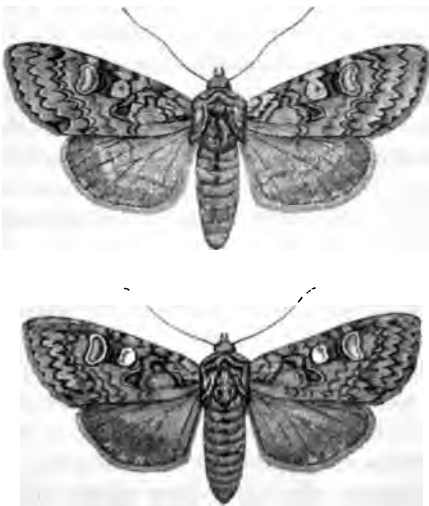
638. THE GREAT BROCADE.—The palpi are slightly incurved, and sometimes almost connivent at the tips; the second joint is very slender at the base; the fore wings are almost straight on the costal margin, and scalloped on the hind margin; their colour is very dark smoky-gray almost black, with two transverse pale gray zigzag lines, the first nearly straight and situated before the orbicular, the second much bent and beyond the reniform; the orbicular is oblique, it has a pale gray circumscription and darker median area; the reniform is less distinct, its circumscription is also pale gray, and its median area dark smoke-colour: the hind wings are smoky with a white fringe: the head, thorax, and body are very dark.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a straight position, but falls to the ground rolled in a compact ring if annoyed: the head is narrower than the second segment, and the face is rather flattened; the body is almost uniformly cylindrical, but there is a slight diminution in circumference towards the head: the anal claspers are rather long, stretched out behind, and spreading; the colour of both head and body is a rich bistre-brown, the head shining

and having a median pale line, and a pale patch on each cheek; the body is adorned with five pale stripes extending the entire length of the caterpillar; one of these is narrow and medio-dorsal; this is followed by a pale lateral stripe which in each segment emits a short oblique branch directed backwards; then follows on each side a white stripe in the immediate region of the spiracles; on the dorsal area of each segment are two distinct white spots on each side of the narrow medio-dorsal stripe; the ventral area, legs, and claspers are rather paler than the dorsal area. The CHRYSA LIS is subterranean, of a dull dead black colour, with a very conical body and two sharp bristles like spines directed backwards from the thirteenth segment. It feeds on primrose (*Primula acaulis*) and other low-growing plants.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and has occasionally been taken in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, Sussex, Surrey, Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and in Scotland, but I cannot find that it has been met with in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Aplecta occulta*.)

Obs.—The northern specimens are remarkable for their dark colour, some of them being almost black.



639. The Gray Arches (*Aplecta nebulosa*).



639. The Gray Arches (*Aplecta nebulosa*).

639. THE GRAY ARCHES. — The palpi are porrected; the second joint is rather slender at the base and stouter at the tip, which gives it a clavate form; the antennæ are almost simple in both sexes; the costal margin of the fore wings is very slightly arched, the margin very slightly scalloped; their colour is either pale whitish-gray, or dark smoky-gray; in both cases they are marbled and mottled with darker shades; the discoidal spots are distinct; the orbicular is nearly circular, generally of a pale gray, with a central dark spot; the reniform has a dark circumscription, and a reniform figure outlined in its median area: the hind wings are smoky-gray and pale at the base; the thorax is crested and variegated with two shades of gray; the body is crested and smoky-gray.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is porrected and somewhat exserted, although rather narrower than the second segment; it is almost triangular in shape and very glabrous; the body is obese, and the segments are very strongly marked, each being somewhat swollen in the middle; it tapers gradually at the anterior extremity, and rapidly and suddenly at the posterior extremity; the surface is soft and velvety: the colour of both the head and body is wainscot-brown on the dorsal surface, shaded to pale, sickly, and semi-transparent olive-brown on the belly; there is a dark

brown mark on the head, single at the mouth, but divided towards the crown; the second segment has a shining plate and a somewhat kite-shaped mark, the apex pointing backwards; the third and fourth segments have each a narrow median dark mark, single and united in front, but forked and spreading behind, and each prong of the fork terminates in a circular black dot; the following segments (the fifth to the eleventh inclusive) have each a dorsal lozenge, the anterior half of which is pale, and contains two circular black dots, the posterior half is dark; a delicately slender pale medio-dorsal stripe passes through the entire series of these lozenges; on each side of the caterpillar is a darker shade just above the spiracles, but not amounting to a stripe; its ventral boundary is rather abruptly defined, but it is without a dorsal boundary; within this shade there is a single dot on the fifth segment, two spots on the sixth, and two oblique lines pointing backwards on the remainder. It probably feeds on low-growing plants in the autumn, but is rarely met with before hybernation, which frequently takes place in the stems of thistles: in early spring it ascends the stems of willows (*Salix caprea*), white-thorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), birch (*Betula alba*), &c., and devours the young buds and opening leaves, and is full-fed in April and May, after hybernation; it then changes to a CHRYSLIS beneath the surface of the earth: the chrysalis is rich dark brown with a rather long cylindrical body, and has two strong straight bristles at the tip around which there are several short hooks.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July, and is very commonly found resting on park-palings and similar fences: it is abundant in the South of England, and is widely distributed in the North and in Scotland; and Mr. Birchall informs us it is also widely distributed in Ireland, and common in many places. (The scientific name is *Aplecta nebulosa*).

Obs.—I am indebted to Mr. Bond for the loan of the extraordinary specimens represented in the right-hand column of the preceding page.



640. The Silvery Arches (*Aplecta tinctoria*).

640. THE SILVERY ARCHES.—The palpi are connivent or curved towards each other, the terminal joint being rendered inconspicuous by the scaliness of the second; the antennæ are nearly simple in both sexes: the fore wings are slightly arched beyond the middle of the costal margin; their colour is pearly-gray, very glossy, and somewhat silvery, which tint predominates in a broad band parallel with the hind margin, and bounded by a waved dark brown line; the upper median area of the wing is clouded with brown; the discoidal spots are present, but very inconspicuous, the orbicular is generally filled up with silvery gray: the hind wings are smoke-coloured, the rays being rather darker, and they have a waved white line parallel with the anal portion of the hind margin; the fringe is also white: the palpi and face are brown; the crown of the head and front of the thorax are very pale gray; the disk of the thorax is pale brown; the body is crested and smoky-brown.

The CATERPILLAR falls off its food-plant, feigns death, and rolls in a ring when touched or disturbed; its head is small in proportion to the body; its body soft and fleshy, the divisions of the segments being very distinctly marked by depressed rings: on the segments themselves are numerous depressions; and along the sides, in the region of the spiracles, are various conspicuous skin-folds. The colour of the head is shining testaceous-brown; of the body, pale raw sienna-brown, sprinkled with both white and black markings, so small as to be scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, and having also a very inconspicuous double medio-dorsal stripe composed of black dots, the intervening very narrow space being

nearly white; the spiracles are black; the eggs and claspers of the same colour as the body. It feeds on birch (*Betula alba*), and those in confinement seemed to be nearly full-grown at the end of October, when they hibernate.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July, but cannot be called common; it has occurred at Plymouth, in the New Forest, Hampshire, in Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and also in Scotland, so that its geographical range in Great Britain is extensive, but I do not find it recorded for Ireland. (The scientific name is *Aplecta tincta*.)



641. The Pale-shining Brown (*Aplecta advena*).

641. THE PALE-SHINING BROWN.—The palpi are very slightly porrected, and somewhat connivent at the tip; the antennæ are nearly simple, but those of the male are manifestly stouter than those of the female; the fore wings are scalloped on the hind margin; their colour is pale wainscot-brown, with the slightest possible tinge of red; the discoidal spots are very indistinct; the reniform has a white outer border, more particularly apparent at the lower extremity; parallel with the hind margin is a darker, but interrupted and uncertain line, which dilates into a kind of blotch near the anal angle: the hind wings, head, thorax, and body are dingy gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR feeds by night, on lettuce, knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), and many other plants, but buries itself during the day just below the surface of the earth; when annoyed it rolls itself in a ring, generally lying on its side, the legs and claspers being visible; it is full-fed at the beginning of September, and is then very obese; the head is generally

porrected in crawling, glabrous, narrower than the second segment, into which it is partially withdrawn at the will of the insect; the second segment is narrower than the others, and has on its back a semicircular glabrous plate, the convex margin of which is directed backwards; the body is almost uniformly cylindrical; the thirteenth segment is very small; the anal claspers are very approximate and inconspicuous; the colour of the head is pale semi-transparent brown, that of the dorsal surface of the body very pale brown, tinged with smoky brown; there is a narrow medio-dorsal stripe of darker brown, tinged with olive-brown, and on each side of this is a broader testaceous stripe; the spiracles are bright sienna-brown, margined with black; the ventral surface, legs, and claspers very pale semi-transparent olive-brown; all the colours and every part of the body have smoke-coloured reticulations variously arranged: some of these assume the form of four dorsal dots on each segment, but all the colours and markings are confused and obscure.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July and has occurred in most of our English counties and also in Scotland, but, I think, not in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Aplecta advena*.)



642. The Beautiful Brocade (*Hadena satura*).

642. THE BEAUTIFUL BROCADE.—The palpi are rather long and very decidedly porrected; the second joint is not very scaly, it is unusually slender towards the base, but stouter towards the tip, the terminal joint is small and short; the antennæ are rather stout in the male, but simple in both sexes: the fore wings are ample, the costal margin is rather arched towards the tip, the hind margin is scalloped rather slightly throughout the principal part of its length, but very deeply at the anal angle;

there in a slight prominence almost amounting to a tooth, on the inner margin rather before its middle, reminding one of the appendage so generally observable in the genus *Notodonta*; the colour of the fore wings is rich umber-brown, a good deal marbled and mottled with browns of other shades; the two discoidal spots are conspicuous, and have an unusually indented and irregular circumscription; their colour is testaceous-brown, but the reniform has a long dark cloud extending parallel with its interior border, and the orbicular has also a dark central cloud; a large blotch of testaceous-brown is situated within the anal angle of the wing; there is a series of pale dots on the hind margin, one at the point of each tooth of the scalloped margin, and a series of corresponding black dots, one in each hollow of the scalloped margin; within these, but still parallel with the hind margin, is a pale brown and interrupted zigzag line; below the discoidal spots, and parallel with the inner margin, is a large and diffused, but very dark blotch: the hind wings have an irregular outline; they are of a gray-brown colour, slightly glossed and iridescent, paler towards the base, and having a vague crescentic discoidal spot in the middle, and a series of very slender crescentic markings on the extreme margin: the head and thorax have the same colour as the fore wings, the body the same colour as the hind wings.

I believe Freyer is the only entomologist who has obtained the caterpillar of this species; the head is represented as of nearly the same width as the second segment, rather gibbous in the cheeks, and very slightly notched on the crown; the body is uniformly cylindrical, as far as and including the twelfth segment, the thirteenth very much narrower and smaller; the anal claspers are stretched out behind, and rather spreading, the colour of the head and dorsal area is pale testaceous-brown, each side of each segment having an oblique darker line, each pair of these lines forming the letter V, the point of which is directed backwards; an interrupted medio-dorsal series of black spots passes through each of these V's, and the first and

second of these dorsal spots is accompanied by a smaller white spot: the ventral area is pale ochreous-green, and the legs and claspers partake of the same colour; a very narrow but distinct white stripe separates the dorsal from the ventral area.

The moth appears on the wing in August, and two specimens are said to have been taken in England—one in Oxfordshire, the other in Cambridgeshire—and one in the county Wicklow, in Ireland, by Mr. Bristow. (The scientific name is *Hadena satura*.)



643. The Northern Arches (*Hadena assimilis*).

643. THE NORTHERN ARCHES.—The palpi are porrected, distant at the base, extremely sharp-pointed, and rather incurved or approximating towards the tips; the antennæ are perfectly simple in both sexes: the fore wings are ample and densely clothed with scales; their colour is the richest umber-brown, almost black, and glossed with purple; the discoidal spots are distinctly outlined in ochreous-white, but there is a solution of continuity, or almost so, on the inner side of each; at the base of the wing is a pale spot, and the disk of the wing is traversed by two transverse zigzag pale brown lines, one within the orbicular, the other without the reniform; the hind marginal area between this second transverse line and the hind margin itself is traversed by eight pale parallel wing-rays, and each joins a slender pale marginal line; a minute white spot appearing at each junction: the hind wings are smoky towards the hind margin, but paler at the base, and having a distinct crescentic discoidal spot; the fringe is rather paler than the disk of the wing, and there is a delicate pale line on the hind margin itself, similar to that on the fore wings: the head and thorax are exactly of

the same colour as the fore wings; the thorax is very stout and densely clothed with scales; the body has more the colour of the hind wings.

The moth appears on the wing in June. Mr. Doubleday has a pair of this insect taken at Rannock; Mr. Shepherd also has a specimen taken in Scotland by the late Mr. Weaver, and Mr. Stainton one taken by himself at rest, also in Scotland. (The scientific name is *Hadena assimilis*.)

Obs. It seems desirable here to say a few words concerning *Crymodes exulis*, a species to which the present insect, *Hadena assimilis*, has been referred by Dr. Staudinger. In the first place I would remark that, supposing *Crymodes exulis* and *Hadena assimilis* to be identical, it is a remarkable instance of one genus assuming the character of another, for I can in no respect distinguish generically the two insects under consideration, and yet the caterpillar of *Exulis*, as described and figured by Millière, seems to have little or no resemblance to the caterpillar of an *Hadena*. Seeing that the name of *Crymodes exulis* (should it not rather be *Crymodis Exul*) has been introduced into our list, it seems desirable to give figures and a description of authentic continental specimens of that insect kindly lent me by Mr. Doubleday, and quote, from Millière's inestimable works, a description of the caterpillar.



The Exile (*Crymodes exulis*).

The palpi are inconspicuous, almost hidden

beneath the very slightly projecting scales of the head; the fore wings are dark brown, tinged with ochreous or saffron, the discoidal spots being paler; the reniform is large and amorphous, the outer border being strongly toothed or divided into points; there is a darker band across the middle of the wing, including the orbicular, but only touching the reniform; this band is interrupted longitudinally by two paler wing-rays; the hind marginal area is also darker, and is interrupted by eight paler parallel rays; very near the tip of the wing is a rather conspicuous transversely-placed palespot on the costa; the hind wings are saffron-brown towards the base, smoky-brown towards the hind margin; there is a slightly darker median transverse line, and a paler fringe tinged with saffron: the head, thorax, and body are very nearly the same colour as the fore wings.

The egg is deposited by the provident parent on the stem of a grass, generally on some species of *Poa*, and the young CATERPILLAR emerges after a few days, and then at once introduces itself into the stem by gnawing a small hole just below the first *septum*; it feeds on the interior, making its way gradually downwards, head foremost, until it has arrived at the root. Winter, always so early in the north of Europe, is still more prompt in making its appearance in Iceland, the native country of this species, which is then in the caterpillar state: at its approaches these caterpillars hasten to shelter themselves from the severity of the cold, under that dense bed of moss or lichen with which almost the whole surface of the island is covered: in this vegetable bed they form long galleries, or mines, and in these they remain in a state of torpidity for many months. On the arrival of spring the caterpillar attains its full size, and if sought for at that season will readily be found, the long galleries which it has formed among the lichens revealing its presence to the entomologist. About the middle of June—that is to say, seven or eight months after burying itself in the lichen, it appears to be full-fed.

In its mysterious economy the caterpillar

of this species resembles those of the great genus *Agrotis*, which generally live concealed near the roots of low plants, or even among the roots themselves; it possesses, moreover, the maggot-like appearance and the obscure colouring of the greater number of these subterranean caterpillars: it is elongate, stout, cylindrical, and transversely wrinkled, and has a horny dorsal plate on the second and thirteenth segments, which are more wrinkled than the others, slightly tinged with yellow above, and exhibit certain indistinct indications of a medio-dorsal and lateral stripes; the head is of moderate size, spherical and notched on the crown; it is very shining and of a reddish colour, with brown mandibles and ocelli; the legs are of the same colour as the head, but black at the extremities; the claspers are of the same colour as the body, with the exception of the terminal disks, which are brown: the spiracles are oval and black, and are rendered very conspicuous by their contrast with the pale ground colour; the corneous plate of the second segment, occupying its entire dorsal surface, is of a reddish-yellow colour, but paler than the head; the corneous plate of the thirteenth segment is also brown, and corresponds in colour with that on the second; the trapezoidal warts are not larger than the other bristle-bearing warts, and in like manner emit short black hairs.

It spins itself a slight cocoon in the lichen, and in this changes to a *CHRYsalis*, which is smooth, shining, rather elongate, and of a reddish-brown colour, and has absolutely no character by which it can be distinguished from the general run of *Noctua* chrysalids, unless it be that the last segment of the body, which is browner, is square at the extremity, and ends in four short points, of which the two in the middle are rather longer than those on the outside.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in July, and has been brought in great numbers from Iceland. It flies during the day, and may sometimes be seen flying in crowds about the flowers scattered sparingly over the surface of the ground. The species has also been found in Labrador, Kamtschatka, Lapland, and the

Arctic regions of North America. (The scientific name is *Crymodes exulis*.)

There can be no doubt that the natural situation for this species is between *Dasypolia Templi* and the genus *Xylophasia*.



644. The Dark Brocade (*Hadena adusta*).

644. THE DARK BROCADE.—The palpi are slightly porrected, the second joint clothed with long bristly scales, the terminal joint is comparatively slender, and square at the tip; the antennæ are slightly pectinated in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are waved on the hind margin, but scarcely scalloped; their colour is rich dark umber-brown, the discoidal spots being perceptible, but indistinct; their central area is of the same colour as the general area of the wing; the circumscription of the orbicular is black and very slender; the reniform is narrow, its outer border zigzag and pale ochreous; parallel with the hind margin of the wing is a pale zigzag line, on the interior border of which rest a series of very dark wedge-shaped marks, the tips of which point towards the base of the wing; the entire area of the wing is mottled and marbled with darker and paler patches and lines, none of them very conspicuous: the hind wings are pale gray at the base, gradually shading to smoky-brown towards the hind margin, the discoidal spot and wing-rays being dark and very distinct; the fringe is pale, intersected throughout by a waved darker line: the head and thorax are dark umber-brown, the latter crested at the base; the body is slightly crested on the back and tufted along the sides; it is gray-brown with long paler scales at the base.

The *EGG* is laid in June on the leaves of many garden plants, and the *CATERPILLAR* emerges in August; at first it is a dingy green colour and without markings: it attains

its full growth before the end of September, and then rests in nearly a straight position on the twigs of the sallow, but when annoyed it falls to the ground rolled in a compact ring and feigns death; in this posture it remains but a few seconds, and then reascends the stems of the sallow with great activity. At this period it nearly abandons the leaves of the sallow as food, and feeds almost exclusively on those swollen flower-buds which contain the male catkins of the ensuing year: the head is semi-porrect, subglobose, highly glabrous, and scarcely narrower than the second segment: the body is almost imperceptibly attenuated at the anterior extremity, otherwise uniformly cylindrical; the dorsal surface transversely wrinkled; the colour of the head is dingy green, reticulated with brown; the dorsal surface of the body is pale purple-brown, inclining to pink on the second, third, and fourth segments, and obscurely reticulated throughout with smoky-brown; the spiracles are very pale wainscot-brown, almost white, and are surrounded with jet black rings; the ventral surface is pale olive-green, sprinkled with dingy white, many of the white markings emitting pale hairs; the claspers are concolorous with the ventral surface; the legs are pale transparent green, tipped with pink. During October these caterpillars may be found at night feeding on low-growing plants, but in the daytime they invariably secrete themselves in the ground or under leaves: when full-fed they enter the ground, each forming a hybernaculum, in which it remains until April, and then assumes the CHRYSALIS state.

Mr. Buckler has described two varieties of the caterpillar as under:—

Var. 1.—The ground colour is a brilliant yellow, the upper surface suffused with deep rose pink; the dorsal stripe composed of two darker pink lines, confluent at the beginning of each segment, forming a spot; the subdorsal stripe bright yellow, only visible on the anterior halves of the segments; the tubercular spots and two transverse streaks near the end of each segment also of the bright yellow ground colour.

Var. 2.—A dull pale yellowish-green, the dorsal stripe faintly outlined with orange-red, with a spot at the segmental divisions; subdorsal line of the same colour, but interrupted on the hinder half of each segment; tubercular dots red, and situated on the faint reddish outlines of diamonds, which are very delicately freckled within; spiracles white ringed with black.

The moth appears on the wing towards the end of May, and has been taken in most of our English and Scotch counties, and Mr. Birchall informs us that in Ireland it is common and widely distributed. (The scientific name is *Hadena adusta*.)



645. The Brindled Green (*Hadena Proteus*).

645. THE BRINDLED GREEN.—The palpi are slightly porrected, the second joint clothed with bristly scales, the terminal joint also rather scaly; the antennæ are nearly simple in both sexes; the fore wings are waved on their hind margin, their colour is a variegated mixture of black, white, and green, the boundary of each colour being sharply defined; the orbicular is almost wholly white, the median area having a few scattered black and green scales; the reniform is oblique and indistinct; below the discoidal spots, and often united with the orbicular, is a pale

blotch of about the same size, but this is inconstant in form, size, and colour; it sometimes forms an obscure triangle in conjunction with the two discoidal spots; parallel with the hind margin is a bent transverse series of white dots; the hind wings are smoky-brown, rather paler at the base; the hind margin is waved, the fringe is paler than the general area, and is intersected throughout by a slender darker line; the head and thorax are richly mottled like the fore wings, the body smoky-brown.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a nearly straight position, but falls from its food-plant rolled in a compact ring when annoyed: the head is of nearly the same width as the second segment, the body is almost uniformly cylindrical, soft and velvety: the head is gray, tinged with testaceous-brown, and having a very slender darker median line, and a rather broader dark stripe down each cheek; the body is pale gray or putty-coloured, with a treble medio-dorsal stripe, the interior division being almost white, the exterior divisions nearly black, and each projecting a decided lateral lobe into the middle of each segment; on each side there is a less distinct stripe of a smoky-brown colour; this stripe emits a rather slender branch, directed obliquely backwards and upwards; the ventral surface is nearly of the same colour as the dorsal area, but has a tendency to green between the claspers and between the legs.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September, and seems to be very generally distributed in England and Scotland, and Mr. Birchall says it is common in the county Wicklow in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hadena Proteus*.)

Obs. 1.—The beautiful varieties represented in the second and third figures are kindly lent me by Mr. Bond and Mr. Wenman, purposely to illustrate this work.

Obs. 2.—It will be observed that I have restored the proper name "Proteus" to this species, it having been previously changed to "Protea" in order to make it agree with the genus *Hadena*. Entomologists have rather peculiar views about the construction of Latin,

but I do not consider myself under any obligation to depart from the ordinary rules of the language as we find it in the classics.



646. The Glaucous Shears (*Hadena glauca*).

646. THE GLAUCOUS SHEARS.—The palpi are porrected and rather distant, the scales rough and hair-like; the antennæ are simple: the colour of the fore wings is smoky-black, much variegated with gray, and having the discoidal spots of a chalky whiteness, with a slight median shade; the reniform is very conspicuous, the orbicular less so, and there is an oblong pale spot below the orbicular, also less distinct; the other markings are sharply defined, but of the same colours—smoky-black and gray; the fringe is spotted; the hind wings are gray-brown, with a small black discoidal spot and a whitish fringe: the head and thorax are variegated like the fore wings, the body plain gray-brown, like the hind wings; it is crested, the tips of the crests being darker.

The CATERPILLAR, when full-fed, rests in a nearly straight position, but falls off its food-plant and rolls in a compact ring when disturbed; the head is narrower than the second segment, and very shining; its colour is pale testaceous-brown, reticulated with darker brown; the body is smooth and cylindrical; its colour is umber-brown, and reticulated, like the head, with a darker tint; there is a narrow and somewhat interrupted medio-dorsal stripe, and a double series of oblique markings on each side of this stripe; each mark has a portion darker and a portion lighter than the general ground colour; there is a rather broad and very distinctly defined side-stripe of a dingy white colour, extending from the head to the extremity of the anal claspers; the spiracles are white; the belly is dingy brown and the claspers concolorous. It feeds on

the sallow (*Salix caprea*), and will eat lettuce freely in confinement. At the beginning of August my specimens, for which I am indebted to Mr. W. Johnson, of Liverpool, changed to CHRYSALIDS on the surface of the earth: these were dark brown and shining, and had two very distinct incurved spines seated on the broad wrinkled tip of the body; each segment of the body had also a ring of short spines, like those of the goat-moth chrysalis.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and seems to be a northern species; it is, however, said to have occurred in Worcestershire, Shropshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, the Lake District, and Yorkshire; it is reported to be common also in Scotland. (The scientific name is *Hadena glauca*.)



647. The Shears (*Hadena dentina*).

647. THE SHEARS.—The palpi are very inconspicuous, scarcely prorected, and almost connivent; the antennæ are simple: the forewings are gray with the slightest possible tinge of wainscot-brown; they have a darker median band, broad on the costa, and narrow on the inner margin: this band contains both the discoidal spots; these are clearly defined, pale gray with a darker median cloud; the wing-rays passing through this band are also pale gray: the hind margin is chiefly occupied by a darker band-like shade, which is intersected throughout by a pale zigzag line: the hind wings are gray-brown with slightly darker rays, and a pale fringe: the head, thorax, and body are dark gray, variegated with paler gray; the body is crested, the tips of the crests being darker.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is narrower than the second segment, into which it is partially received; the body is almost uniformly cylindrical and smooth, but emitting a

few scattered hairs from each segment; it is of a dull opaque ground-colour, and has a medio-dorsal series of lozenge-shaped markings placed end to end, and forming a continuous chain; this chain has a white border on each side following the outline of the lozenge; each side of the caterpillar has three parallel stripes in the region of the spiracles, the middle one darker than the others; the legs and claspers are concolorous with the body. It feeds on the roots of dandelion, and when full-fed changes to an opaque dark brown CHRYSALIS, emitting singular spines from the body, the posterior of which, those on the twelfth segment, are the largest and most conspicuous.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July, and is of general occurrence throughout England and Scotland. Mr. Birchall says it is widely distributed, and often very common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hadena dentina*.)



648. The Stranger (*Hadena peregrina*).

648. THE STRANGER.—The palpi are prorected and connivent, the terminal joint conical and nearly naked; the antennæ are simple, the forewings are nearly straight on the costa, blunt at the tip and slightly scalloped on the hind margin; their colour is gray, tinged with pale wainscot-brown, and having certain indistinct and confused markings, both paler and darker than the ground colour; the orbicular spot is large, oblong, oblique and pale; the reniform very indistinct, but having a darker central area; parallel with the hind margin is a pale zigzag line, which projects two sharp teeth to the extreme margin, rather below its middle: the hind wings are very pale, almost white, with darker wing-rays, but the darker portion of the wing-rays neither reaches the base nor the margin, which is slightly scalloped and accompanied by a slender brown line; the head and thorax are

of the same colour as the fore wings, the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR is figured and described with evident care in Boisduval's "Collection des Chenilles:" the head is greenish: the body is sometimes of a reddish-brown colour, and sometimes of a violet-brown; it has, on the back of every segment, four small black dots, arranged in pairs between two darker stripes, and is also covered with crowded white dots below the spiracles; the spiracles are white and are rendered conspicuous by being placed each in the middle of a long narrow black spot, and these black spots form a very regular series, below which there is an orange-red stripe, bordered both above and below with a very narrow stripe of pure white; and again, below this compound stripe of white and red there are on each segment two black dots placed obliquely; the vertical surface is generally of a pale yellow or green; the legs and claspers are concolorous with the ventral surface. It feeds on the prickly saltwort (*Salsola Kali*) and various species of goosefoot (*Chenopodium*) from the middle of May to the beginning of July, when it is full-fed and spins on the surface of the ground a very flimsy and imperfect cocoon, in which it changes to a CHRYSALIS in about a week.

The MOTH appears on the wing continuously from the last week in July to the beginning of September, and is common on the shores of the Mediterranean; but as regards Britain, two specimens only have been taken, both in the Isle of Wight; one of them is in the possession of Mr. Bond, who has most kindly brought it to me for figuring and description in this work. (The scientific name is *Hadena peregrina*.)



649. The Nutmeg (*Hadena Chenopodii*).

649. THE NUTMEG.—The palpi are porrected, the second joint slender and not very

scaly; the antennæ are simple; the hind margin of the fore wings is very slightly waved; their colour is gray-brown, obscurely mottled and lined with darker and paler brown; both discoidal spots are traceable, but inconspicuous; their circumscription is black and very slender, and within this is a second paler circumscription; three paler transverse lines cross the wing: the first is short, near the base, and waved, and both sides are delicately bordered with black; the second is before the orbicular, also waved, and bordered on both sides with black; the third is beyond the reniform, zigzag, and bordered on the inside only with black: parallel with the hind margin is a bent and zigzag pale line; the hind wings are gray-brown, a crescentic discoidal spot and the wing-rays being darker; the fringe is pale; the head, thorax, and body are gray-brown.

The eggs are laid about Midsummer, on the stalks and leaves of several species of goosefoot (*Chenopodium*), on which the caterpillars appear almost exclusively to feed; they are full-fed about the end of August, and then fall off their food-plant and roll into a compact ring if annoyed. The head is narrower than the body, and porrected in crawling; the body is obese, uniformly cylindrical, very smooth and velvety, the anterior extremity sometimes extended in a leech-like manner. The head is glabrous, opaque green, and reticulated on the sides of the cheeks with paler markings; the body is olive-green, delicately reticulated with black, and having two parti-coloured stripes on each side, the upper imperfectly defined, white or pinky white, or more rarely yellow; it extends from the head completely round the anal flap, and is bordered above with a series of amorphous patches of intense velvety black; the lower stripe is narrow, but very distinct and clearly defined; it passes, just below the spiracles, from the head to the anal claspers; its colour is pink, narrowly bordered above and below with pure white; the spiracles are also pure white, delicately bordered with black; the belly, legs, and claspers are pure olive-green. Such is a description of the more usual or normal

colouring of this pretty caterpillar, but neither of the colours seems absolutely constant, and the dorsal surface varies from the usual opaque green to bright apple-green, to pink, to clear brown, and to deep olive-brown; it is full-fed at the end of August, and changes to a smooth brown CHRYSLIS below the surface of the ground.

The MOTH appears on the wing about Midsummer, stragglers being met with throughout July. The caterpillar is much more abundant than the moth, since it absolutely swarms on the various species of *Chenopodium* which invariably spring up in waste places round London. It also occurs in all the southern counties of England, but does not extend far north, Shropshire being its utmost limit so far as hitherto ascertained. The name appears in Mr. Greene's list of Irish Lepidoptera. (The scientific name is *Hadena Chenopodii*.)



650. The Orache Moth (*Hadena Atriplicis*).

650. THE ORACHE MOTH.—The palpi are porrected, the second joint stout and scaly, the third slender, very distinctly exerted, and almost naked: the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are very straight on the costal, slightly waved on the hind margin, and almost rounded at the tip; their ground-colour is gray-brown; the discoidal spots are green, the orbicular having a pale, almost white, circumscription, the reniform having the inner border white, and a waved white line as well as a gray-brown shade on the median area; there are several other green blotches, one at the base of the wing, another between the base and the orbicular, but lower than either; a third, the largest, near the anal angle, and several others: there is also a very conspicuous white blotch almost in the middle of the wing, it originates at the lower outer extremity

of the orbicular, and passing obliquely below the reniform, points towards the anal angle; parallel with the hind margin is a much bent, very clearly-defined whitish line, which terminates at the anal angle: the hind wings are smoky-brown, with the base and fringe pale, and the discoidal spot darker: the head and thorax are variegated like the fore wings, the body plain gray-brown like the hind wings.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is porrected in crawling, but semi-prone when at rest; it is scarcely narrower than the second segment, the face is flat, and the crown without a notch; the body is obese and rather velvety, cylindrical, and having the dorsal surface of the twelfth segment gibbous; it falls from its food-plant rolled in a very compact ring when disturbed: the colour of the head is pale testaceous-brown, approaching to red, and having a slightly darker mark down each cheek; the dorsal surface of the body is green, but the tint is very various, sometimes approaching to olive, at others to yellow-green, and sometimes it is even dark olive-green: there is a very dark but narrow medio-dorsal stripe, and a sub-dorsal stripe of the same width and colour, but less clearly defined; each of these three stripes contains a series of pale dots, and on the back of each segment are the usual four black dots, of which the anterior pair are nearest together: below the dark sub-dorsal stripe is a bright stripe, sometimes inclining to yellow, but generally to pink, and both the borders of this bright stripe, which extends from the head to the very extremity of the anal claspers, are almost white, which makes the stripe itself peculiarly conspicuous; this stripe contains the spiracles, which are white; on each side of the dorsal area of each segment is an oblique dark streak; the ventral is rather paler than the dorsal area; the legs and claspers are pink, but rather dingy: it feeds on various species of orache (*Atriplex*), goose-foot (*Chenopodium*), persicaria (*Polygonum*), dock (*Rumex*), and many other low plants, but only in the night, concealing itself by day under stones or clods of earth, often at a very considerable distance from its food-plant; when full-fed it changes to a CHRYSLIS beneath

of the same colour as the fore wings, the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR is figured and described with evident care in Boisduval's "Collection des Chenilles:" the head is greenish: the body is sometimes of a reddish-brown colour, and sometimes of a violet-brown; it has, on the back of every segment, four small black dots, arranged in pairs between two stripes, and is also covered with white dots below the spiracles; the sexes, being placed each in the narrow black spot, and the scientific name is a very regular series, orange-red stripes,

below with a white; and a of white a two black surface the



Pl. The Dog's-tooth (*Hadenia anasa*).

651. The DOG'S-TOOTH. — The palpi are manifestly porrected, the terminal joint concealed among the scales of the second; the antennae in both sexes are simple: the colour of the fore wings is pale dingy-brown, the discoidal spots having a median area of the same colour; the orbicular has generally a complete but very narrow black circumscription; it is oblong and oblique; the reniform has a less perfect circumscription, and the lower portion of its median area is darker than the upper portion; there is a dark line at the middle of the base of the wing pointing towards the middle of the wing; parallel with the hind margin is a very distinct but narrow zigzag yellow line, which projects a W-shaped mark to the hind margin, and on which rest several dark wedge-shaped marks, the points of which are directed towards the base of the wing; the hind margin is usually darker than any other part of the wing: the hind wings are gray-brown; the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body is crested and of the same colour as the hind wings.

In confinement the CATERPILLAR feeds

scaly; the a common knotgrass (*Poly-* margin of and is full-fed about the waved; July. It eats principally by mottled by day in a straight position on brown as of its food-plant which are prosc the ground; but, when disturbed, it tucks the anterior part of its body, tucks head in tightly, and assumes an elegant and most Sphinx-like attitude, even more striking than that of *Sphinx Ligustri*. If the food-plant be shaken, it falls to the ground in a tight compact ring: the head is narrower than the second segment, into which it is partially received when at rest: the body is almost uniformly cylindrical, but slightly attenuated at both extremities, the divisions of the segments being decidedly but not deeply marked; the surface is smooth and velvety, but exhibiting under a lens a few minute short hairs: the colour is various; that of the head and body of the same hue; the prevailing varieties are obscure grass-green and olive-brown, as in so many other of our *Noctuas*, the head sometimes plain, sometimes reticulated with darker markings, the dorsal being always darker than the ventral area of the body, and divided immediately below the spiracles by a bright and very conspicuous stripe which extends from the head into the anal claspers: this stripe is bright ochreous-yellow, narrowly margined above by dark umber-brown in the browner specimens, by black in the greener ones, and margined below by a paler stripe, which in some specimens has a tinge of brick-red; the dorsal surface has three indistinct narrow stripes darker than the ground-colour, and dividing the dorsal area into four equal parts; these three stripes are scarcely perceptible in the greener specimens, but in some of the browner specimens are very conspicuous, and interrupted at the divisions of the segments, and each of the exterior ones is thus divided into a series of separate markings, each of which is slightly oblique, and together they constitute a tolerably regular series on each side of the back: on each side of each segment, equidistant between the medio-dorsal and the interrupted stripe, is a double dot, half black and half white; and the entire

is reticulated with smoky-black, and with white; the ventral is not only the dorsal area, but is slightly and, like the dorsal area, is with darker and dotted with

rs on the wing in June, and only all our English coun-
Yorkshire, and also in the
eland, but is not com-
island. (The scientific
uasa.)



652. The Bright-line Brown-eye (*Hadena oleracea*).

652. THE BRIGHT-LINE BROWN-EYE. — The palpi are porrected and slightly incurved at their tips; the antennæ are simple: the colour of the fore wings is reddish-brown, the reniform, when perceptible, which is not always the case, has a white circumscription, the median area being of the general ground colour; the reniform has an interrupted circumscription, composed of white scales, but these are occasionally wanting; it has also a dull ochreous blotch towards its costal extremity: parallel with the hind margin is a bright snow-white line, which near its middle projects a white W to the hind margin; the hind wings are pale gray-brown at the base and darker towards the hind margin, and have the fringe again paler: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the latter is conspicuously crested; the body is gray-brown, with long, pale, hair-like scales at the base.

THE CATERPILLAR rolls in a ring when disturbed: its usual colour is pale delicate green, less commonly clear transparent brown, always having a narrow bright yellow stripe immediately below the spiracles; above the yellow stripe is a less distinct smoke-coloured stripe,

which gradually vanishes into the green of the back; on the back of every segment are several jet-black dots; on the second, third, and fourth segments these dots form a direct transverse series, but not on the following segments; on each side of the caterpillar, below the spiracles, are three or four more of these black dots, and on the sixth, seventh, eleventh, and twelfth segments there are black dots on the belly; in addition to the more conspicuous black dots, the back is sprinkled with multitudes of ocellated and very minute white dots: it feeds on a variety of plants—the common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), elm (*Ulmus campestris*), several species of dock (*Rumex* &c., &c., and is full-fed in September, when it buries itself in the earth to assume the CHRYSALIS state.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and is very generally distributed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hadena oleracea*.)



653. The Broom Moth (*Hadena Pisi*).

653. THE BROOM MOTH.—The palpi are porrected, the second joint very scaly, the scales projecting beyond the tips of the third; the antennæ are simple: the colour of the fore wings is reddish-brown sometimes slightly variegated, at others quite plain; the discoidal spots are inconspicuous; parallel with the hind margin is an interrupted waved transverse yellow line, which expands into a blotch near the anal angle; in the variegated and darker specimens this line is white: the hind wings are reddish gray-brown, rather paler at the base: the thorax is crested and of the same colour as the fore wings, the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

THE CATERPILLAR rolls in a ring when disturbed. It is very beautiful; the head is

the surface of the ground, enclosed in a very singular cocoon, half silk and half earth; these the dealers collect in great numbers and sell at a very moderate price, and from them are procured those fine series of moths which appear in most of our collections: the chrysalis is of a reddish-brown colour, and shining; the body is conical, and terminates in a very sharp point.

The moth appears on the wing in June, and has occurred at Hampstead in Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire. (The scientific name is *Hadena Atriplicis*.)



651. The Dog's-tooth (*Hadena suasa*).

651. THE DOG'S-TOOTH. — The palpi are manifestly porrected, the terminal joint concealed among the scales of the second; the antennæ in both sexes are simple: the colour of the fore wings is pale dingy-brown, the discoidal spots having a median area of the same colour; the orbicular has generally a complete but very narrow black circumscription; it is oblong and oblique; the reniform has a less perfect circumscription, and the lower portion of its median area is darker than the upper portion; there is a dark line at the middle of the base of the wing pointing towards the middle of the wing; parallel with the hind margin is a very distinct but narrow zigzag yellow line, which projects a W-shaped mark to the hind margin, and on which rest several dark wedge-shaped marks, the points of which are directed towards the base of the wing; the hind margin is usually darker than any other part of the wing: the hind wings are gray-brown; the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body is crested and of the same colour as the hind wings.

In confinement the CATERPILLAR feeds

vigorously on the common knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), and is full-fed about the third week in July. It eats principally by night, resting by day in a straight position on those stems of its food-plant which are prostrate on the ground; but, when disturbed, it elevates the anterior part of its body, tucks its head in tightly, and assumes an elegant and most Sphinx-like attitude, even more striking than that of *Sphinx Ligustri*. If the food-plant be shaken, it falls to the ground in a tight compact ring: the head is narrower than the second segment, into which it is partially received when at rest: the body is almost uniformly cylindrical, but slightly attenuated at both extremities, the divisions of the segments being decidedly but not deeply marked; the surface is smooth and velvety, but exhibiting under a lens a few minute short hairs: the colour is various; that of the head and body of the same hue; the prevailing varieties are obscure grass-green and olive-brown, as in so many other of our *Noctuas*, the head sometimes plain, sometimes reticulated with darker markings, the dorsal being always darker than the ventral area of the body, and divided immediately below the spiracles by a bright and very conspicuous stripe which extends from the head into the anal claspers; this stripe is bright ochreous-yellow, narrowly margined above by dark umber-brown in the browner specimens, by black in the greener ones, and margined below by a paler stripe, which in some specimens has a tinge of brick-red; the dorsal surface has three indistinct narrow stripes darker than the ground-colour, and dividing the dorsal area into four equal parts; these three stripes are scarcely perceptible in the greener specimens, but in some of the browner specimens are very conspicuous, and interrupted at the divisions of the segments, and each of the exterior ones is thus divided into a series of separate markings, each of which is slightly oblique, and together they constitute a tolerably regular series on each side of the back: on each side of each segment, equidistant between the medio-dorsal and the interrupted stripe, is a double dot, half black and half white; and the entire

surface is reticulated with smoky-black, and dotted with white; the ventral is not only paler than the dorsal area, but is slightly transparent, and, like the dorsal area, is reticulated with darker and dotted with lighter markings.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has occurred in nearly all our English counties as far north as Yorkshire, and also in the county Wicklow, in Ireland, but is not common in any part of that island. (The scientific name is *Hadena suasa*.)



652. The Bright-line Brown-eye (*Hadena oleracea*).

652. THE BRIGHT-LINE BROWN-EYE. — The palpi are porrected and slightly incurved at their tips; the antennæ are simple: the colour of the fore wings is reddish-brown, the reniform, when perceptible, which is not always the case, has a white circumscription, the median area being of the general ground colour; the reniform has an interrupted circumscription, composed of white scales, but these are occasionally wanting; it has also a dull ochreous blotch towards its costal extremity: parallel with the hind margin is a bright snow-white line, which near its middle projects a white W to the hind margin; the hind wings are pale gray-brown at the base and darker towards the hind margin, and have the fringe again paler: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the latter is conspicuously crested; the body is gray-brown, with long, pale, hair-like scales at the base.

The CATERPILLAR rolls in a ring when disturbed: its usual colour is pale delicate green, less commonly clear transparent brown, always having a narrow bright yellow stripe immediately below the spiracles; above the yellow stripe is a less distinct smoke-coloured stripe,

which gradually vanishes into the green of the back; on the back of every segment are several jet-black dots; on the second, third, and fourth segments these dots form a direct transverse series, but not on the following segments; on each side of the caterpillar, below the spiracles, are three or four more of these black dots, and on the sixth, seventh, eleventh, and twelfth segments there are black dots on the belly; in addition to the more conspicuous black dots, the back is sprinkled with multitudes of ocellated and very minute white dots: it feeds on a variety of plants—the common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), elm (*Ulmus campestris*), several species of dock (*Rumex* &c., &c.), and is full-fed in September, when it buries itself in the earth to assume the CHRYSALIS state.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and is very generally distributed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hadena oleracea*.)



653. The Broom Moth (*Hadena Pisi*).

653. THE BROOM MOTH.—The palpi are porrected, the second joint very scaly, the scales projecting beyond the tips of the third; the antennæ are simple: the colour of the fore wings is reddish-brown sometimes slightly variegated, at others quite plain; the discoidal spots are inconspicuous; parallel with the hind margin is an interrupted waved transverse yellow line, which expands into a blotch near the anal angle; in the variegated and darker specimens this line is white: the hind wings are reddish gray-brown, rather paler at the base: the thorax is crested and of the same colour as the fore wings, the body of the same colour as the hind wings.

The CATERPILLAR rolls in a ring when disturbed. It is very beautiful; the head is

shining, very pale green; the body has a broad medio-dorsal stripe olive-green and most delicately irrorated and margined with black; on each side of this is a narrower stripe of bright clear yellow; and again, below the yellow stripe is a broader stripe of olive-green which, like the medio-dorsal stripe, is delicately irrorated and margined with black; then follows on each side a narrow stripe, the upper half of which is white, the lower half yellow; this stripe includes the spiracles; the belly is pale green sprinkled with black along the spiracular line; the legs and claspers are pale green. After the last change of skin, the green parts frequently become rich purple-brown. It is said to feed on broom and other shrubs, but I have invariably found it on the common brake (*Pteris aquilina*).

The moth appears on the wing in June, and seems to be very generally distributed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hadena Pisi*.)



654. The Pale-shouldered Brocade (*Hadenä thalassina*).

654. THE PALE-SHOULDERED BROCADE.—The palpi are scarcely porrected and inconspicuous, the second joint being very scaly; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the colour of the

fore wings is reddish-brown, brightly variegated with darker shades; both the discoidal spots are clearly defined by a slender black circumscription; the orbicular has also a white circle within this black one: there is a pale blotch at the base of the costal margin, which gives its name to the species, and there are three transverse pale lines, the first before the orbicular and nearly direct; the second, beyond the orbicular and much bent; and the third, parallel with the hind margin, and near its middle projecting a W-mark towards the hind margin; resting on this third pale line are two or more acutely-pointed dark wedge-shaped marks which point towards the base of the wing; in connection with the second of these transverse lines, and between it and the third, is a transverse series of six white dots, all of them seated on the wing-rays, and each preceded, as well as followed, by a black dot: the hind wings are reddish gray-brown, the wing-rays being slightly darker and the fringe slightly paler: the thorax is crested, and, like the fore wings, much variegated; the body is also crested and gray-brown, and much redder in the male at the extremity.

The CATERPILLAR feeds freely in confinement on the common knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), by night, almost invariably retiring just below the surface of the earth by day. I once observed a specimen at rest, stretched at full length on one of the stems of knotgrass during the day, with its back downwards and its anal claspers stretched out behind, but still grasping the food-plant; on being touched it instantly rolled in a compact ring. The head is rather narrower than the second segment, porrected, and highly glabrous; the body is velvety and almost uniformly cylindrical, but slightly attenuated anteriorly; the twelfth segment is slightly gibbose dorsally: the colour of the head is pale dingy brown, delicately reticulated with darker brown; the body is dull brown, tinged with pink, every part beautifully and delicately reticulated with dark umber-brown, which colour forms a pair of oblique sub-dorsal markings; these pairs are indistinct towards the head, but increase in intensity to the twelfth segment,

on the back of which they are united; on each side immediately below the spiracles, which are almost white, is a well-defined light stripe, conspicuously tinged with pink; the upper margin of this lateral stripe is delicately bordered with white, the stripe itself is reticulated, but not so conspicuously as the dorsal surface; the ventral surface, legs, and claspers, are slightly paler and more semi-transparent than the back, dotted and reticulated. It changes to a CHRYSALIS just beneath the surface of the earth, at the end of July.

Such is the general character and appearance of the caterpillar; but as Mr. Buckler has described some varieties which were sent him by my friend Mr. Doubleday, I can do no less than copy his descriptions.

Var. 1.—Reddish-brown above as far as the spiracles, a dull brown plate on the second segment, through which the dorsal and sub-dorsal lines are traced; the dorsal line pale ochreous on the anterior segments, but on the others much suffused with the ground-colour, except at the segmental divisions, where it reappears as an ochreous spot. The sub-dorsal line is ochreous, and much suffused with brown. On the fifth segment to the twelfth, inclusive, a dorsal diamond-shape of mottled brown, darker than the ground-colour, and on each side a wedge-shape of very dark brown pointing forwards, their broad ends a little distance from the segmental divisions, their sides edging the lower half of the diamonds and the sub-dorsal lines. The wedge-marks gradually increase in size towards the twelfth segment, where they are largest and darkest, and most conspicuous, by the sub-dorsal line being there suddenly paler and united by a transverse pale line at the base of the wedges. Spiracular line black, on which are the white spiracles, and running immediately beneath is a pale grayish stripe, its upper edge whitish, belly and legs brownish-gray, head pale brown.

Var. 2.—A rich cinnamon-brown mottled with ochreous above; belly and legs paler, and greenish-ochreous; dorsal and sub-dorsal lines paler than the ground-colour, but not

very distinct, the diamond-marks hardly visible; the blackish wedge-marks strongly defined, but with the addition of two or three fine streaks of ground-colour cutting transversely through them all; the tubercular dots black in the following order: a transverse row of eight dots on the third and fourth segments, and on the fifth to the twelfth, inclusive; the anterior dorsal pair distinct, the posterior pair hardly visible by being placed in the broad ends of the wedges, and a lateral anterior dot midway between the sub-dorsal and black spiracular lines; a dull brown plate on the second segment; head brownish-ochreous, with a blackish stripe on each lobe from the crown to the mouth.

Var. 3.—A dull grayish-brown; the dorsal and sub-dorsal lines, and penultimate transverse mark, very little paler than the ground; the tubercular dots black, the wedge-marks black, with a thin transverse line of ground-colour cutting them through towards the broad end.

The moth appears at the end of May and beginning of June, and seems to occur very generally in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hadena thalassina*.)



655. The Beautiful Brocade (*Hadena contigua*).

655. THE BEAUTIFUL BROCADE.—The palpi are inconspicuous, the antennæ simple in both sexes; the fore wings are beautifully mottled and marbled with delicate shades of brown and gray, and in the region of the reniform there is not uncommonly a saffron tint; the orbicular is roundish, and its median area white; the reniform has a slender black circumscription, its median area is gray; adjoining the orbicular and passing obliquely below the reniform is a lozenge-shaped pale gray spot; at the costal base of the wing there is

also a rather large gray spot; a transverse waved line, not very distinct, crosses the wing before the orbicular, and another beyond the reniform; these two lines are connected below the lozenge-shaped spot already noticed by a longitudinal black line, somewhat resembling the letter I; at the middle of the base of the wing is a second black line not so conspicuous as the first; beyond the discoidal spots is a gray band, very pale at its lowest extremity, and between this and the hind margin is a zigzag white line, resting on which are several dark wedge-shaped marks, having their points directed towards the base of the wing; the hind wings are pale gray, slightly suffused with saffron: the head and thorax have the same colour as the fore wings; the body is gray-brown, and crested, the tips of the crests being dark-brown.

The CATERPILLAR rolls in a ring when touched, but soon unrolls itself and commences crawling with great rapidity: the head is shining, and of a dingy green colour reticulated with rufous-brown; the body is orange-ochre coloured, inclining to rufous on the back, and to dingy yellowish-green on the sides and belly; the rufous tint of the back is due to reticulated markings, which are crowded and clustered in certain parts, so as to form a series of eleven V's down the middle, the apex of each V pointing towards the anal extremity; a narrow and interrupted rufous stripe on each side includes the spiracles. It feeds on the common birch (*Betula alba*) and oak (*Quercus Robur*), and is full-fed at the end of September.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and although by no means an abundant species, seems to be widely, and I think I may say generally, distributed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hadena contigua*.)

Obs.—The English names of the *Hadenas* are adapted for the sake of uniformity: I cannot say that I regard them as either very descriptive or appropriate: the present species for instance is not distinguished from the rest by its greater beauty.



656. The Light Brocade (*Hadena Geniste*).

656. THE LIGHT BROCADE.—The palpi are inconspicuous, the terminal joint small and pointed; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are beautifully mottled and marbled with various tints of gray and brown; the orbicular is round and has a slender black circumscription; the reniform has not so perfect a circumscription; the median area is gray in both; immediately below them is a longitudinal blotch of rich dark brown; at the costal base of the wing is a rather large gray spot, and below this a very distinct linear longitudinal black mark; beyond the discoidal spots is a broad pale gray band extending entirely across the wing, and beyond this a pale gray zigzag line accompanied by dark margins and a few dark wedge-shaped marks which point towards the base of the wing: the hind wings are gray-brown with darker wing-rays and paler fringe: the head is gray: the thorax is gray and crested; it has a very distinct transverse black line on the collar; the body is gray-brown and crested.

Mr. Buckler has described the CATERPILLAR from specimens sent him by my friend Mr. Doubleday. He says: "When young the colours of these caterpillars were brighter and darker than they afterwards became, with distinct paler dorsal and sub-dorsal lines outlined with darker and black spiracular lines. When full-grown they were very plump creatures, varying from an inch and five-eighths to an inch and three-quarters in length, cylindrical and tapering towards the head; the back and sides, as far as the row of spiracles, of very mottled dull brown, brownish-gray, dull greenish-gray, deep purplish-brown, or dirty olive-greenish—for all these tints were found in the brood. The dorsal and sub-dorsal stripes are outlined with darker brown, in many instances only visible on the anterior

segments, and in others also at the segmental divisions. A series of darker brown diamond and wedge-shaped marks down the middle of the back, on the fifth to the twelfth segment, inclusive; namely, on each side of these segments a diamond united to a wedge-shape on either side, the broad ends of the wedges extending to the end of the twelfth segment only, and to about one-third from the ends of the other segments, each wedge pointing forwards reaching a third into the segment in advance. The tubercular dots blackish, the upper pair placed on the edges of the diamonds, the lower pair on the broad ends of the wedges; in the purplish-brown variety the dots and lines are paler than the ground-colour, and in some instances not visible. The whitish spiracles edged with blackish are placed along the terminal line of the above brown colouring, and the remaining surface below, including the legs, is of a dirty whitish or pale drab-colour, the legs tipped with brown. Head with two central black streaks across the face; a dark brown plate on the second segment, sometimes marked with one pair, and in others two pairs, of pale spots." It feeds freely in confinement on chickweed (*Alsine media*), and *Persicaria* (*Polygonum*), and is full-fed by the second week in August, when it retires just beneath the surface of the earth to undergo pupation.

The moth appears on the wing at the end of May, and occurs not unfrequently in our southern counties, and as far north as Worcester, but I think not in Scotland: Mr. Birchall says that it occurs in the county Wicklow, but is not common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Hadena Genistæ*.)



657. The Saxon (*Hadena Rectilinea*).

THE SAXON.—The palpi are slightly projected and have a small naked white terminal

joint; the antennæ are simple; the colour of the fore wings is a mixture of pale gray almost white, and rich sepia-brown; the lighter colour occupies the base of the wing, more particularly the costal half of the base, and also the hind-marginal area; the median area of the wing is occupied by the sepia-brown, and includes the discoidal spots; the orbicular is small, obscure, and flattened longitudinally, sometimes reduced to a mere line; it varies also in colour, sometimes being pale gray, at others concolorous with the brown area by which it is surrounded; in some instances it is a dark line united to the reniform, of which it appears a mere appendage; the reniform is more distinct but narrow, its usual colour is gray with a slender median shade of brown; the hind-marginal area contains cloudy brown marks and darker wedge-shaped marks, the points of which are directed towards the base of the wing; the outer lower angle of the gray blotch which occupies the costal portion of the base of the wing is often prolonged into a kind of hook, the point of which is directed towards the base of the wing; it must, however, be admitted that the markings of the wings are far too inconstant to afford any reliable characters: the hind wings are gray-brown; the head is gray; the thorax is gray, with the sides and a transverse line in front rich brown; the body is gray-brown and crested.

The egg is laid in June, on the leaves of willow (*Salix caprea*), and the young CATERPILLAR emerges in July; it feeds with great voracity, and grows very rapidly, attaining its full size before it retires for the winter, which is usually about the end of October, but sometimes earlier; in a state of nature these caterpillars probably hibernate on the surface of the ground, under the fallen leaves of the willow; but in confinement they have a diversity of practice, sometimes concealing themselves in the debris, covering the earth in the breeding-cage, sometimes ascending the sides of the cage, and adhering to the sides or top: they also differ in another respect, sometimes covering themselves with a slight web, at other times being perfectly exposed:

towards the end of March they appear to become more lively, and crawl about the cage; they are, however, much reduced in size by the winter's abstinence; if supplied with twigs of sallow they do not appear to eat the opening leaves, but prepare for pupation. The caterpillar now rests with its head frequently turned on one side until it touches the ninth segment; if annoyed, it falls to the ground rolled in a compact ring, feigning death, and remains in that posture several minutes: the head is semi-porrect, sub-globose, highly glabrous, slightly narrower than the second segment: the body is nearly uniformly cylindrical, but slightly attenuated towards the anterior extremity; the twelfth segment is transversely dorsally elevated, but not very conspicuously so; the surface is velvety and iridescent, the iridescence resulting from the light falling on the delicate soft short pile with which it is covered; the anal claspers are spreading: the colour of the head is dark brown, and, like the body, iridescent: the dorsal surface of the body is dark rich umber-brown, clouded and variegated with lighter and darker shades; a darker shade forms an obscurely-defined medio-dorsal stripe, which emits at the posterior margin of each segment a branch, extending obliquely downwards and forwards, until it reaches a broad dark lateral stripe that terminates abruptly on a level with the spiracles, which are wainscot-brown: ventral surface extending upwards towards the spiracles, purple-brown, with a bloom like that of a ripe plum, and delicately reticulated; twelfth segment crowned with two dorsal yellow spots placed transversely; dorsal and ventral surfaces separated on the second, third, twelfth, and thirteenth segments by a yellow line; legs and claspers reddish-brown. It descends to the ground and undergoes pupation just below the surface of the earth.

The moth appears on the wing in June, and seems to be entirely a northern species, occurring only in Yorkshire and Scotland: Mr. Birchall took it at Killarney, in Ireland, but did not find it common. (The scientific name is *Hadena rectilinea*.)



658. The Early Gray (*Xylocampa lithorhiza*).

658. THE EARLY GRAY.—The palpi are short and clothed with bristle-like scales, the terminal joint is slightly porrected and naked; the antennæ are perfectly simple in both sexes, but slightly stouter in the males than in the females: the fore wings are rather narrow, straight on the costa, and very slightly scalloped on their hind margin; their colour is gray with smoky markings; the discoidal spots have their median area gray, their circumscription dark, but very incomplete; in fact, the pale gray colour of the median area is continued below them, so that they are united at the lower extremity; there is a black longitudinal streak at the base of the wing, and there are seven or eight very dark wedge-shaped marks on the hind margin, and pointing towards the base of the wing; each of these appears attached to a very slender crescentic line on the margin itself; the fringe is very long and of a pale gray colour slightly spotted with darker gray: the hind wings are gray and slightly tinted with ochreous iridescence; they have a darker discoidal spot, a darker transverse median line, and a very slender dark line on the hind margin: the head, thorax, and body are gray, the latter is rather unusually long, and has the basal segments crested. Mr. Doubleday observes that, when fresh out of the chrysalis, the whole insect is suffused with a beautiful rose tint.

The egg is laid in April on the slender stems of the honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*), and the CATERPILLAR feeds on the leaves of this favourite and familiar climber in June, July, and August; in the last-named month I have found it full-grown and ready to descend to the ground; it then rests in a perfectly straight position with the head porrected, and a twig of the food-plant held

firmly by its legs and claspers; the thirteenth segment is porrected, and at its extremity the anal claspers are still farther extended: when touched or otherwise annoyed, it relaxes its hold and falls rolled in a ring; the head is narrower than the second segment, and the body altogether is gradually attenuated anteriorly, but the divisions of the segments are well defined. The colour of both the head and body is ochreous-gray, the head having two blackish lines on the face, and the body having a still paler medio-dorsal stripe intersected throughout by a slender and much interrupted darker stripe: there is an ill-defined dark brown blotch on the back of the eighth segment, and an indication of a similar blotch on the ninth segment: the medio-dorsal stripe passes through the blotch on the ninth, but not through that on the eighth segment; there are moreover on each side of the caterpillar several extremely delicate stripes both dark and light, but these are so fine as to require a lens for their definition. The *CHRYSA LIS* has on each segment a bent line which appears as though artificially sculptured, and its anal extremity is wrinkled and squarely truncate.

The *MOTH* appears on the wing in March and April: it is one of the earliest Noctuas met with in the spring; it is common in our English, Welsh, and Scotch counties, and Mr. Birchall says it is also common in the county Wicklow in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Xylocampa lithorhiza*.)



659. The Purple Cloud (*Cloantha perspicillaris*).

659. THE PURPLE CLOUD.—The palpi are but slightly porrected, the second joint being clothed with bristly scales, and the terminal joint short and almost concealed; the antennæ are slightly pilose, and alike in both sexes: the fore wings are moderately wide, nearly straight on the costal margin, rather

pointed at the tip, and slightly scalloped on the hind margin; their colour is purplish-brown, in some specimens approaching to rosy brown; the reniform spot is present, but not very clearly defined; the orbicular is not perceptible; a long dark streak runs from the base nearly to the middle of the wing; there is a transverse series of rather small wedge-shaped spots parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings have the median area ochreous-gray, the hind border being rather darker: the head, thorax, and body are gray-brown.

M. Guenée has described the *CATERPILLAR* as of a reddish-brown colour, dotted with darker brown, and as having a narrow uninterrupted medio-dorsal yellow stripe and a dorsal series of indistinct brownish chevrons: the spiracular stripe is broad, clearly defined, continuous, and bright yellow, bordered with darker yellow; the head and legs are concolorous. It feeds in July and August on several species of St. John's wort (*Hypericum*).

There are two records of the occurrence of this *MOTH* in England—one at Yarmouth, and the second, a wing only, at Ashford, in Kent; the latter is said to have been found in a spider's web. (The scientific name is *Cloantha perspicillaris*.)



660. The Golden-rod Brindle (*Cloantha Solidaginis*).

660. THE GOLDEN-ROD BRINDLE.—The second joint of the palpi is porrected and not very bristly, the terminal joint is short, slender, and naked; the antennæ are very slightly pubescent in both sexes: the fore wings are long and narrow, the costal margin almost straight, the tip neither pointed nor rounded, and the hind margin waved; their colour is gray, with a darker median band, which, however, is very indistinct; it contains the discoidal spots; the orbiculars are three in number—two of them very small

and circular; the reniform is large and distinct, and has a white circumscription and a white centre separated from the circumscription by a smoky margin, which completely encloses it; there is a zigzag white line parallel with the hind margin, and on this rest two very distinct and acutely-pointed wedge-shaped spots, pointing towards the base of the wing; the hind wings are smoky gray; the head, thorax, and body are also dingy gray.

The CATERPILLAR is dark reddish-brown, with the slender dorsal broad spiracular line (bordered with blackish-brown) and dorsal spots pale yellow, the latter placed on a row of blackish blotches (*Hub.*) on bilberry (*Vaccinium*). (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. 1, p. 281.)

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and is exceedingly local. We are informed by Mr. Reading that Lieutenant Reed, of the 12th Regiment, took a specimen on sugar at Torquay, but its favourite counties are Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire. It is not mentioned in Mr. Birchall's Irish list. (The scientific name is *Cloantha Solidaginis*.)



661. The Red Sword-grass (*Calocampa vetusta*).

661. THE RED SWORD-GRASS.—The palpi are scarcely prorected beyond the head, their terminal joint being hardly distinguishable from the second joint; the antennæ are almost simple in both sexes, and rather unusually long: the fore wings are long and narrow, the costal margin nearly straight, the tip obtuse, the hind margin waved; their colour is wainscot-brown throughout the costal half, rich umber-brown throughout the hind-marginal half; the reniform somewhat interrupts the division between these distinct shades; the orbicular is scarcely to be traced: the

hind wings are smoky-brown with an ochreous iridescence: the head and collar are wainscot-brown; the disk of the thorax is very square, and entirely dark rich umber-brown; the body is pale reddish-brown.

The EGGS are laid in March and April, but the CATERPILLAR does not attain its full size until July, and then rests in a nearly straight position on the stems of scabious and other field plants, but rolls in a ring and falls to the ground if annoyed: the head is narrower than the second segment, smooth and somewhat triangular; the body is stout and uniformly cylindrical: the colour of the head is dull apple-green, the second segment has a dorsal plate of nearly the same colour; the rest of the body is also dull green, with a medio-dorsal and two lateral yellow stripes on each side; between the medio-dorsal and upper lateral stripe is a series of circular white dots, each of which is delicately bordered with black; the second segment is without these dots, the third and fourth have but two each, and the following segments as far as the eleventh have each three; the lower lateral stripe is deeper yellow, inclining to orange, and is bordered above by a very fine dark brown stripe; the spiracles are orange encircled with black; the legs are tinged with red; the claspers dull green; the belly glaucous. It feeds on sedge, dock, and various species of trefoil and scabious. When full-fed it constructs a cocoon of silk and particles of earth on the surface of the ground, and changes to a dark-brown shining CHRYSALIS, armed with a black obtuse anal point, and two approximate spines of the same colour.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September and October, coming freely to sugar, and also to the blossoms of the ivy. Mr. Reading gives a number of Devonshire localities, and going thence northwards it has been found in most of the English counties, and still further north in the Highlands of Scotland, and in the Scottish Isles. Mr. Birchall says it is common in the counties Wicklow and Dublin, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Calocampa vetusta*.)



662. The Sword-grass (*Calocampa exoleta*).

662. THE SWORD-GRASS. — The palpi are scarcely protracted beyond the head, their terminal joint being hardly distinguishable from the second joint; the antennæ are nearly simple in both sexes, and rather unusually long: the fore wings are long and narrow, very straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and waved on the hind margin; their colour is ashy-gray; the discoidal spots are distinct, and nearly of the same shape, both being transversely elongate, and both also have a double and distinct dark circumscription and a paler central area except at the lower part of the orbicular, which is sienna-brown; there is an indistinct pale zigzag line parallel with the hind margin, and on this rests a single very sharp-pointed wedge-shaped spot, the tip of which is directed towards the reniform: the hind wings are smoky-gray with paler fringe: the head and collar are ashy-gray; the disk of the thorax is square and dark brown; the body is pale dingy brown.

The CATERPILLAR feeds throughout May and June, and in July, when full-fed, it rests in a nearly straight position on a stalk of its food plant, but falls to the ground rolled in a ring if annoyed. The head is narrower than the second segment, and somewhat triangular; the body is stout and uniformly cylindrical; the colour of the head is dull apple-green, sometimes approaching to brown; that of the body is either dull apple-green or bright verdigris-green with two stripes on each side, the upper of which is bright yellow, and surmounted on each segment by a short black line, at each extremity of which is a circular pure white spot surrounded with black; the

second segment has two black spots instead of white ones, and the twelfth segment has but one white spot. In the region of the spiracles, is the second lateral stripe of an intense bright vermillion colour, and usually bordered both above and below with a delicate white stripe: on each segment, and resting on this white stripe, is the spiracle, also white, and accompanied on each segment from the fifth to the eleventh inclusive, with three circular white spots very similar to the spiracle; the second segment has but one such white spot, the third and fourth two each, and the twelfth none; the belly is glaucous-green; the legs reddish-green; the claspers apple-green. It feeds in meadows on a variety of plants, the most singular of which appears to me the creeping plume-thistle of the fields (*Carduus arvensis*). The way in which the delicate velvety body of the caterpillar escapes injury from the sharp thorns of the thistle is really miraculous. I have watched it for hours, and never saw it receive the slightest damage. The devil's bit scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), the bladder campion (*Silene inflata*), and the rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*), are also favourite food-plants. The CHRYSALIS is reddish-brown and shining. I have found it on the surface of the earth in the breeding cage without any cocoon.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September and October, and comes freely to sugar. It also reappears in the early spring, after hybernation; it is common in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Calocampa exoleta*.)



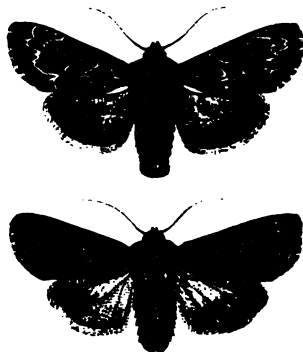
663. The Conformist (*Xylina conformis*).

663. THE CONFORMIST. — The palpi are protracted, and the terminal joint almost

naked; the antennæ are nearly simple in both sexes: the fore wings are narrow, the costal margin very straight, the fore and inner margins almost parallel; their colour is a beautiful purplish-gray with a mixture of reddish-brown, more particularly apparent in the reniform, and occasionally observable in a transverse waved series of small spots parallel with the hind margin; the inner margin of the wings is slightly reflexed, and inclined to red-brown: the hind wings are gray-brown, inclining to cinnamon-brown at the base: the head and thorax are of the same purple-gray colour as the fore wings; the outline of the thorax is very square; the body is flat, and of the same colour as the hind wings, but rather paler at the base.

The CATERPILLAR is figured by Hubner, and is said by Freyer to feed on alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), and birch (*Betula alba*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in September and October, and is common in those months in Austria and Germany: all that I know of it, as a British species, is contained in a report of the March meeting of the Entomological Society, published in the *Zoologist* for 1861, p. 7452, in these words: "Mr. Stainton exhibited two beautiful specimens of *Xylina conformis*, taken near Cardiff on ivy blossoms in October, 1859. The species had not hitherto been captured in Britain." There appears to have been no discussion on this subject; one would like to know why so extraordinary a capture was not made known for two years, and whether the name is given on the authority of Mr. E. Shepherd, who writes the report, or of Mr. Stainton who makes the exhibition: it would also be pleasant to know where the specimens are deposited. I would recommend the captor or possessor of any very great rarity to submit it to Mr. Doubleday's inspection, in order that it may receive the proper name, or, at least, have the supposed name properly authenticated. (The scientific name is *Xylina conformis*.)



664. The Nonconformist (*Xylina Zinckenii*).

664. THE NONCONFORMIST.—The palpi are slightly porrected; the antennæ are almost simple in both sexes: the fore wings are rather narrow, their colour is bluish-gray in some specimens, prettily varied with darker and lighter gray in others, the colour being very confused and almost uniform; there is, however, almost invariably at the middle of the base, a curved black line which is bifurcate at the extremity, and a second short but decided black line beneath the reniform spot, and between this and the hind margin are a pair of white dots placed transversely; the discoidal spots are more or less distinct, always partaking of the colour of the general area: the hind wings are smoky-brown, rather paler at the base; the fringe is paler and intersected throughout by a median darker line: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings, the body as the hind wings.

The MOTH appears in September, and has been taken in Sweden and the north of Germany: a single specimen was reported to have been taken at New Cross, in the *Entomologist*, vol. iii., p. 203, and almost immediately afterwards Mr. Cooke, the well-known and energetic naturalist of Oxford-street, received another unnamed among some insects recently collected at Guildford. (The scientific name is *Xylina Zinckenii*.)

Obs.—The figures are copied from Herrich-Schæffer.



665. The Gray Shoulder-knot (*Xylina rhizolitha*).

665. THE GRAY SHOULDER-KNOT.—The palpi are straight and porrected, the terminal joint rather long and almost square at the extremity; the antennæ are nearly simple in both sexes; the frontal tuft at their base is four-lobed, the lobes forming a kind of square, two of which are above and two below the insertion of the antennæ: the fore wings are long and narrow, both the costal and inner margins are straight and almost parallel with each other; their colour is gray with a few darker markings; there is a short curved black line at the base, which is bifid at the extremity; and it has moreover a very short branch on the lower side half way between the base and the bifurcation; the two discoidal spots are indicated, but often rather obscurely; there is a series of eight or nine oblique dark spots on the costa, and another series of seven or eight black dots on the hind margin: the hind wings are dull ochreous-gray: the head and thorax are whitish-gray; the thorax is very square; the body brownish-gray and very flat.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is almost exactly the same width as the second segment; it is obtusely triangular and not conspicuously notched on the crown; the body is uniformly cylindrical, the divisions of the segments rather indistinctly marked, and the whole surface emitting scattered hairs: the colour of both the head and body is a pale glaucous-green, the body having five narrow stripes of a dingy-white colour, and between each two of these stripes is a series of wartlike dots of the same dingy-white colour and each emitting a bristle. The spiracles are very small and inconspicuous, they are white in black rings: the ventral is paler than the dorsal surface, it

has a tinge of glaucous but very nearly approaches the same dingy-white which characterises the stripes of the dorsal surface. When full-fed at the end of May, it descends to the ground and then changes, amongst fallen leaves or grass, to a reddish-brown CHRYSALIS, which has two rather long hooked bristles at the anal extremity. I have found nothing that can with propriety be called a cocoon.

The MOTH appears on the wing in October, and in our southern counties is very commonly found at rest in the day-time on park palings and the trunks of trees; it also comes to sugar by night: it occurs in most of the English counties, but is most abundant in the western and south-western. Mr. Birchall says it is common at Killarney, and also occurs, although more rarely, in the county Wicklow, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Xylina rhizolitha*.)



666. The Tawny Pinion (*Xylina semibrunnea*).

666. THE TAWNY PINION.—The palpi are porrected and straight, the terminal joint is rather long and naked; the antennæ are almost simple in both sexes: the head has a four-lobed tuft, the four lobes forming a square, two being above and two below the insertion of the antennæ, and all being directed forwards; the fore wings are straight and narrow, the hind margin slightly scalloped and decidedly notched at the anal angle; their colour, as regards the costal half, is wainscot-brown, longitudinally streaked with sepia-brown, the inner marginal half being almost entirely of this darker colour: the hind wings are gray-brown, the costal margin and fringe inclining to red, and the wing-rays being conspicuously darker; the upper lobes of the frontal tuft are sepia-brown; the thorax has three longitudinal crests or rather ridges, the middle one partially projecting over the head,

and all of them very dark sepia-brown: the body is decidedly crested on the second, and less so on the third and fourth segments, and is dark gray-brown, the crests being darker.

The MOTH appears on the wing in September and October, and comes freely to sugar, it is also attracted by ivy blossom: it occurs principally in our southern and midland counties. The name does not occur in the Irish list. The scientific name is *Xylina semibrunnea*.)



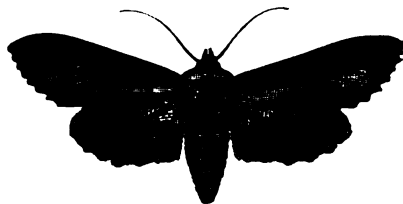
667. The Pale Pinion (*Xylina petrificata*).

667. THE PALE PINION.—The palpi are porrected, and have the terminal joint almost naked; the antennæ are almost simple in both sexes; the frontal tuft is four-lobed, the lobes forming a square, two points being above and two below the insertion of the antennæ: the fore wings are long and narrow, the costal and inner-marginal borders being almost parallel; their colour is wainscot-brown, varied with a number of zigzag markings parallel to the hind margin: the hind wings are gray-brown, the head and thorax are wainscot-brown, the latter is almost square, and has three longitudinal crests or rather ridges, the middle slightly projecting over the head at its anterior extremity: the body is gray-brown, with a medio-dorsal series of small crests which are darker at the tips.

The CATERPILLAR is pale green, with white dorsal and lateral stripes: the head and legs are black, the claspers green (*Parfitt in litt.*). It feeds on oak (*Quercus robur*), lime (*Tilia Europæa*), &c. (*Stainton's Manual*, Vol. i. 283.)

The MOTH appears on the wing in September and October, and again, after hibernation, in March and April; it is very abundant in the south-western counties, and as far north as Herefordshire. In Ireland it is widely distributed and frequently abundant. Mr. Birch-

all says: "I once saw an ivy bush near Tullamore, the flowers of which were swarming with this insect." (The scientific name is *Xylina petrificata*.)



668. The Mullein (*Cucullia Verbasci*).

668. THE MULLEIN.—The palpi are slightly porrected and form a conspicuous tuft beneath the head, the second joint being so densely clothed with bristle-like scales as almost to hide the terminal joint, which is short and very nearly naked; the antennæ are quite simple in both sexes; the fore wings are narrow, very straight on the costa until towards the tip, where it is finely arched; the hind margin is regularly scalloped, the notched border of the fringe making the scallops still more conspicuous; their colour is rich umber-brown along the costal margin, delicately shaded to pale wainscot-brown along the middle of the wing, the inner margin again being dark umber-brown, interrupted about the middle by two pale crescents: the hind wings are smoky-brown, paler at the base, and having the fringe also paler and intersected throughout by a darker line: the head is darkish brown, the collar delicate wainscot-brown, and raised into a very distinct crest, which is bordered behind by darker brown; the sides of the thorax are pale wainscot-brown; the body is crested and dingy brown, with a very dark medio-dorsal stripe which is broadest immediately behind the collar, and gradually decreases into a series of points.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is slightly narrower than the second segment, and sub-spherical in shape; the body is very stout, slightly wrinkled transversely, and uniformly cylindrical: the colour of the head is yellowish with a few black spots, of the body pale or

whitish-green, with various yellow as well as black marks which give it a very gay appearance; on every segment is a bright yellow band extending on each side below the spiracles; this yellow band is interrupted by pure black markings which are inconstant both in their outlines and extent; they consist principally of a double dorsal series or rather two series, each composed of two marks, the anterior rather short and oval, the posterior larger, longer, and slightly bent: there are several small black marks on the sides, but I find so great difference in the extent and number of these smaller spots in different individuals, that I forego the pleasure of describing them rather than induce confusion by laying stress on characters which are certainly inconstant. It feeds principally on the woolly mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*), and being so abundant and so conspicuous is a great favourite with all beginners in entomology: it also eats the leaves of the waterfigwort (*Scrophularia aquatica*): when full-fed it descends to the ground, and binding together particles of earth with silk, forms a tough cocoon, in which it changes to a greenish-brown CHRYsalis, of which the case containing the legs is much elongated, and that which contains the wings is almost colourless, but appears greenish in consequence of being so transparent.

The moth appears on the wing in April, and is common in the south-western and southern counties of England, but rarely occurs northwards. I have known the time when I could readily have obtained a quart of its beautiful caterpillar from the mulleins in the hedgerows about Darenth and Green-street Green; and Mr. Mathew, in Mr. Reading's "List of the Lepidoptera of Cornwall and Devonshire," says: "The extreme abundance of the caterpillar of this species on Braunton Burrows, in the summers of 1858, '59, and '60, is worth mentioning. Every plant of *Verbascum Thapsus* was completely covered with them; the caterpillars in July varying in size from the juvenile just hatched to the full-fed individual ready to burrow in the sand. I am positive that had anyone desired to have taken

ten or twenty thousand, it might easily have been done." It is common in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cucullia Verbasci*.)



669. The Water Betony (*Cucullia Scrophulariae*).

669. THE WATER BETONY.—The palpi are slightly porrected and form a rather conspicuous tuft beneath the head, the second joint being so densely clothed with bristle-like scales as almost to hide the terminal joint, which is short and very nearly naked; the antennæ are quite simple in both sexes: the fore wings are narrow and the costa very straight until near the tip, where it is finely arched; the hind margin is regularly scalloped and the fringe notched, adding thereby to the scalloped appearance; their colour is umber-brown along the costal margin, delicately shaded to wainscot-brown along the middle of the wing; the hind margin is dark brown, interrupted about the middle by two pale approximate crescents: the hind wings are gray-brown, much paler towards the base, and with the wing-rays darker; the hind margin is scalloped; the fringe is pale and intersected throughout by a darker line: the head is dark brown, the collar very delicate wainscot-brown, and raised into a crest, the sides of the thorax are also wainscot-brown; the body is pale brown and crested with a medio-dorsal stripe of darker brown, this is broadest at the base, and gradually decreases in breadth as well as in intensity towards the tip.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is narrower than the second segment, sub-spherical, and slightly porrected; the body is cylindrical and slightly wrinkled transversely; the divisions of the segments are clearly defined; the colour of the head is pale greenish-yellow, with a few black markings; of the body pale

or whitish-green, with bright yellow and black markings, which give it a very gay appearance: on the back of each segment is a yellow band interrupted by a black mark, which consists of two oval spots and a transverse band, each black spot is united to the band by a very slender black line, so that the oval spots, the transverse band, and the connecting lines unite in forming a compound ornamentation on the back of each segment. It feeds on figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa* and *S. aquatica*), and on the moth mullein (*Verbascum Blattaria*), and is full-fed in July, when it descends to the ground forming a tough cocoon of silk and earth, in which it changes to a greenish-brown CHRYSALIS, with semi-transparent and almost colourless wing-cases.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May, and seems to be confined to the southern and western counties of England. It is extremely difficult to distinguish this from the preceding species when in the perfect state, and, therefore, I refrain from giving localities: the caterpillars of the two seem equally difficult to separate, but I have trusted for my description of the present species to the exquisite figures and minute description in Boisduval's "Collection des Chenilles." (The scientific name is *Cucullia Scrophulariæ*.)



670. The Striped Lychnis (*Cucullia Lychnitis*).

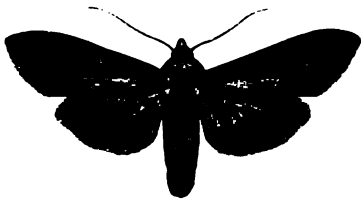
670. THE STRIPED LYCHNIS.—The palpi are slightly porrected, the second joint being scaly but not very densely so, the terminal joint is scarcely perceptible; the antennæ are perfectly simple in both sexes; the fore wings are very straight on the costa until near the tip, and then slightly arched; the hind margin is scalloped; their colour is wainscot-brown

with a black-brown costal margin and a black-brown inner margin, interrupted in the middle by two minute pale crescents, and towards the anal angle by several pale lines; the hind wings are very pale at the base, often almost white, but darker and smoke-coloured towards the hind margin; the collar is very pale and raised in the form of a crest; the hinder part of the thorax and body are very pale brown, the latter having a medio-dorsal stripe almost black; this is broad at the base, and very narrow and indistinct towards the tip.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is rather narrower than the second segment, slightly porrected, and somewhat triangular; the body is stout, cylindrical, and slightly wrinkled transversely; the colour of the head is greenish-yellow, with five or six black dots on each cheek; of the body, dingy white with a slight tendency to glaucous-green, each segment has a transverse yellowish band, and a compound black mark which consists of a transverse band slightly indented in the middle and bent forward at both extremities; and anterior to this are two oval black spots joined to the band by connecting lines; the second segment has a double series of small black spots in the place of the ornamentation I have attempted to describe; the third segment has the ornamentation divided into spots, and the twelfth segment has only a transverse series of black spots: it feeds on the flowers and seed-pods of the white mullein (*Verbascum Lychnitis*), and the black mullein (*V. nigrum*), and is full-fed in July and August, when it spins its tough cocoon on the surface of the ground, and in this changes to a smooth brown CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July, and appears confined to the southern districts of England; the neighbourhood of Arundel seems to be the principal locality. It is at present entirely unknown in Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cucullia Lychnitis*.)

Obs.—In this species I have relied on Boisduval's "Collection des Chenilles" for the description of the caterpillar.

671. The Star-wort (*Cucullia Asteris*).

671. THE STAR-WORT.—The palpi form an obtuse tuft in front of the head, and the terminal joint seems emerging from the surrounding scales; the antennæ are perfectly simple in both sexes: the fore wings are narrow and nearly straight along the costa, but gradually arched towards the tip, which is blunt; the hind margin is entire; their colour is umber-brown on the costal margin, gradually shading to slate-colour towards the middle of the wing; there is an indistinct indication of both discoidal spots; the inner margin is dark brown, this colour being very narrow from the base to beyond the middle, then expanding and containing a distinct whitish crescent: the hind wings are gray-brown with paler fringe: the head, thorax, and body are slaty gray-brown with a rather darker but not very distinct medio-dorsal stripe.

The CATERPILLAR has a rather small and somewhat triangular head, and a long cylindrical body, attenuated towards both extremities, very different from that of those obese caterpillars I have been describing; the colour of the head is pale or glaucous-green, the prevailing colour of the body is olive-green with a narrow medio-dorsal stripe bright yellow; then follow on each side two narrow bluish stripes, and lastly, in the region of the spiracles another stripe which is sometimes partly yellow and partly white, and sometimes entirely yellow; the spiracles are yellow delicately margined with black: it feeds on the golden rod (*Solidago Virgaurea*), on the sea Star-wort (*Aster Tripolium*), and on China asters in gardens.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June: it is common at Darenth wood, and in Tilgate

forest, and has occurred at Brighton, and Lewes, and occasionally at West Wickham, (The scientific name is *Cucullia Asteris*.)

672. The Cudweed (*Cucullia Gnaphalii*).

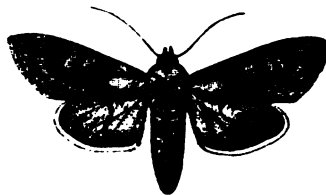
672. THE CUDWEED.—The palpi are inconspicuous, the tip only of the terminal joint appearing in front of the head; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are rather narrow, the costa straight for three-quarters of its length, and then bent towards the tip, which is pointed; their colour is grayish-ash with the median area brownish; this colour forms a kind of median band in some specimens, but in others a cloudy ash-colour pervades the whole wing; the discoidal spots are defined but of irregular form; the orbicular has a slender black circumscription; the reniform is of irregular form and colour, and its median area is divided into five, six, or even seven compartments; in the dark suffused specimens there is a defined and acutely-angled white mark between the reniform and the inner margin: the hind wings are smoky-brown, inclining to testaceous-brown at the base, the wing-rays being darker and the fringe paler: the head and thorax are gray-brown, the latter somewhat crested; the body is brown with a darker medio-dorsal stripe which forms a crest on the first, second, and third segments.

I am indebted to Boisduval's beautiful "Collection des Chenilles" for the following particulars of the CATERPILLAR, which I have never seen. It lives singly on the golden rod (*Solidago Virgaurea*), throughout the month of July and in the beginning of August, and rests with its belly closely appressed to a twig of that plant, with its head downwards, and sometimes even resting on another plant; in

this singular position it is by no means easy to detect, because the colour of its medio-dorsal stripe much resembles that of a stem of the food-plant. It is extremely active, and when touched throws itself on the ground, and continues to twist itself about with great energy: the head is rather narrower than the second segment; the body is attenuated towards both extremities, and the divisions of the segments are not very clearly defined; from every part of the head and body spring a few very slender and very inconspicuous scattered hairs: the colour of the head is apple-green, with a reddish band on the hind part of the crown, which is often concealed by the anterior margin of the second segment; the colour of the body is apple-green with a broad medio-dorsal red or violet compound stripe, rather narrowed at both ends and bordered by a brown line; the spiracles are yellow, delicately circled with black, and each is situated in an oblique shuttle-shaped mark of the same colour as the medio-dorsal stripe; all the markings are delicately outlined in black; the ventral area is blue or glaucous-green, with five, approximate, narrow, and rather indistinct white stripes; the legs and claspers are of the same colour as the body. It feeds on the golden-rod, and when full-fed descends to the ground, and there constructs an oval cocoon of considerable strength and solidity by the intermixture of silk and earth, and in this cocoon changes to a CHRYSALIS of a pale yellowish-green colour, with red-brown incisions; the cases of the wings and thorax are also yellow-green and very transparent; the anal extremity is dark brown, dilated, and spatulate.

The moth appears on the wing in June: Mr. Doubleday has three British examples of this insect, which were raised from caterpillars found feeding on the golden-rod in Darentwood. This species was described by the late Mr. Stephens in his "Illustrations of British Entomology," Vol. iii. p. 87, under the name of *Cucullia thapsiphaga*, in 1829, and figured in the "Transactions of the Entomological Society of London," Vol. ii., pl. iii., fig. 7., under the name of *Cucullia Solidaginis*,

in 1837. (It is without doubt the *Cucullia Gnaphalii* of continental authors.)



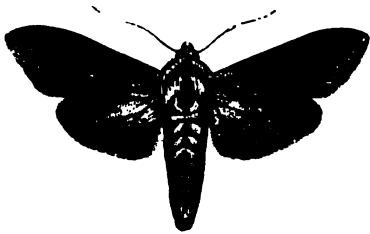
673. The Wormwood (*Cucul' a Absynthii*).

673. THE WORMWOOD.—The palpi are inconspicuous, the terminal joints only just appearing in front of the frontal tuft; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are narrow at the base, but considerably wider opposite the anal angle; the costa is straight for three-quarters of its length, and then bends gradually towards the tip; their colour is ashy-gray tinged with pale purple and having numerous dark markings both transverse and longitudinal; these are principally noticeable, first, as forming a transverse band before the orbicular, and this band is interrupted by a pale zig-zag line; and secondly, occupying the space between the discoidal spots, but connected with this is a cloud on the hind margin below the reniform; the usual discoidal spots are singularly distorted and divided, each appearing as an assemblage of four or five squarish black spots; on the hind margin is a row of eight black spots: the hind wings are pale gray, slightly suffused with saffron, and also slightly clouded towards the fringe which is pale: the head is adorned with two pale transverse lines before the antennæ; the crown, eyes, and collar are almost black; then follows a band of almost pearly whiteness; the body is silvery-gray with a medio-dorsal series of small dark crests.

The head of the CATERPILLAR is narrower than the second segment; it is somewhat triangular; the body is rather short and obese with the segmental divisions clearly defined; the colour of the head, and also of the second segment is dull pale reddish-gray; the ground-colour exhibited chiefly at the incisions of

the segments is green: the figure in Boisduval's "Collection des Chenilles," has a purple-brown back interrupted by eight whitish dots on each segment, and three or more oblique white lines; there appears to be rather an unusual number of bristle-like hairs: the ventral surface is green with many longitudinal streaks; it is found from July to the end of September feeding on the common wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*), and its mixed colours so exactly correspond with those of the blossoms that it is extremely difficult to detect except after rain, when the plant assumes a more vivid green, which contrasts with the colour of the caterpillar. When full-fed it constructs a tough oval cocoon of mixed silk and earth, and in this changes to a CHRYSALIS of a yellowish-green colour with a brown case inclosing the legs.

The moth, according to Boisduval, appears in June and September, according to Guenée and Mr. Reading, in July. In this country it seems confined to the southern counties of England, particularly Cornwall. Mr. Reading says: "For this rare and very distinct insect there are in Cornwall and Devon three widely separated districts in which it is found. In 1855-6 the caterpillar was found near Wembury feeding on wormwood; Dr. Cocks records it as occurring at Falmouth; and Mr. Dorville, by cultivating the food-plant, has been able to procure the insect at Alphington, near Exeter." Mr. Dale has taken it in Dorsetshire, and Mr. Harpur Crewe in Berkshire. (The scientific name is *Cucullia Absinthii*.)



674. The Chamomile Shark (*Cucullia Chamomillæ*).

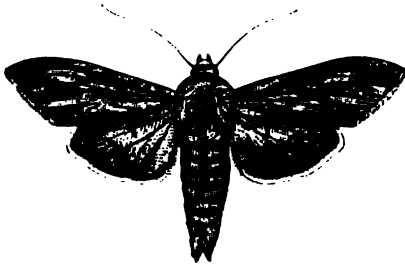
674. THE CHAMOMILE SHARK.—The palpi form a conspicuous tuft beneath the head, and from this the tips of the terminal joints slightly

project; the antennæ are simple in both sexes; the wings are narrow, nearly straight on the costa, but curved and pointed at the tip; their colour is smoky-gray with a very sharply-defined but slender line from the base to the middle of the wing; the wing-rays are also dark, and opposite the extremity of each is a corresponding black line in the fringe: the hind wings are gray-brown with paler base and darker wing-rays: the head, thorax, and body are gray, the thorax having a sharp keel-like crest in some specimens projected over the head; the body has three smaller crests each tipped with darker brown.

The egg is laid at the end of April or beginning of May, on the stems of the wild chamomile or feverfew (*Anthemis Cotula*): the young CATERPILLAR emerges at the end of May or during the first week in June: when first hatched it is light green, and is generally to be found coiled round the unexpanded flower-bud; it grows with great rapidity, and scarcely three weeks elapse from its being found in this diminutive state to its acquiring its full size, which is generally at the end of June, although stragglers may be occasionally found as late as the third week in July; from the 12th to the 20th of June may, however, be regarded as the best season for collecting these caterpillars: they are extremely partial to waste places, such as shipwrights' yards and amongst old timber, and are very local, often occurring abundantly in one spot, and being entirely absent from another apparently similar. They do not hide during the day, as is so frequently the case with the larvæ of Noctuas, but bask in the sunshine, and continue feeding, more especially on the flowers of their food-plant, amongst which they make great havoc. When full-fed the head is rather narrower than the second segment; the body is uniformly cylindrical and somewhat shining; the twelfth segment has its dorsal surface prominent, yet scarcely elevated above the plane of the back: the colour both of head and body is either pale olive-green or pale pinkish-brown; in either case the body is adorned with six nearly equidistant wavy stripes of the same colour, but of a darker

shade: these waved stripes are invariably bordered throughout by a delicate waved marginal line of a still darker hue, and are also intersected on each segment by a transverse interrupted band, in which reddish-pink is the predominant colour: the ventral surface, legs, and claspers are less variegated, having a dull homogeneous tint of obscure pink and green. When full-fed the caterpillar buries itself very deep in the earth or rubbish, and forms a tough cocoon, in which particles of earth or sand, or even fragments of leaves or little sticks, are intermixed and interwoven: sometimes when a considerable number of these caterpillars have been confined together, they will bury themselves in company, and their cocoons will be connected together, adhering after the fashion of a bunch of grapes.

The moth appears on the wing in April and May; it is generally but not plentifully distributed in our English and Irish counties. Mr. Reading says: "The caterpillar in Cornwall and Devonshire is found abundantly on *Pyrethrum inodorum* and *maritimum*, but not in *Anthemis* or *Matricaria*." (The scientific name is *Cucullia Chamomillæ*.)



675. The Shark (*Cucullia umbratica*).

675. THE SHARK.—The pulpi form a conspicuous tuft beneath the head, the tips of the terminal joints being scarcely perceptible; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are narrow, nearly straight on the costa, but slightly arched towards the tip; their colour is smoky-gray with a slender but very distinct black line from the middle of the base to the middle of the wing; the wing-rays are also black, but I find that the dark

colour is not continued into the fringe: the hind wings are smoky-gray, with the wing-rays darker and the base paler: the head is smoky-black, the thorax is gray and crested, the body is smoky-gray and scarcely crested.

The egg is laid on the leaves of lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*), and on several species of sowthistle (*Sonchus arvensis*, *S. oleraceus*, and *S. palustris*), in June and July, and the CATERPILLAR, which emerges in July, devours the leaves of these species, as well as those of the garden lettuce, sometimes doing great injury to the latter: it eats only by night, and secretes itself by day under those lower leaves which lie prostrate on the ground, or are so bent over as to afford perfect concealment. When full-fed it may be readily found in this situation, reposing in a straight position on the under surface of a leaf, with its back downwards; when annoyed it falls from its food-plant, and twists its head right and left in an angry manner, sometimes stretching it out in a leech-like fashion; but I have not observed it feign death or roll in a ring. The head is considerably narrower than the body: the body is cylindrical, and of nearly uniform size throughout, the dorsal surface being transversely wrinkled and delicately shagreened. The colour of the head is black, but not shining; the body dark brown or nearly black, delicately reticulated with pale smoke-colour, the reticulations being depressed, the darker warts raised; the dorsal surface of the second segment is darker than the rest, and its margin is adorned with seven orange spots, which appear somewhat as the anterior extremities of stripes which have become almost obsolete, but are to be traced along the back and in the region of the spiracles, and three of which appear conspicuously on the twelfth segment, and converge at the extremity of the anal flap; the ventral surface is paler than the dorsal; the legs are black and shining; the claspers black at the base and white at the extremities, their hooks black. The CHRYSALIS is subterranean.

The moth appears on the wing in June, and may frequently be observed resting on park palings, which it exactly resembles in colour.

It is generally distributed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Cucullia umbratica*.)



676. The Bordered Sallow (*Heliothis marginatus*).

676. THE BORDERED SALLOW.—The palpi are slightly porrected and ascending, the tips are incurved on approaching the summit; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are ample, straight on the costa and pointed at the tip; their colour is orange-brown with a broad purplish hind-marginal band; the discoidal spots have a slender but distinct circumscription of darker brown, and there are six transverse lines; the first very short and close to the base; the second zigzag and before the orbicular; the third elbowed and beyond the orbicular; the fourth oblique and beyond the reniform; the fifth zigzag and intersecting the purple hind-marginal band; the sixth on the margin: the hind wings are cloudy at the base with a smoke-coloured discoidal spot, then ochreous with a brown smoky hind-marginal band and a pale fringe: the head and thorax are rich orange-brown, the body testaceous-brown.

The CATERPILLAR feeds on the common rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*), and is full-fed towards the end of August, when it rests with the anterior segments slightly elevated and arched, and the head tucked in, the attitude being somewhat Sphinx-like; when annoyed it falls off its food-plant, rolling itself in a ring and feigning death; in confinement, like so many other caterpillars, it feeds greedily on knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). The head is porrected in crawling and narrower than the second segment, into which it is partially received: the body is almost uniformly cylindrical, but has the twelfth and thirteenth segments rather attenuated and depressed; the skin is densely covered with a velvety

pile of very short bristles, intermixed with longer hairs. The colour of the head is pale apple-green and shining; of the body dull apple-green, the dorsal darker than the ventral surface, and sprinkled with white spots, certain of which form four longitudinal series; it also has numerous black dots, each of which culminates in an acute point; these black dots are particularly crowded along each lateral margin of the dorsal surface: the dorsal surface is bounded by a narrow white lateral stripe, extending from the head to the anal claspers; on the upper margin of this are seated the spiracles, which are nearly circular, of a testaceous-brown colour, and surrounded by a black ring: the inferior margin of the white lateral stripe is shaded off into green; the ventral surface is spotted with white.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and June, and seems to be widely distributed in our English counties, from Cornwall to the Lake District. It seems particularly common in Cornwall and Devonshire, the caterpillar having been found in great abundance on the rest-harrow. Mr. Douglas Robinson reports it from Scotland, but we have at present no record for Ireland. (The scientific name is *Heliothis marginatus*.)



677. The Bordered Straw (*Heliothis peltiger*).

677. THE BORDERED STRAW.—The palpi are porrected and connivant at the tips, which are almost without scales; the antennæ are almost simple, and very slender in both sexes: the fore wings are ample, almost straight on the costa, produced and rather pointed at the tip; their colour is ochreous gray; the orbicular is absent; the reniform is smoky-black, and connected with the costal margin by a blotch of somewhat similar colour; near the apex is another darkish blotch on the costa,

which forms the commencement of a dark transverse line parallel with the hind margin; there is also a small black spot near the anal angle; the hind wings are very pale, with a crescentic discoidal spot and a broad smoky hind margin, which contains a pale median blotch: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the fore wings.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a perfectly straight position on the leaves, especially selecting the ribs, of the common henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*); it eats both the leaves and ribs, and some of the smaller caterpillars bury themselves in excavations which they make in the latter; they roll themselves in a lax ring when annoyed. The head is narrower and smaller than the second segment, in which it is partially concealed; the segmental divisions are strongly marked, and each has four dorsal and four lateral warts, each wart emitting a rather long bristle, so that every segment has twelve of these bristles, which being white are rather conspicuous; there are other smaller bristles on the belly; with these exceptions the body is uniformly cylindrical; there are ten claspers, fully and uniformly developed; the colour of the head and body is pale dull green, sprinkled with white dots, and having three darker dorsal stripes not very distinctly pronounced; after the last change a tawny patch occupies the dorsal area of each segment, near the extreme margin of which are situated the spiracles, which are white surrounded by a slender black ring, and this again by a whitish ring: the legs and claspers are nearly concolorous with the body, but more transparent.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and is very uncertain in its occurrence. Of this species Mr. Reading says:—"More frequent on the coast than inland. Has a wide range coastwise in the two westernmost counties. So uncertain, however, are the seasons of its occurrence, that it might with propriety be termed either very common or very rare. In the years 1853 and 4 the caterpillars of this insect were found in great abundance in most of the bays that skirt the coast from Looe Island to Berryhead—many patches of *Ononis*, var. *Spinosa*, covering an area of not more than

two feet superficial, yielding as many as 300 caterpillars. More than two thousand were collected, and many left, in all likelihood to the number of thousands. It appeared thus plentifully during the two seasons mentioned; but since those periods the insect, in any stage, has not been observed in numbers that would warrant its being considered common. Indeed, throughout whole seasons not one specimen falls to the share of even the industrious lepidopterist. The caterpillars vary considerably in colour. As many variations are to be seen in this as are met with in its congener *H. marginatus*. The two forms described below are those usually found.

"No. 1.—Deep green, scattered short bristly hairs; dorsal, sub-dorsal, longitudinal, and transverse lines deeper; spiracles, spiracular line, and scattered spots, white.

"No. 2.—Same markings as in No. 1; but the whole ground-colour is chromish-red, inclining to pink.

"The caterpillar of No. 2 is found feeding upon the bright petals of *Ononis spinosa*, the hue of which is shed through the transparent skin of the caterpillar, whilst No. 2 feeds on the leaves and seeds of one or more of its food-plants. The food-plants of the caterpillar are: *Ononis spinosa* and *arvensis* (merely two forms of one species; occurs commonly along the coast as well as inland); *Arenaria rubra*, a common rock-plant; *Hyoscyamus niger*, Whitsand-cliffs; *Pyrethrum inodorum* and *maritimum* (both being forms of one plant); common on the coast and near thereto—caterpillars feed on the anthers of this plant, like those of *Polia serena* on a similar part of a *Sonchus*. The caterpillars on *Pyrethrum* are yellowish-green, the yellow anthers imparting some of the colouring matter, with which they are charged, to the caterpillar; whilst the pollen gives a stronger tinge of the same to the external covering, by adhering to the hairs of the insect. Full-grown caterpillars are found in the beginning of August, but partially-grown are to be obtained from as early as May.

"The moth flies in September, and in spring and summer, not double-brooded, but semi-

brooded twice a year; one portion coming forth soon after the completion of the chrysalis condition, and the other portion, or part of it, remaining in the chrysalis state till the next season; whilst sometimes it happens that a few keep to the chrysalis covering for one, two, and even three years."

This species has also occurred in the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, Dorset, Hants, Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Cambridge, and Cheshire, and in Wales. (The scientific name is *Heliothis pelliger*.)



678. The Scarce-Bordered Straw (*Heliothis armiger*).

678. THE SCARCE-BORDERED STRAW.—The palpi are porrected and connivent, the terminal joint almost naked; the antennæ are simple, or nearly so; the fore wings are straight on the costa, produced, and almost pointed at the tip; their colour is dingy ochreous-brown, the orbicular being visible as a small dot, the reniform conspicuous and dark brown; there is a transverse narrow band of dingy brown parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are paler, with a crescentic discoidal spot and a broadish smoke-coloured hind-marginal band, interrupted by a median paler blotch: the head, thorax, and body are dingy brown.

The CATERPILLAR has a smooth and shining porrected head, about equal in width to the second segment of the body, which is rather slender, cylindrical, attenuated behind, and sparingly covered with scattered hairs; the colour of the head is smoky brown, as also that of the second segment of the body, which is covered by a leathery plate; the general colour of the body is dingy brown, with a medio-dorsal stripe darker brown; there is a yellow lateral line which includes the spiracles, which are black, and encircled first with a yellowish, and then with a black ring, both of them very delicate; between the medio-dorsal

and spiracular stripes the body is pale greenish-brown, with numerous slender streaks both paler and darker than the ground-colour, and on each segment are two wart-like dots. I have never possessed this caterpillar, and have been obliged to describe it from continental figures.

A local and very uncertain species, the moth flies generally by day, in September and October, but also comes to sugar; it has been taken at Hoe, Plymouth, Teignmouth, Alphington, near Exeter, Barnstable, &c., in Devonshire; also in Somerset, Dorset, Hampshire, Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Cambridge, and, according to Mr. Stainton, in the Lake District; but I think not in Scotland or Ireland. (The scientific name is *Heliothis armiger*.)

Obs.—This insect is truly cosmopolitan. I have seen specimens from the United States, South America, and almost every part of continental Europe; and to-day Mr. Bond has shown me others from Australia and India. Dr. Horsfield records it as an inhabitant of Java, and figures the caterpillar and chrysalis. The caterpillar is supposed by many to be the army-worm so destructive in the United States to the cotton crop; but this is a matter of grave doubt, and I would particularly refer the reader to papers by Mr. Birchall and Mr. Müller on this subject, at pp. 166 and 213 of the third volume of the *Entomologist*.



679. The Marbled Clover (*Heliothis dipsaceus*).

679. THE MARBLED CLOVER.—The palpi are decidedly porrected and slightly ascending, the tips pointed; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings have the costal margin almost straight, the tip scarcely pointed, and the hind margin oblique; their colour is dingy pale olive-brown; the orbicular is a mere spot; the reniform is large and conspicuous, and forms part of an indistinct and

sometimes interrupted median transverse band; half way between this and the hind margin is a second band still less distinct and paler; on the hind margin is a series of dark dots: the hind wings are very pale ochreous-white with a large black discoidal spot and a broad black hind-marginal band which is interrupted by a pale ochreous spot about the middle; the fringe is pale: the head, thorax, and body are of the same colour as the fore wings.

The CATERPILLAR is described by Guenée as straw-colour, strongly striated with reddish-brown, and having a broad continuous medio-dorsal stripe of a violet-brown colour; the spiracular stripe is concolorous and margined below with brown: on every segment there is a broad transverse reddish spot which reaches from one spiracular stripe to the other; the spiracles are black; the head is very pale, the crown covered with black dots: it feeds on a great number of low-growing plants, especially the common yellow snapdragon (*Linaria vulgaris*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and has been taken in Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Suffolk, and also, it is said, in Yorkshire. (The scientific name is *Heliothis dipsaceus*.)



680. The Broad-bordered White Underwing (*Anarta melanopa*).

680. THE BROAD-BORDERED WHITE UNDERWING.—The palpi are porrected and clothed with bristle-like scales, the terminal joint having the same character; the antennæ are slender and simple in both sexes: the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, produced at the tip, and obliquely convex on the hind margin; their colour is smoky gray, clouded, and transversely lined with black; the discoidal spots are inconspicuous, but still readily to be traced; the fringe is spotted black and white: the hind wings have a broad band of smoky black on the hind and

inner margins, and a black crescentic discoidal spot; the median disk and fringe are white: the head, thorax, and body are smoky black, the last a little varied with gray.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and so far as Great Britain is concerned, it was first discovered by Mr. Hewitson, in the Shetland Islands, and subsequently by Mr. Weaver, at Rannoch, in Perthshire. (The scientific name is *Anarta melanopa*.)



681.—The Small Dark Yellow Underwing (*Anarta cordigera*).

681. THE SMALL DARK YELLOW UNDERWING.—The palpi are porrected and rather conspicuous, the second joint is clothed with bristly scales but is very slender at the base, the terminal joint is also very scaly; the antennæ are simple in both sexes; the fore wings are straight on the costa and blunt at the tip, their colour is smoky black; the reniform is white and very conspicuous, the orbicular obsolete; there are two slender zig-zag gray lines, one before the usual site of the orbicular, the other beyond the reniform; the fringe is spotted with black and white; the hind wings are yellow, with a black marginal band and a white fringe; the head is black, the thorax black, with two minute discoidal white dots, and a larger one in the situation of the scutellum; the body is black and hirsute.

The CATERPILLAR is reddish-ochreous; the medio-dorsal stripe is brownish-ochreous, with an oblique brownish streak meeting it on each segment; the spiracular line is whitish anteriorly, the spots and spiracles are white (*Hüb*). It feeds on *Vaccinium*. (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., 293.)

The MOTH appears on the wing in May, and, so far as Great Britain is concerned, has only been taken at Rannoch, in Perthshire. (The scientific name is *Anarta cordigera*.)



The Beautiful Yellow Underwing (*Anarta Myrtilli*).

2. THE BEAUTIFUL YELLOW UNDERWING.

The palpi are rather porrected and rough with bristle-like scales; the antennæ are equal in both sexes: the fore wings are white with a black line on the costa, and produced but slightly pointed at the tip; their colour is a red-brown with a very conspicuous and a small triangular median white spot, this usually projects an acutely wedge-shaped process towards the base of the wing; there are several transverse gray lines either waved or straight: the hind wings are bright yellow at the base and have a broad black hind-marginal band: the head and thorax are of the same colour as the fore wings; the body smoky black, delicately ringed with gray.

THE CATERPILLAR, when full-fed, rests with the second, third, and fourth pairs of ventral legs, as well as the anal claspers, firmly attached to the food-plant, the anterior part of the body raised, and the head bent under the tail-like; the first pair of claspers are free: when disturbed it falls from its support and rolls into a compact ring, but does not long retain that position, soon unrolling itself and crawling with considerable activity. The head is of the same width as the second segment, the cheeks rounded, the antennæ not conspicuously notched, the whole very glabrous, yet emitting several bristles: the body is uniformly cylindrical. The colour of the head is pale transparent yellow, with a number of dark brown dots; the third segment of the body has a dull green tinge: occupying its entire dorsal surface; the

remainder of the body is olive-green, decorated with numerous pale markings; there is a medio-dorsal series of eleven spots, all of them guttiform or elongate-oval; on each side is a series of eleven spots, almost semicircular, but not perfectly so, and each of these is divided at the junction of the segments; there is still another series in the region of the spiracles, and these are more united, forming a zigzag line; the spiracles themselves are white; each is surrounded by a black ring; the ventral surface has a chain-like series of pale markings, extending to all the segments except the second, third, fourth, and thirteenth: the legs and claspers are of the ground-colour, but each has a pale streak at the base, and on all parts of the body are numerous smaller markings, intervening between those I have described: these various markings are far from constant in form, number, or colour; their ordinary colour is an impure white, but sometimes they are pure white, and sometimes tinged with yellow; in one specimen I find the lateral series alternately pure white and dingy white; the dorsal area also varies in tint, bright green, olive-green, olive-brown, and bottle-green; and the lateral ornamentation is sometimes varied with a darker ground-colour, encroaching on and almost eclipsing the paler markings. It feeds on heath (*Erica vulgaris*), and when full-fed spins a cocoon on the surface of the earth, mixing grains of sand with its silk.

The moth appears on the wing in June, and is common on the heaths of most of our southern and south-eastern counties; Mr. Reading says it is local and scarce in Cornwall and Devonshire, but he gives several localities where it has been taken, as Bickleigh Down; Brent-hill, near Tavistock; St. Clear Down, Falmouth, Torquay, and Haldon. Tracing its progress northwards it seems to occur here and there in all the north-English and Scotch counties, and Mr. Birchall says it is generally distributed and common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Anarta Myrtilli*.)

Obs. The upper figure represents the insect in its natural position when at rest.



683. The Small Yellow Underwing (*Heliodes Arbuti*).

683. THE SMALL YELLOW UNDERWING.—The palpi are rarely porrected beyond the frontal tuft; the antennæ are slender and simple in both sexes: the fore wings are rather ample, they have a nearly straight costal margin and a pointed, but not acutely pointed, tip; their colour is rich mahogany-brown sprinkled with a few white scales, and having a median as well as a hind-marginal darker shade; the fringe is black at the two extremities and in the middle, the rest being rich orange-colour: the hind wings are black with a median transverse deep yellow blotch and a pale fringe: the head and thorax are dark brown; the body is very slender and smoky black, with narrow gray belts.

The CATERPILLAR is described by Guenée as having a pale green or gray-green head, body, and legs; the medio-dorsal stripe deeper green and bordered on both sides with white, the sub-dorsal stripe lighter, and the spiracular stripe white, bordered above with darker green or gray. It feeds on field chickweed (*Cerastium arvense*), and changes to a CHRYSALIS on the surface of the earth.

The MOTH appears on the wing in May and June; it is generally distributed in Great Britain, being very abundant in Cornwall, not uncommon in Devonshire, and so on eastwards and northwards, even extending into Scotland, but I cannot learn that it has ever been observed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Heliodes Arbuti*.)

Obs. Engramelle, who calls this little insect *La Polynome*, represents a variety with the hind wings white, a very unusual circumstance; it is very little subject to variation. It is the *Heliaca* of the Vienna Catalogue, *Fasciola* of Esper, *Domestica* of the Naturforscher, and *Policula* of others; so that Engramelle's French name is very appropriate.



684. The Spotted Sulphur (*Agrophila sulphuralis*).

684. THE SPOTTED SULPHUR.—The palpi are decidedly porrected, very sharp-pointed, and moderately distant from each other; the antennæ are very slender and alike in both sexes; the fore wings are very nearly straight on the costa and scarcely pointed at the tip; their colour is sulphur-yellow, with two transverse black bars parallel with the hind margin, two longitudinal black stripes parallel with the inner margin, and five black spots in the area enclosed between the inner black bar, which is often interrupted or broken up into spots, and the upper black stripe: I find no trace of the discoïd spots; the fringe is black, slightly interrupted at the costal end with whitish-yellow; the hind wings are smoky black; the face is yellow, the crown of the head black; the thorax is black on the median disk, yellow on the sides; the body is belted with black and yellow, but neither colour very bright.

The following particulars of the CATERPILLAR have been kindly handed me by Mr. Hellins, at the request of Mr. Brown, of Cambridge, who procured him the eggs:—"Unfortunately, only one egg reached me uninjured, and the solitary caterpillar died when it seemed just about to change; it was hatched June 25th and died August 15th. The food which I gave it, and which it seemed to eat readily, was the field bindweed (*convolvulus arvensis*), and for the first half of its life two small shoots, bearing five or six little leaves, sufficed it both for food and resting place. When first hatched it was of a dingy gray colour, with four black transverse humps on as many of the middle segments; but at each moult these humps became less and less prominent,

until they disappeared entirely. When full-grown, the caterpillar is about an inch long, cylindrical, and having the segmental divisions deeply indented; the claspers are six in number, four ventral and two anal; the body is thickest at the fourth segment, and when at rest is usually bent in a curve from the middle. The colour is a rich chocolate-brown; the medio-dorsal stripe is rather darker, but edged with very fine paler lines; the sub-dorsal stripe is also darker, but very faintly marked; the spiracular stripe is broad, of a pale yellow, with a fine brown thread running through it; after the last moult there are some deep yellow and orange spots in it also, but these soon disappear, as do the usual dorsal dots, which at first are black and plainly visible."

The moth appears on the wing in June, but has only been taken in three of our English counties, and neither in Wales, Scotland, nor Ireland; the localities are in Cambridgeshire, near Thetford in Norfolk, and near Brandon in Suffolk. (The scientific name is *Agrophila sulphuralis*.)



685. The Pale-shoulder (*Acontia albicollis*).

685. THE PALE-SHOULDER.—The palpi are porrected, approximate, small, and very inconspicuous, the terminal conical joints just appearing beneath the frontal tuft; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are straight on the costa, and rounded at the tip, they are creamy-white at the base, and have a square creamy-white spot on the costa, rather beyond the middle; the basal white area has a black dot near the base of the wing, and a curved line above it, reminding one of an eye and eyebrow; the remainder of the wing is rich purple-brown, mottled and marbled with various shades and tints, and having three

white crescents near the anal angle; the fringe is long, the apical half brown, the lower half white: the hind wings have the basal area brown, this colour projecting three differently-shaped lobes into the median area, which is creamy-white, the hind margin is occupied by a broad brown band, the fringe is long and white: the head, thorax, and body are white, the head and neck having the faintest tinge of brown.

According to M. Guenée "The caterpillars of the genus *Acontia* possess but two pairs of claspers; they are very long and very slender, but rather incrassated towards the posterior extremity; they are smooth, but the dorsal dots or tubercles are very visible, and each is surmounted by a hair: they feed on low plants, and turn to chrysalids in small earthen cocoons."

The moth on the continent appears in July, flying in the sunshine. I possess one specimen supposed to be British, but know nothing of date or locality. (The scientific name is *Acontia albicollis*.)



686. The Four-spotted (*Dysthymia luctuosa*).

686. THE FOUR-SPOTTED.—The palpi are rather long and very slender, the terminal joint being very fine-pointed; the antennæ are simple in both sexes: the fore wings are broad and ample, the costal margin very straight; their colour is nearly black but slightly marbled with other shades; the orbicular is not to be traced; the reniform, on the contrary, is very large and conspicuous, and it

is either chalky-white or rosy-red, and at its upper or costal extremity it actually touches the costa, and has, moreover, a little lobe each side of its costal extremity, which also touches the costa: the hind wings are black with a white median band, which is very various in size and form, and is sometimes interrupted in the middle; on the hind margin is a small white spot, and the fringe is white with a black spot in the middle.

The eggs are laid in May, or early in June, on the climbing stems and flower-buds of the common bind-weed, and the young caterpillars emerge in about ten or twelve days: the head is then much larger in proportion to the body than in more advanced life, but not so large as is generally the case in infant caterpillars: both the head and body are furnished with a considerable number of hairs, which are far more conspicuous at this early period than a week or ten days later: the body is of nearly equal substance throughout, and the sides are nearly parallel: they feed almost entirely by night, and principally on the unexpanded flower-buds of the bind-weed, hiding themselves by day near the surface of the ground, and remaining motionless during daylight. The full-grown caterpillar rests in a perfectly straight position, so far as the sinuosities of the plant will allow, on the slender stems of the common field bind-weed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), the legs holding the stem slightly, but the claspers being more firmly attached, except the anal pair, which are stretched out behind: when annoyed it falls to the ground, rolled in a lax and imperfect ring, the head turned on one side: the head is exerted and prorected; it is of almost exactly the same width as the second segment, and emits a considerable number of straight hairs: the body is elongate and rather slender; it is attenuated towards the anal extremity; on the second segment is a glabrous shining plate of a semicircular figure, the convex side being posterior; the remaining segments are distinctly marked, and each is slightly swollen in the middle. The colour of the head is pale rather shining brown, with eight irregular longitudinal series of amorphous spots; the

plate on the second segment is dingy brown, intersected by three paler stripes; the dorsal area of the body is striped with brown of two shades, there being three pale and four darker stripes; the paler stripes are medio-dorsal and lateral, the darker stripes alternating with them, and each darker stripe having in each segment a paler wart-like spot, which emits a hair; the lower dark stripe on each side is compound or composed of several minor stripes; the ventral is decidedly paler than the dorsal area, and the division between the two is abrupt and clearly defined; there is a medio-ventral series of black spots, connected by a slender and indistinct stripe of the same colour; the black spots are most conspicuous on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth segments: the legs are rather long, pale, semi-transparent brown, with black rings; the claspers are nearly concolorous with the ventral area. These caterpillars, which were full-fed on the 14th of June, went down to undergo pupation on or under the surface of the earth.

The moth appears on the wing in May, June, August, and September. It has been taken in the utmost profusion by Dr. Battersby, in Torquay, and subsequently by all collectors who have visited the locality; also near Exmouth by Dr. Jordan, in Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Brighton and Lewes, in Sussex, and near Gravesend, in Kent. (The scientific name is *Dythymia luctuosa*.)

Obs. 1.—The caterpillars of the genus *Acontia*, with which this species has usually been associated, have only six claspers, four of them ventral and two anal, whereas *Luctuosa* has invariably ten, eight of them ventral and two anal: this extraordinary discrepancy was pointed out by M. Guenée, who did not, however, consider it desirable to separate the species generically: I think I have no choice but to propose a new generic name for *Luctuosa*.

Obs. 2.—I am indebted to Mr. Vaughan for the loan of the beautiful variety represented in the lower figure.



687. The Rosy Marbled (*Erasia venustula*).

687. THE ROSY MARBLED.—The palpi are porrected, extending very considerably in front of the head, the second joint is very sparingly clothed with scales, the terminal joint sharp-pointed and almost entirely naked; the antennæ are very slender and simple in both sexes; the habit of the insect is that of a *Tortrix*; the costal margin of the fore wings is curved, more especially at the base; their colour is creamy-gray, with a delicate rosy tint on the basal portion of the costal area. I find no trace of the orbicular; the reniform is present, its median area being light brown, and the circumscription of its minor lower border white; a waved transverse white line crosses the wing beyond the reniform; the hind margin has a broad and somewhat triangular brown blotch; in the middle of the inner margin is another large and somewhat triangular brown blotch; this latter is bordered with white and also intersected by a white line near its basal extremity: the hind wings are pale dingy brown: the head, collar, and disk of the thorax are brown, the sides and hind part of thorax almost white; the body is gray.

The CATERPILLAR when annoyed falls from its food-plant but does not roll itself in a ring or feign death, being apparently satisfied with the natural protection afforded by its colour, for it is almost impossible to distinguish it on the ground and among the grass: the head is narrower than the second segment, prone and shining: the body is smooth and velvety, the fourth and fifth segments considerably incrassated; the segments exhibit a decided continuity, the interstices between them being difficult to perceive: the colour of both head and body is purplish-brown, with a paler medio-dorsal stripe, which is indistinct throughout, and nearly obliterated on the third and fourth segments, and there is a

roundish spot of the same pale colour on each side of the fifth segment: it feeds on the yellow blossoms of the trailing tormentil (*Tormentilla reptans*) and when full-fed, about the end of August, it conceals itself at the roots of the plant, or the short grasses among which the plant grows in the sides of forest roads, and there spinning a slight cocoon changes to a smooth brown CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears on the wing at the end of June and during July. As far as regards Great Britain, it has only been found in Epping Forest, where it was discovered many years back by Mr. Doubleday. (The scientific name is *Erasia venustula*.)

Obs. I think that neither Treitschke nor any subsequent author can have really been acquainted with the caterpillar of this species: my description is from the life, the specimens described having been kindly presented to me for that purpose by Mr. C. J. Biggs.



688. The Marbled White-spot (*Erasia fuscula*).

688. THE MARBLED WHITE-SPOT.—The palpi are porrected, rather long, very slender, and sharp-pointed; the antennæ are slender and alike in both sexes: the fore wings are rather arched on the costal margin; their colour is dark marbled bistre-brown; the anal angle is occupied by a large white blotch, which is shaded with pale brown as it approaches the hind margin; the reniform and orbicular are distinctly outlined in white, the median area being brown; the fringe is spotted: the hind wings are dingy gray-brown: the head and thorax are brown; the body is gray-brown and crested, the crest on the fourth and fifth segments being prominent; all the crests are tipped with brown.

I have not seen the CATERPILLAR of *Erasia fuscula*, but M. Guénée describes it as of a yellowish-gray colour, with a broad brown continuous medio-dorsal stripe, a narrow black

and interrupted sub-dorsal stripe, and a spiracular stripe of the ground-colour between two shades of a brick-red colour; the head is concolorous with the body, and has two black spots; the legs are reddish: it feeds in August and September on different species of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*, &c.)

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July, and seems common in Cornwall and Devonshire, and also in Monk's wood among brambles; it is occasionally found by Mr. Doubleday at Epping among brambles in dry situations. Mr. Birchall informs us of this species, also *Bankia argentula* and *Hydrelia unca*, that they occur in profusion at Killarney, in Ireland; he says: "Anyone who has traversed the bogs of the county Kerry in the early part of June, will not soon forget the astonishing numbers of these three insects, which rise around him as he pushes his way through the thick growth of sweet-gale (*Myrica gale*).



689. The Silver-barred (*Bankia argentula*).

689. THE SILVER-BARRED.—The palpi are porrected, rather long, very slender, and sharp-pointed; the antennæ are slightly pubescent in both sexes: the fore wings are slightly arched on the costa, and sharply so at the base; their colour is olive-green with two white bars; the first commences near the middle of the inner margin, and ascends obliquely to the costal margin near its base, it then proceeds along the costa until it touches the thorax, and then curving downwards ceases on the inner margin near its base; the second white bar commences near the anal angle and ascends obliquely to near the middle of the costal margin; just beyond its middle

this bar projects a lobe towards the base of the wing; there is an oblique white line near the tip of the wing, and a double whitish band on the hind margin: the hind wings are gray the head is olive-green sprinkled with white scales; the collar olive-green in front, white behind; the body is gray and slightly crested, its shape is linear, and its extremity tufted in the male; it is stouter, porrected, and pointed in the female.

The CATERPILLAR, according to Guenée, is green, the dorsal area and the incisions of the segments being a little darker; there are two lateral stripes of a yellowish-white, both of them surmounted and bordered with dark green: the head and legs are also green: it feeds on grasses. The CHRYSALIS is short and enclosed in a small oval cocoon on the surface of the earth.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been taken in profusion at Killarney. Mr. Stainton also gives Beachamwell, in Norfolk, and Whittlesea Mere, in Cambridgeshire, as localities where it has occurred. (The scientific name is *Bankia argentula*.)



690. The Silver Hook (*Hydrelia unca*).

690. THE SILVER HOOK.—The palpi porrected, slender, widely separated, pointed; the antennæ are short, slender very slightly pubescent in both sexes costal margin of the fore wings is straight there is a costal stripe of dove-colour times tinged with ochreous, and this is below by another stripe almost white the disk of the wing is wood-brown, except the reniform, which is of the same colour as the sub-marginal stripe, of which to form an oblique projecting lobe; marginal band is most delicately marked with different shades of brown, the extreme outer borders of this

pure white: the hind wings are dingy gray-brown: the head, thorax, and body are grayish dove-colour.

The CATERPILLAR, according to Treitschke, is very similar to that of *Bankia argentula*; it is slender and of a green colour, with a white lateral stripe.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June; it is common in Cornwall, and Mr. Reading says: "It is most plentiful on Dartmoor, in Devonshire, but the nature of the place precludes one from obtaining it easily;" it has also been taken in Somersetshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Yorkshire, and the Lake District: it absolutely swarms in the neighbourhood of Killarney, in Ireland, but I think has not occurred in Scotland. (The scientific name is *Hydrelia unca*.)



691. The Purple Marbled (*Micra ostrina*).

691. THE PURPLE MARBLED.—The palpi are porrected, ascending, and curved, the terminal joint being slender, distinct, and pointed; the antennæ have a very short and fine pubescence in the male, in the female they are quite simple; the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa and pointed at the tip; their colour is nearly white; there is an oblique median orange band, and beyond this an oblique and rather wide hind-marginal band generally intersected by a waved white line; the fringe is pale brown: the hind wings are rather small and almost white, with two or three pale brown transverse bars; the fringe is almost white: the head and thorax have the mixed colours of the fore wings; the body is almost white.

The CATERPILLARS of the genus *Micra* have only six claspers; they have a small head and a rather stout body, attenuated at both extremities; they are supposed to feed on the stems of low-growing plants, especially towards the ends; the CHRYSALIDS are short with prominent segments, and are enclosed in lax oval

cocoons spun among the leaves of the food-plant.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been taken in one English and one Welsh county only, Devonshire and Glamorganshire. Mr. Reading records the capture of a specimen at Torquay, by Miss Battersby, and Mr. Stainton says one specimen was taken at Bideford, in June, 1825. The Welsh locality is thus recorded in the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine* by Mr. Llewelyn: "It was in the month of July, a few years since, that I captured, on the sand hills at Pembrey, South Wales, a pretty little insect whose identity I have, until lately, been utterly unable to establish. The spot at which I secured it was rather barren and sandy, in a sheltered situation; an abundance of dwarf sallow grew in the vicinity, and also, as far as I remember, thistles, bed-straw, wild thyme, and a short kind of grass, from which latter I expect that I disturbed it; at any rate, the insect was flying low over the barren sand when I caught it. The day was showery, with occasional gleams of sunshine, during which *H. Semole* and other butterflies were on the wing, and during one of these gleams I took the insect, and seeing that it was something I did not know, boxed and pinned it at once. The recollection of the capture is very fresh in my mind, owing to the pleasure of the expedition and the difficulty I have had in getting the insect named." (The scientific name is *Micra ostrina*.)

Obs. 1.—The figure is from a specimen kindly lent me by Mr. Bond.

Obs. 2.—My knowledge of this genus and the two supposed species is very slender and derived almost exclusively from books.



692. The Small Marbled (*Micra parva*).

692. THE SMALL MARBLED.—The palpi are porrected, ascending, and curved; the terminal joint is distinct and pointed; the antennæ are

simple: the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa and pointed at the tip; their colour is almost white, with a median oblique pale brown band which is exteriorly bordered with white, and a broad hind-marginal band of the same pale hue, and intersected throughout by a narrow waved white line; there is a black dot just within this white line near its costal extremity, and a second near the apical angle; the fringe is delicately pale brown: the hind wings are white, slightly cloudy at the base, and have a pale brown hind margin: the palpi, head, thorax, and body are almost white.

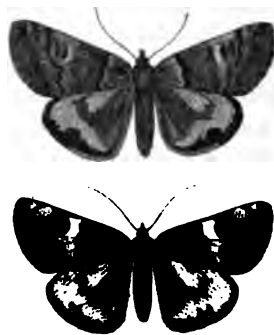
The CATERPILLAR is said by Stainton to feed on the stems of thistle.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June: it was first taken in England, says Mr. Reading, at Teignmouth, in Devonshire, by Dr. Jordan, who secured a specimen when flying about a lamp. In 1858 Dr. Battersby found a good habitat for this species at Torquay, where he obtained examples. (The scientific name is *Micra parva*.)

Obs. 1.—The figure is from a specimen kindly lent me by Mr. Bond.

Obs. 2.—The following paragraph is copied from the *Entomologists' Annual* for 1859. It is written by Dr. Battersby of Torquay: "My daughter having found a specimen of *Micra ostrina* in June, I was induced to go with my children the two following mornings and make a close search along the coast wherever the cliffs are accessible, and having a good many little eyes at work we were fortunate enough to meet with five more; they occurred at three places in an extent of about three miles, and were met with half-way down the cliffs to the water's edge. We found *Micra parva* only in one place, and saw but two specimens, both of which were captured; they as well as *Ostrina* lay very close among the grass and brambles, and when disturbed did not fly more than a yard or two, *Ostrina* settling on the ground, and *Parva* on plants: this was the only difference I observed in their habits; indeed, until I was able to examine both carefully at home, I considered that I had merely taken the two sexes of *Ostrina*. We searched

the cliffs with great care for nearly a week afterwards, but without seeing a trace of more." From the figure which accompanies the notice in the *Annual*, I should have supposed this insect to be the female of *Ostrina*. I observe that M. Guenée regards *Micra parva* as a distinct species, but whether Dr. Battersby's insect belongs to that species or not, we have no evidence. I incline to refer both insects to the *Phytometra minuta* of Haworth, p. 265, No. 30.



693. The Orange Underwing (*Brepbos Parthenias*).

693. THE ORANGE UNDERWING.—The palpi are concealed in a beak-like tuft of hairy scales; the antennæ of the male are thickened and serrated, not pectinated: the wings are ample, the costal margin of the fore wings being straight almost to the tip, and then slightly curved; their colour is reddish-brown, thickly sprinkled with paler scales; about the middle of the costa there is a more or less conspicuous pale blotch, which serves as the commencement of a very indistinct transverse pale median bar; this bar generally includes the reniform; half-way between the bar and the base of the wing are two pale marks on the costa: the hind wings are deep rich orange with a large smoky gray patch occupying the inner margin, and projecting a sharp angle into the very middle of the wing, where it joins the dark discoidal spot: the head, thorax, and body are black-brown and very slender.

The CATERPILLAR has a smooth semi-porrected head, scarcely narrower than the second

t; the body is slightly hairy, rather , and has the back always arched in g, after the manner of a Geometer; h it has eight ventral claspers, it never e two anterior pairs for prehension; nnoyed it does not feign death or roll ng, but falls from its food-plant and oy a thread: the colour of the head is reen, of the body green, with a double or whitish-yellow medio-dorsal stripe,

lateral stripe of the same colour; s also a more conspicuous yellowish below the spiracles, which are black; a the stripes there are two white dots segment. It feeds on birch (*Betula* and when full-fed descends to the , and spinning a slight cocoon either in s of the birch-bark or on the ground, s to a smooth brown CHRYSALIS.

moth appears on the wing with the ight sunny days of March, flying in the e, and has been taken in Sussex, , Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Gloucestershire, rdshire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, York- in the Lake District, and also in d, but I think not in Ireland. (The ic name is *Brephos Parthenias*.)



e Light Orange Underwing (*Brephos notha*).

THE LIGHT ORANGE UNDERWING.—The e concealed in a beak-like tuft of bristly the antennæ of the male are distinctly ted, those of the female simple: all gs are ample, the costal margin of the ings is nearly straight, being slightly only at the tip; their colour is grayish-

brown, with an indistinct paler blotch near the middle of the costal margin, and the entire surface is sprinkled with paler scales: the hind wings are deep rich orange, with a large smoke-coloured blotch on the inner margin, an angle or lobe of which is prolonged into the very middle of the wing, where it joins a discoidal spot of the same colour; the hind margin is also smoke-coloured: the head, thorax, and body are black-brown and very slender.

The CATERPILLAR has a smooth semi-porrected head, almost triangular in shape, and rather narrower than the second segment; the body is rather slender, and always arched in crawling, after the manner of a Geometer, and although it has eight ventral claspers, like the caterpillars of true *Noctua*, it never uses the two anterior pairs for prehension. When annoyed it does not feign death or roll in a ring, but drops from its food-plant, suspended by a thread; the colour of the head is smoky brown, with a darker patch in the middle of each cheek; the body is dull apple-green with four brown spots on the back of the second segment, and a narrow continuous medio-dorsal stripe rather darker than the ground-colour, and rendered more conspicuous by being bordered with very pale green; on each side, in the region of the spiracles, is a broader continuous stripe, almost black; the belly and claspers are green; the legs tinged with brown. It feeds on aspen (*Populus tremula*). The CHRYSALIS is reddish-brown, smooth and shining.

The moth appears on the wing in March and April: it has been taken in Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Berkshire, Suffolk, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and Yorkshire. (The scientific name is *Brephos notha*.)



695. The Light Spectacle (*Abrastola Vrlice*).

695. THE LIGHT SPECTACLE.—The palpi are long and slender, not directly porrected, but obliquely ascending, the second joint is lent,

the terminal straight; the scales on both are short, so much so on the terminal joint as to make it appear almost naked; the antennæ are delicately pubescent but otherwise simple in both sexes: the fore wings are straight along the costa until near the tip, when they are slightly curved and pointed; their colour is inclined to gray both at the base and hind margin, the median area being brown, and being also bounded on both sides by a double transverse line; the discoidal spots are imperfectly outlined in brown, the orbicular is the larger of the two, oblique and reniform; the tip of the wing is dark brown: the hind wings are glossy black-brown, rather paler at the base: the head, thorax, and body are gray-brown; the thorax and body are crested.

The CATERPILLAR never rolls in a ring, but sometimes feigns death and falls off its food-plant when disturbed, assuming a bent posture: it is slender at the anterior extremity—the second, third, and fourth segments being particularly attenuated and stretched out leech-like in crawling; the fifth, sixth, and seventh segments are tumid on the back, but scarcely humped; the eighth, ninth, and tenth segments are rather tumid and very convex on the back; the twelfth segment is humped, and terminates in two sharp short distant points directed backwards; between this bifid hump and the thirteenth segment the body is slightly concave, and the hind claspers are passed under the body in crawling; the prevailing colour is clear pale green, mixed with white-green on the back, and not varied with brown; the clear green forms an interrupted median stripe of shuttle-shaped markings down the back, one on each segment; also, two oblique marks of the same green on each segment, distant in front but approximate behind, and forming something like V-shaped markings pointing backwards; there is a narrow white stripe along the middle of each side on the fifth, sixth, and seventh segments; this is connected by a very distinct white line with the white on the back: it feeds on the stinging-nettle (*Urtica dioica*), and is full-fed in September, when it spins up amongst the leaves.

The MOTH appears on the wing twice in the year, in June and August, and occurs in all our English, Scotch, and Irish counties so far as they have been investigated by entomologists. (The scientific name is *Abrostola Urticae*.)



696. The Dark Spectacle (*Abrostola triplasia*).

696. THE DARK SPECTACLE.—The palpi are long and slender, not directly porrected, but obliquely ascending: the second joint is bent, the terminal joint straight, the scales on both are short, so much so on the terminal joint as to make it appear almost naked; the antennæ are delicately pubescent, otherwise simple in both sexes: the fore wings are straight along the costa, where they are slightly curved and pointed, their hind margin is waved; their colour is chocolate-brown, the general area of the wing is divided into three compartments by two compound transverse lines; the median area is almost uniformly brown and contains indications of the usual discoidal spots; the basal area is paler, being tinged with ochreous; the apical area has a blackish cloud near the tip, and an ochreous blotch near the anal angle: a pale zigzag transverse line, parallel with the hind margin, passing through both of these: the hind wings are dark smoky-brown, paler at the base; the outer portion of the fringe is silvery-brown: the head, thorax, and body are brown, the thorax and body crested.

The CATERPILLAR never rolls in a ring, but feigns death when disturbed, and falls to the ground, assuming somewhat the figure of a pot-hook, or letter S. The body is attenuated in front, the second, third, and fourth segments being elongated and stretched out leech-like in crawling; the fifth and sixth segments are humped and elevated in crawling; the claspers are ten in number, the anterior pair, those on the seventh segment, being generally

held clear of the ground in crawling; the twelfth segment is humped, and the hump is concave, culminating in two lateral points; the outline of the caterpillar from this last hump descends perpendicularly to the anal pair of claspers, and these evidently pass under the body whenever moved forward in walking. The prevailing colour is olive-green or dingy brown, very variable; the second, third, and fourth segments being deeper olive-brown, with a whitish central dorsal stripe, and generally also a short lateral stripe of the same pale hue; the fifth and sixth segments have each a dark velvety patch on the middle of the back, which I have already described as humped; on the fifth segment this patch is triangular, the apex of the triangle being anterior, and the triangle surrounded by a whitish margin; the patch on the sixth segment is rounded before and behind, and there margined with white, but open and not distinctly margined on the sides; the twelfth segment has a transversely oblong dark velvet patch, surrounded with a white line; on all the segments, from the fifth to the twelfth inclusive, is a rather indistinct and narrow white stripe just above the spiracles, which are also white; above this lateral stripe is an oblique line of the same colour on each segment. It feeds on the stinging-nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and hop (*Humulus lupulinus*), and is full-fed about the end of September, when it spins up amongst the leaves.

The moth appears on the wing twice in the year, in June and August, and seems to have been found in England, Scotland, and Ireland, wherever investigated by entomologists. (The scientific name is *Abrostola triplasia*.)



697. The Scarce Burnished Brass (*Plusia orichalcea*).

697. THE SCARCE BURNISHED BRASS.—The

palpi are curved upwards in front of the frontal tuft; the second joint is scaly, the terminal joint long, slender, pointed, and almost naked; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, and slightly bent and pointed at the tip; their colour is umber-brown, suffused in recent specimens with a purple glow; they are traversed by two transverse lines, the outer of which divides a large gold-coloured metallic blotch, which is situated near the apical angle: the hind wings are gray-brown: the head, thorax, and body are brown: the body crested.

The CATERPILLAR is green, the medio-dorsal line white, edged with a wavy streak, the spiracular stripe broad and white, edged above with dark green; spots white (*Treitschke*). It feeds on hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).—(*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i. p. 306).

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and is always regarded as a great rarity by entomologists: Mr. Reading informs us it has been taken by Mr. E. Lethbridge, near Plymbridge, and under the Hoe, at Plymouth; the specimens were flying from flower to flower in open daylight; Mr. Dale has taken it in Dorsetshire; Mr. Harding, near Deal, in Kent; and Mr. Jenner Fust reports it for his thirteenth subprovince, which includes Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire. (The scientific name is *Plusia orichalcea*.)

Obs. I do not possess a specimen of this beautiful moth, and have to acknowledge my obligation to Mr. Bond for his kindness in lending me one to figure and describe.



698. The Burnished Brass (*Plusia chrysitis*).

698. THE BURNISHED BRASS.—The palpi are curved upwards in front of the frontal tuft, the second joint is scaly; the terminal

joint long, slender, and naked; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are very straight in the costa, but decidedly curved, indeed slightly hooked, and sharply pointed at the tip; their colour is metallic golden-green, with a brown blotch at the base, another and larger brown blotch at the middle of the costal margin, and a third opposite this on the inner margin; in some of my specimens the costal and inner-marginal blotches unite in forming a median band; the hind margin itself is occupied by a semi-metallic band much less bright than the other metallic portions of the wings: the hind wings, head, thorax, and body are gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a bent posture on the leaves or stems of its food-plant, the anterior extremity being held up and not touching the food-plant, to which the attachment is by the claspers only; these are six in number, four ventral and two anal; the head is small and shining, the face rather flat; the body is attenuated at the anterior extremity, and stretched out leech-like; it gradually increases in size to the twelfth segment, which is swollen and rather humped; the colour of the head and body is apple-green without stripes, but having a dorsal ornamentation on each segment consisting of six white marks; the two of these nearest the middle are V-shaped, the angles of the V's pointing backwards; the others, two on each side, are linear and slightly oblique; on the second, third, and thirteenth segments the V's are wanting, the lines only being present; there is a very slender lateral stripe also white, and immediately below this are the spiracles, visible only from their black circumscription; beneath the spiracles is a series of white dots. It feeds on the white dead-nettle (*Lamium album*), burdock (*Arctium Lappa*), stinging-nettle, (*Urtica dioica*), and a number of other low plants, and is full-fed in June, when it spins a whitish cocoon among the leaves of its food-plant, and therein changes to a black CHRYSALIS with a pointed horn at its anal extremity.

The MOTH appears on the wing twice in the year, in June and August, and is of frequent occurrence in our English, Scotch, and

Irish counties. (The scientific name is *Plusia chrysilis*.)



699. The Gold Spangle (*Plusia bractea*).

699. THE GOLD SPANGLE.—The palpi are curved upwards, the second joint being long and slender and standing quite upright; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, and scarcely bent at the tip; their colour is rich umber-brown below the median blotch, which is of a most brilliant metallic gold-colour; the shape of this blotch will be best seen by a reference to the figure: the hind wings are gray-brown towards the margin and paler at the base, and the wing-rays are darker in this pale portion: the palpi and front of the thorax are reddish-brown; the crown of the head and disk of the thorax are umber-brown; the body is pale gray, brown towards the base, red-brown towards the tip; the back is crested, the crest on the fourth segment being the most conspicuous and very dark brown.

The CATERPILLAR has a small flat and porrected head, much narrower than the second segment; the body has the segmental divisions very clearly marked; the anterior ones are rather small, but those which follow are stouter, and the posterior ones, from the ninth to the twelfth, are very stout and tumid; the entire surface of the body is covered with fine scattered hairs; there are but six claspers, two each on the ninth, tenth, and thirteenth segments: the head is pale green, with a narrow brown line on each side: the body is apple-green, with a narrow medio-dorsal white line, and a narrow lateral white line on each side. It feeds on the hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) and, spinning a rather loose cocoon near the roots of the plant, therein

changes to a CHRYSLIN. I am indebted to my kind friend, Mr. Doubleday, for drawings of the caterpillar.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and has been taken in Worcestershire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Scotland. Mr. Birchall took it in the county Wicklow in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Plusia bractea*.)



700. The Gold Spot (*Plusia festucae*).

700. THE GOLD SPOT.—The palpi are compressed, porrected and ascending; the long scales of the second joint projecting in front; the terminal joint is erect and pointed; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are nearly straight on the costal margin and scarcely at all bent towards the tip; their colour is brown, washed here and there with gold, more particularly at the base of the costal margin, near the apical end of the same, along the hind margin, especially toward its base, and on the inner margin near its base; there are also three metallic spots, the colour of which is somewhat between the white of silver and the yellow of gold; their brightness is intense; two of these are obscurely pear-shaped, and placed lengthwise in the middle of the wing; the third is nearer the apical angle and adjoins the golden wash at the apical extremity of the costa: the hind wings are gray-brown, all the fringes are pale rosy-brown, the antennæ, head, palpi and thorax are reddish-brown; the body gray-brown tipped with reddish-brown.

The CATERPILLAR has rather a small head, narrower than the second segment and slightly porrected; the body is cylindrical and rather stout, it is sparingly covered with short fine hairs; it has but four ventral claspers, and arches its back in crawling after

the manner of Geometers: the colour of both head and body is bottle-green, with six narrow and equidistant white stripes on the back, and a rather broader stripe on each side in the region of the spiracles, bright yellow: it feeds on several grasses in May and June, and is full fed the beginning of August, when it spins a whitish cocoon among the leaves of grasses and changes to a green CHRYSLIN.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and is generally distributed in our English counties, commencing with Cornwall and Devonshire and reaching not only Yorkshire but entering Scotland. Mr. Birchall says it is common and widely distributed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Plusia festucae*.)



701. The Plain Golden Y (*Plusiaiota*).

701. THE PLAIN GOLDEN Y.—The palpi are porrected ascending and, excepting the terminal joint which is erect and pointed, they are completely muffled in scales; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are straight on the costal margin, slightly bent towards the pointed tip, and somewhat produced at the anal angle of the inner margin; their colour is umber-brown, washed with rosy-brown, except as regards a large lozenge-shaped blotch, which occupies the middle of the inner margin, and ascends to the middle of the wing; this blotch contains two bright marks of burnished gold, the lower and smaller of these is round, the upper is V-shaped: in one of my specimens these are united; the brown tints of the wing are softly blended together, and not sharply divided: the hind wings are gray-brown, paler at the base and having the wing-rays in the paler area decidedly darker; all the fringes are rosy-brown indistinctly alternated with umber-brown: the head, thorax and body are rosy-brown; the body is crested and the third

crest is very prominent, and tipped with darker brown.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a bent position, the anterior extremity being elevated and held away from its food-plant; it has but six claspers; the head is small, shining and porrected; the anterior part of the body is slender and stretched out leech-like in crawling, when the back is arched after the manner of a Geometer; the body increases in thickness to the twelfth segment, which is swollen and rather humped; the colour of both the head and body is apple-green; there are three slender white lines on each side of the medio-dorsal vessel, which is scarcely visible; and on each side just above the spiracles is a slender yellow line perfectly continuous from the mouth to the anal claspers, this is bordered above by a darker stripe also very slender, this dark or black border is sometimes interrupted, and sometimes almost absent; on each side of this side-stripe is a series of white dots, generally three on the dorsal surface of each segment, and four below the stripe; the spiracles are whitish and scarcely perceptible: it feeds on the white dead-nettle, (*Lamium album*), the stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), and other low plants, and is full-fed at the beginning of June, when it spins a whitish cocoon among the leaves of its food-plant and in this changes to a black CHRYSALIS, which has the incisions of the ventral segments greenish-brown, and the wing-case is prolonged beneath the segments of the body; the body terminates in a small black knob, which is rather prominent and furnished with six short spines placed side by side; the two middle ones are longer than the rest, placed close together and bent in the form of a hook, the spiracles are reddish.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June and July, more plentifully in the latter; it occurs in all our English and Scotch counties, and Mr. Birchall says it is common and widely distributed in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Plusia Iota*.)

Obs. My knowledge of the caterpillar and chrysalis are derived from the "*Collection des Chenilles*."



702. The Beautiful Golden Y (*Plusia pulchrina*).

702. THE BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN Y.—The palpi are porrected and ascending, and, excepting the terminal joint, which is erect and pointed, they are completely muffled in scales; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are straight on the costal margin, and slightly bent towards the pointed tip; their colour is rosy-brown, blotched and variegated with dark rich umber-brown; there is a large lozenge-shaped blotch near the middle of the inner margin, which contains two bright marks of burnished gold; the lower and smaller of these is round, the upper somewhat V-shaped, and emitting a thread-like line of glittering scales, which meanders nearly to the base of the inner margin; both the discoidal spots are perceptible, and are always either partially or entirely circumscribed with a thread-like boundary of metallic scales: the hind wings are gray-brown, paler towards the base, the paler area having a darker median bar, wing-rays, and discoidal spot; the fringe of all the wings is rosy-brown, alternating with darker brown; the head and thorax are varied with the two shades of brown: the body is gray-brown, redder towards the extremity: its back is crested, the crests being darker.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July, and has been taken in most of our English and Scotch counties, and Mr. Birchall informs us it is widely distributed and common in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Plusia pulchrina*.)

Obs. Contrasted with the preceding species *Pulchrina* is more decidedly variegated than *Iota*; the boundaries of the shades being more sharply defined.

703. The Silver Y (*Plusia Gamma*).

703. THE SILVER Y.—The palpi are porrected and ascending, the second joint very scaly, the terminal joint slender and erect; the antennæ are simple: the costal margin of the fore wings is straight nearly to the tip, where it is very slightly hooked and pointed; their colour is glittering-gray, mottled and marbled with sepia-brown; the darker colour forms a large lozenge-shaped patch between two pale transverse lines, and occupying the middle of the inner margin; in this patch is a bright silvery mark, supposed to represent the Greek gamma γ and the English y , as written: the hind wings are pale at the base, with dark wing-rays, there is a broad black hind-marginal band; the fringe of all the wings is gray interrupted with smoky-brown: the head, thorax, and body are gray-brown, the last crested.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a bent posture, the back slightly arched: the head is small and porrected in crawling, the body having the action characteristic of a Geometer; the anterior extremity is attenuated, and the remainder of the body gradually increases in thickness to the twelfth segment, which is thickened and slightly humped; every part emits short bristle-like hairs; like its congener it has four ventral and two anal claspers; the colour of both head and body is apple-green, or glaucous-green, with six very narrow and rather inconspicuous white stripes; in the region of the spiracles is a yellow stripe, almost as slender as the six dorsal stripes, but more conspicuous, inasmuch as it has a decidedly yellow tint; closely approximate to this last are the spiracles of a whitish-green colour, and very inconspicuous; the legs are reddish-brown, the claspers green: it feeds on all

kinds of garden herbs and low plants; I find it every year on a hop (*Humulus lupulus*) in my own garden; when full-fed it spins a whitish cocoon among the leaves of its food-plant, and in this it changes to a black shining CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears on the wing throughout the summer and autumn, flying about flowers morning, noon, and night; it comes freely to light, and is equally attracted by sugar: throughout Great Britain and Ireland it seems ubiquitous. (The scientific name is *Plusia Gamma*.)

704. The Ni Moth (*Plusia N7*).

704. THE NI MOTH.—The palpi are porrected, but scarcely ascending, the second joint is scaly, but not densely so; the terminal joint slender and pointed; the antennæ are simple: the costal margin of the fore-wings is straight nearly to the tip, when it is slightly bent and somewhat pointed; their colour is gray, mottled and marbled with sepia-brown; this darker colour occupying the median area of the wing, and containing a dull silvery mark supposed to bear a resemblance to the Greek γ or English y : the hind wings are gray-brown, rather paler at the base, where they have darker wing-rays: the head, thorax, and body are gray-brown, the latter with long reddish scales at the sides near the tip.

The MOTH is an inhabitant of North America, Italy, Sicily, and the South of France; it appears on the wing in June and August. A single specimen is said to have been taken at Alphington, near Exeter, by Mr. D'Orville, on the 13th of August, 1868, flying over the flowers of red valerian. I make use of the qualified term "is said," because the details given by Dr. Knaggs, in the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*, vol. v., p. 127, and in the

Annual for 1868, p. 125, do not agree with the authentic examples of the species from the continent of Europe kindly given me by Mr. Doubleday and described above. (The scientific name is *Plusia Ni.*)



705. The Scarce Silver Y (*Plusia interrogationis*).

705. THE SCARCE SILVER Y.—The palpi are porrected and ascending, the second joint very scaly, the terminal joint slender, short, and erect; the antennæ are simple: the costal margin of the fore wings is straight nearly to the tip, then slightly bent and slightly pointed; their colour is gray of various shades, beautifully mottled and marbled, and having a rich purplish-sepia tint; in the middle of the wing is a silvery mark which has been variously described, sometimes compared to a note of interrogation; its shape is inconstant, but its more ordinary appearance is represented in the engraving; the fringe is gray spotted with sepia-brown; the hind wings are dark sepia-brown with a pale median band and darker wing-rays; the fringe is gray spotted with brown: the head and thorax are mottled like the fore wings, the body is gray-brown.

CATERPILLAR green with white marking (*Treitschke*). It feeds on stinging-nettles (*Urtica dioica*). (*Stainton's Manual*, vol. i., 308.)

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and has been taken by Lieut. Reed at Torquay, and Mr. J. S. Dell near Cann Quarry, Bickleigh Vale; these two captures, recorded by Mr. Reading, are the only ones I have heard of in the south of England, but other records exist of its occurrence at Llangollen in Wales, at Shrewsbury, in Derbyshire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and the Highlands of Scotland. It has not yet been recorded as occurring in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Plusia interrogationis*.)



706. The Herald (*Gonoptera Libatrix*).

706. THE HERALD.—The palpi are porrected and obliquely ascending; the second joint is long and densely clothed with scales, the terminal joint long and slender; the antennæ are serrated; the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, hooked and pointed at the tip, and strongly toothed on the hind margin; their colour is gray, thickly freckled with minute transverse brown streaks, a little darker than the ground colour; the median and basal areas are tinged with rufous-orange; there is a white dot at the middle of the base, and an indistinct transverse gray line before the orbicular, which is represented by a small white spot; the reniform is not perceptible, but beyond the situation it usually occupies, is an oblique double gray line; a third gray line descends from near the tip, and is lost in the hind-marginal area: the hind wings are gray-brown: the head and thorax are tinged with reddish-brown, the body is gray-brown and flattened.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a nearly straight position on its food-plant; the head is smooth, obviously narrower than the second segment; the body is long, slender, and slightly attenuated towards both extremities; it is smooth and velvety, both in appearance and to the touch; the claspers are ten, but I have observed that the first ventral pair are rarely used in crawling; the anal pair are rather widely separated and are stretched out behind; the colour of the head is pale apple-green, of the body apple-green, with a narrow medio-dorsal stripe, slightly darker, but very indistinct; the ventral area is glaucous-green, but the division between the dorsal and ventral areas is neither abrupt nor decided; there is a whitish and narrow lateral stripe, which, however, seems rather to form part of

the dorsal area, than to divide the dorsal from the ventral; the legs and clasps are glaucous-green; the spiracles are yellowish. It feeds on the willow (*Salix caprea*), and when full-fed, which is towards the end of June, it binds together the leaves at the end of one of the twigs, and within the domicile thus formed it spins a beautifully white, oval cocoon, in which it turns to a black CHRYSALIS, which has a sharp-pointed extremity furnished with hooks.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August and September, but is very fond of hibernating in the perfect state almost as soon as it has left the chrysalis: common as it appears to be throughout the kingdom, I have only found it in stables, outhouses, and the dwellings of man; I have seen more than a dozen in a thatched tool-house that was kept locked, and into which they must have entered through a small square aperture left for the admission of light, and always closed unless when the tools were required; and they seemed to remain quite stationary all the winter, each keeping to the site it had originally selected. (The scientific name is *Gonoptera Libatrix*.)



707. The Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidea*).

707. THE COPPER UNDERWING.—The palpi are rather long and ascend in front of the frontal tuft; the second joint is somewhat club-shaped, slender at the base, and gradually thickened towards the tip; they are scaly, but the scales lie flat and are closely appressed; the terminal joint is rather long, naked and pointed, and the points incline towards each other, sometimes even meeting; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are broad, slightly arched on the costal margin, rounded at the tip, and slightly scalloped on the hind margin, their colour is brown; the orbicular is a mere

black dot in a pale ring, the reniform is indistinguishable; there is an imperfect pale zigzag line between the base and the orbicular, and a more distinct zigzag line beyond the orbicular, followed by a suffused pale bar and two transverse series of white dots of diverse forms: the hind wings are dull orange-brown towards the costal margin: the head, body and thorax are gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR rests in nearly a straight position; it does not fall from its food-plant if annoyed, unless compelled to do so, and it never rolls in a ring. It is stout, obese, of nearly uniform width throughout; the second, third and fourth segments, however, are rather more slender, and the twelfth rises in a pyramidal form, and is surmounted with a medio-dorsal horn-like point which is slightly curved backwards. The colour of the head is apple-green; the body in some examples apple-green, in others glaucous-green: in all there is a narrow medio-dorsal stripe extending from the head to the anal flap, and interrupted only by the horn-like summit of the twelfth segment, which is red: a lateral stripe passes along each side, just below the spiracles, from the head to the extremity of the anal flap, the spiracles themselves being white and surrounded by a black ring on each side; exactly intermediate between the medio-dorsal and lateral stripe is a wavy and much interrupted stripe which originates immediately behind the head, and, after pursuing its sinuous course along eleven segments, ascends to the summit of the pyramidal protuberance on the twelfth, and again descends in a curve, vanishing in the anal flap; looking down on the summit of the pyramidal protuberance, six stripes seem to radiate from it in as many different directions: besides these stripes there are several dots on every segment, excepting the second; on the third and fourth segments these dots are eight in number, and arranged in a transverse dorsal series; on the following segments there are generally three of these dots between the medio-dorsal stripe and the interrupted stripe, and one between the interrupted stripe and the lateral stripe: the whole of these stripes and dots are of a

yellowish-white colour and are very distinct; each dot emits a minute and delicate hair from its centre; the legs are green, spotted with black, the black preponderating; the ventral surface and claspers are apple-green. It feeds on oak (*Quercus Robur*) and other trees, and is full-fed about the 1st of June, and then changes to a CHRYSALIS in a cocoon on the surface of the earth.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and comes freely to sugar in our southern and midland counties, extending, but less commonly, as far north as Yorkshire. Mr. Birchall says it is common at Killarney in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Amphipyra pyramidea*.)



708. The Mouse (*Amphipyra Tragopogonis*).

708. THE MOUSE.—The palpi are rather long, and ascend in front of the frontal tuft; the second joint is rather club-shaped, the scales being closely appressed and lying very smooth; the terminal joint is naked and pointed, the two points approaching and nearly meeting. The antennæ are simple, the forewings are slightly arched on the costa and rounded at the tip; their colour is dull brown but shining; the orbicular is simply a black dot; the reniform two black dots placed one above the other as in the printed colon: the hind wings are gray-brown rather paler at the base: the head and thorax are dull brown; the body gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR rests with its back slightly curved, the extremities being somewhat elevated, but not so conspicuously as in the Cuspidates: the head is narrower than the second segment, into which it is partially received: the body is smooth and velvety, almost uniformly cylindrical, but with the twelfth segment dorsally raised into an angular protuberance. The colour of the

head and body in some specimens I examined was glaucous-green, in others apple-green; in the glaucous specimens there were two narrow and rather distant white stripes, which commenced very faintly on the second segment, and ascended making an obtuse angle on the twelfth and vanished on the thirteenth, in the apple-green specimens these stripes were pale yellow; in both there was a lateral stripe, equally narrow, just below the spiracles; this also was white in the glaucous specimen, yellow in the apple-green ones; it commenced on the second segment, and was continued the entire length of the caterpillar and round its anal flap; this side-stripe is margined above with black, the black being sometimes interrupted, but generally running from spiracle to spiracle, and surrounding each with a narrow black ring; the spiracles are oblong and pure white: scattered over the body are a few short and very slender bristles, only visible under a lens of moderate power: the legs are yellowish green: the claspers concolorous with the body. They were full-fed on the 24th of May. My specimens fed on the white thorn (*Cratægea oxyacantha*), but in gardens the caterpillars are very partial to larkspurs: they retired just beneath the surface of the earth on the 25th, and there changed to smooth CHRYSALIDS, without spinning any web or cocoon.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July and August, and is common and generally distributed in England, Scotland and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Amphipyra Tragopogonis*.)



709. The Gothic (*Nenia typica*).

709. THE GOTHIC.—The palpi are porrected and ascending, the second joint flattened and very scaly, the scales forming a projecting lobe in front, beneath the terminal joint, which is

rather long, slender, naked, and ascending; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are ample, the costa very slightly arched, and the tip scarcely pointed; their colour is marbled with darker brown, and ornamented with light brown; the orbicular and reniform are distinct; their circumscription is pale brown; the wing-rays are pale brown; and there are three transverse pale brown lines; the first is rather oblique, and situated before the orbicular, it has dark edges; the second is bent and is situated beyond the orbicular; it consists of eight or nine double crescents, each of which is bordered by a dark crescent of similar size and shape; the cusps of all these crescents point towards the hind margin; the third transverse line is parallel with the hind margin: the hind wings are gray-brown: the head, thorax, and body are gray-brown, the thorax strongly crested.

The eggs are laid in July and August in clusters on the leaves of pear, plum, and very many other trees; I have always found them on the upper surface of the leaf, and also always in autumn, when the fruit has been ripe or ripening; they hatch in ten or twelve days, the young CATERPILLARS proceeding at once to devour the upper cuticle and parenchyma of the leaf, leaving the lower cuticle entire, dry and brown; they lie closely packed side by side, and apparently motionless, the only indication being that day after day, and hour after hour, the rank move gradually but surely

onwards, leaving a larger brown space behind; in a few days, perhaps from ten to fifteen, they abandon this arboreal life, and descending scatter themselves over vegetables and living plants of all kinds, obligingly selecting dock where it can be found, but making perfectly free with lettuce and autumnal greens; in October the caterpillar begins to hibernate, concealing itself in gardens at the bottom of box-edging, or under the leaves of herbaceous plants lying on the ground, or under stones, or the leaves of docks. In the spring it feeds greedily, but always, I believe, on herbaceous plants, never ascending trees. The full-fed caterpillar has a shining head rather narrower than the second segment, and a smooth velvety body; it rolls in a ring on being annoyed: its colour is a dull pale brown, with a rather darker medio-dorsal, and a much darker lateral stripe; the latter has a blackish border above; a longitudinal series of oblique white lines intersects the lateral stripe. It changes to a CHRYSALIS beneath the surface of the ground.

The MOTH appears in June, and is common everywhere, so far as entomologists have explored. (The scientific name is *Nenia typica*.)

Obs. Guenée, who has noticed in France the little companies of caterpillars of this insect, observes, "*La chenille se rencontre souvent par petits groupes dans le jeune âge, au premier printemps.*" In England I have only seen these clusters in autumn.



710. The Old Lady (*Mania Maura*) Variety.

710. The Old Lady (*Mania maura*).

710. THE OLD LADY.—The pulpi are moderately long, the second joint being thickly clothed with scales, and slightly ascending; the terminal joint is directed straight forwards, and is slender, naked, and pointed; the antennæ are almost simple: the fore wings are rather arched on the costa, slightly excavated at the tip, and decidedly scalloped on the hind margin; their colour is black-brown; the reniform and orbicular are very distinct, and are contained in a dark median band: the hind wings are black-brown, with an oblique median pale line; their hind margin is regularly scalloped: the head, thorax, and body are black-brown; the thorax and body are crested; all the wings have a marginal border slightly paler than the general area; this is particularly observable at the apical angle of the fore wings, and the anal angle of the hind wings: on the underside this border exactly resembles the pale border of *Vanessa Antiopa*.

The EGGS are laid on fruit trees, in the autumn, and the young CATERPILLARS hibernate early; they feed again in spring, as soon as the leaves expand, and are full-grown in May; the head is slightly porrected and rather small: the body is smooth and velvety, rather attenuated and leech-like anteriorly, but stouter from the seventh to the eleventh segment: the colour of the head and body is dingy umber-brown, with various darker and paler markings; the head is obscurely reticulated; the second, third, and fourth segments have an interrupted pale medio-dorsal stripe;

in some specimens this may be indistinctly traced throughout every segment, except the thirteenth; on the back of each segment from the fifth to the twelfth, both inclusive, the brown colour is intensified in a lozenge-shaped mass; these lozenges are eight in number; the last is cut off posteriorly by a transverse black bar extending on each side to the spiracles: on the side of each segment, from the fifth to the twelfth inclusive, are a variety of paler and darker markings: the spiracles are reddish, with a black margin, and above each is a rather complicated marking, consisting principally of a pale oblique bar, bordered posteriorly by a dark brown or black oblique bar, and having a black marking united to it anteriorly; on the twelfth segment is a narrow black bar extending from spiracle to spiracle. I have found this caterpillar feeding on strawberry leaves, but this is, I think, uncommon.

The MOTH appears on the wing in July and August, and is fond of resorting to summer-houses, boat-houses, sheds, &c., in the interior of which it may frequently be observed in the day time, sitting on the inner surface of the roof: I once counted twenty-eight in a boat-house at Godalming. Mr. Reading says that a marked specimen has returned to the same house after being repeatedly ejected. (The scientific name is *Mania Maura*.)

Obs. It appears to me that Mr. Stephens wisely separated this species generically from the foregoing: both the insects figured were kindly lent me by Mr. Bond.



711. The Black Neck (*Toxocampa Pastinum*).

711. THE BLACK NECK.—The palpi are porrected, the second joint stout and moderately long, the terminal joint short, naked, and pointed; the antennæ are slightly ciliated; the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and waved on the hind margin; their colour is pale brownish-gray freckled with minute transverse short lines; the orbicular is represented by a brown dot; the reniform is dark velvety brown, with one or sometimes two short oblique lines of the same colour; the wing-rays are concolorous with the general area, but there is a transverse shade beyond the reniform slightly darker than the general area: the hind wings, face, thorax, and body are pale gray-brown; the crown of the head and collar are rich velvety brown.

The CATERPILLAR has a small, rather pointed and rather porrected head, a long and leech-like body considerably attenuated at the anterior extremity; the colour of the head is smoky-gray; the body has seven distinct stripes, all of them rather narrow; the medio-dorsal is ochreous-yellow, the next on each side black, the next yellow, the next and last on each side plumbeous-gray, and including several black dots and spots; all these stripes are bordered with white; the ventral surface, legs, and claspers are very dark smoke-coloured, almost black. It feeds on the purple vetch (*Vicia cracca*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and is by no means generally distributed in this country; it occurs in Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Hampshire, Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, and has been reported from the lake district and Yorkshire. (The scientific name is *Toxocampa Pastinum*.)



712. The New Black Neck (*Toxocampa Cracca*).

712. THE NEW BLACK NECK.—The palpi are porrected, the second joint being stout and moderately long, the third short, naked, and pointed; the antennæ are slightly ciliated: the fore wings are straight on the costa, blunt at the tip, and slightly waved on the hind margin; their colour is pale brownish-gray suffused with a purple tinge and freckled with minute transverse darker lines; the reniform is represented by a cluster of dark-brown spots; the orbicular is scarcely perceptible; there are four equidistant brown spots on the costa; there is a transverse shade beyond the reniform, and the wing-rays, which are very pale, are shown conspicuously in passing through this: the hind wings are pale gray-brown; the face and disk of the thorax and body are also pale gray-brown, but the crown of the head and the collar are dark rich velvety brown.

Mr. Buckler thus describes the CATERPILLAR: "When full grown it is an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half in length. When viewed from above it tapers towards the head, and still more towards the posterior end; but when seen sideways it appears almost uniformly long and slender. Its manner of crawling is a partial looping of the first six segments; the first two ventral claspers are very slightly shorter than the others, but to such an extent as to be scarcely noticeably so, and it generally assumes an undulating posture in repose along the stem of its food-plant. Along the back, commencing on its head, is a dark brown, very finely mottled broad stripe, widest along the middle segment, and with an additional widening on the eleventh segment; in the centre of this is a thin, rather pale stripe, enclosing the very dark brown dorsal line. The subdorsal stripes are double, brown, with

a paler ochreous-brown ground, followed by a pale stripe of ochreous, enclosing a very thin brown line; the lateral lines double, dark brown, extending from the mouth to the anal claspers; this is edged above with black at the anterior portion of each segment, the upper one widening below in the middle, along which are some black dots; the belly and legs are brown. Within the dark portion of the back, on each segment are placed four black dots in the usual order, and on the eleventh segment there is an additional black dot on each side, outside the dark region; subdorsal lines also, containing two black dots and a minute ring. It feeds on the wood vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*), and is full-fed about mid-summer.

The moth appears on the wing in July, and has only occurred to entomologists in Devonshire, where it was discovered by the Rev. E. Horton. (The scientific name is *Toxocampa Cracca*.)



713. The Anomalous (*Stilbia anomala*).

713. THE ANOMALOUS.—The palpi are short and distant, they are porrected, and the terminal joint is naked and porrected; the antennæ are slightly pubescent in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are narrow, scarcely arched on the costa, and blunt at the tip; their colour is smoky gray and glossy; both the discoidal spots are clearly defined, and both are composed of the same tints, first a black circumscription, then a border of pale gray; within this a smoky median area, and within the median area a pale gray line; the position of the orbicular is very oblique, its shape very elongate; the hind wings are ample, much folded, of a pale pearly-gray colour, and very glossy; the head, thorax and body are gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR according to Graslin, is obese and of a greenish-yellow colour, with

the medio-dorsal and subdorsal stripes slender and yellowish-white; the spiracular line is broad and bluish-white, attenuated at both extremities, and bordered above by a darker tint; the spiracles above are blacker, and the legs concolorous with the body; the head is pale reddish-green: it feeds entirely on grass in the open parts of woods. The CHRYSALIS is short and of a yellow-ochre colour, with a darker stripe down the back.

The moth appears on the wing in August and September and seems very local: in some localities in Cornwall and Devon it is abundant, but always confined to a small space: it has occurred in Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Sussex, Surrey and Kent, it would seem that no entomologist has observed it in the midland counties of England, but it appears again in the north, having been taken in Cheshire and Lancashire; it has been found somewhat abundantly in Scotland, my series having been taken by the late James Foxcroft, at Kinloch Rannoch, and Mr. Birchall says it is not uncommon at Howth in Ireland. (The scientific name is *Stilbia anomala*.)



714. The Alchymist (*Catephia Alchymista*).

714. THE ALCHYMIST.—The palpi are rather long and curved upwards, the second joint is slender and bent, the third is slightly dilated at the extremity; the antennæ are delicately ciliated in the male, the ciliations white and the shaft of the antenna black; the fore wings are of moderate size and proportions; the outline of the costa is slightly arched both at the base and tip, but the middle portion of the costa is nearly straight; the hind margin is cut off obliquely, and decidedly but not deeply scalloped; their colour is almost black, but marbled and lined with still deeper black; there is an indication of the site where the reniform spot is usually placed;

to white spots on the costa near the hind margin is occupied by a band, the inner margin of which is white: the hind wings are smoky for space at the very base, and along the margin there is a long somewhat snow-white space occupying the middle of the wing to nearly one third; this is followed by a very broad black band interrupted at the apical angle, the anal angle, by a longish but snow-white mark, which includes that of the fringe that adjoins it. The caterpillar is entirely clothed with long erect hairs; the body is crested in both sexes; the head, thorax and body is reddish; the extremity of the body being black.

It serves, that Esper's figure of the moth in no respects resembles it: he describes it *de novo*: the colour is with reddish; it has no distinct border of the second segment

is bright yellow; the trapezoids are salient and of a yellow colour surrounded with black, those on the fifth and twelfth segments are elevated in a somewhat pyramidal form, notched at the summit, and crowned with a few hairs; a number of black dots are sprinkled without order amongst them; the ventral area is bluish-white, with a black spot on those segments which have no legs or claspers; the spiracles are yellow in black rings: it feeds on oak (*Quercus Robur*) in August, and when full-fed spins a slight cocoon, and therein changes to a stout *CARYSALIS* the anal extremity of which is squarely truncate.

The moth appears on the wing in May: it occurs, although very rarely, in central and northern Europe, and a single specimen has been taken at sugar by Dr. Wallace in the Isle of White: this specimen is unique as British, in the rich cabinet of Mr. Bond, to whom I am indebted for the opportunity of figuring and describing it for this work. (The scientific name is *Catephia Alchymista*.)



715. The Clifden Nonpareil (*Catocala Fraxini*).

CLIFDEN NONPAREIL.—The palpi slender and slightly curved upwards, joint being slender, pointed and d; the antennæ are long and scent in the male, and simple in the female. The fore wings are somewhat to the tip; they are regularly the hind margin; their colour is various transverse and longitudinal bands; the reniform is distinct, the reniform absent; adjoining the

reniform on its inner side is a pale-gray blotch without defined boundaries, and below the reniform is another pale blotch with well-defined boundaries; beyond the middle is an acutely zig-zag bar, its outer moiety pale gray, its inner moiety black: the hind wings are black, with a median blue-gray band, and a marginal white band, which is narrow and delicately bordered with a waved black line; the fringe is white; the head and thorax are mottled-gray; the body is smoky-black, with delicate blue-gray rings.

The CATERPILLAR rests with the ventral surface closely appressed to a branch or twig of the food-plant, and has no power of rolling in a ring, and does not fall off or relinquish its hold if annoyed, but seems to clasp the bark all the more firmly, and to defy all attempts at removal; the head is placed transversely, the position being prone and the face flattened; it is much broader than the second, third, or fourth segments; the body is convex above and flattened beneath, and appears to have fourteen segments, the one which is additional occurring after the thirteenth; the number of claspers is ten, situated, as usual, on the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and terminal segments; after the fifth segment the body is gradually incrassated to the ninth segment, which has a dorsal hump, and the fifth and sixth segments have each a pair of small lobes in the ventral surface somewhat resembling false claspers, and along each side where the convex dorsal and flattened ventral surface meet, is a continuous series of pointed fleshy appendages mixed with hairs exactly similar to those I have described as possessed by *Metrocampa margaritata* at page 53: the use of these curious appendages no one has been able to detect; their resemblance to the rootlets of ivy is very striking, and the imitation of an ivy twig climbing on the branch of the ash is absolutely perfect: the colour is brownish-gray sprinkled with black; the

underside is somewhat putty-coloured, with a large black spot on each segment: it feeds on ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), and poplar, and is full-fed in July, when it spins a net-work of silk among the leaves, and in this changes to a smooth CHRYSALIS covered with a mealy powder or bloom of a bluish-gray colour.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August and September, and is always esteemed a great prize, and some supposed English specimens are sold by dealers at a very high price, a fact that holds out a perpetual premium to fraud. I strongly recommend entomologists never to buy an English specimen: if they desire to place an example of this beautiful insect in their cabinets, let them give a few pence for a French or German specimen, and, having labelled it with care, place it in its appointed station: it is an excess of folly to give two or three pounds for an insect just because it is supposed to be taken on the English instead of the French side of the Channel. This practice, however, prevails to so great an extent as to render it next to impossible to unravel the history of every reputed British specimen. Single specimens have been occasionally reported as captured in Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, Hants, Isle of Wight, Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Shropshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. (The scientific name is *Catocala Frazini*.)



716. The Red Underwing (*Catocala nupta*).

716. THE RED UNDERWING.—The palpi are | second joint being densely covered with scales,
 porrected and slightly curved upwards, the | the terminal joint erect and nearly naked;

the antennæ are slightly pubescent in the male, simple in the female: the costal margin of the fore wings is nearly straight for about two-thirds of its length, and then curved very decidedly to the tip; the hind margin is scalloped, but not deeply so; their colour is dark gray tinged with ochreous and marbled with darker markings; the reniform is distinct and dark; the orbicular absent: the hind wings are red, with a narrow median, and broad hind-marginal black band; the hind-marginal fringe is white, the inner marginal fringe light brown; the head and thorax are marbled with the same colour as the fore wings; the body is gray-brown and glossy.

The CATERPILLAR has all the peculiarities of form described under *Catocala Frazini*: the head is broader than the second, third, or fourth segment; the body is very flat below and convex above; its colour is ashy-gray,

and has two irregular, interrupted, and waved dorsal stripes rather darker than the ground-colour, but these are sometimes absent; the ventral surface is glaucous, with a black spot on each segment: it feeds on the crack-willow (*Salix fragilis*), and when closely adherent to the bark is almost impossible to detect: I have sometimes found it by passing my hand gently over the surface of the bark about a foot below the branches of a pollard willow, when its cold, soft feel at once betrayed it. It spins a net-work cocoon among the leaves or in a crevice of the bark about midsummer, and changes to a smooth *CHRYSLIS* covered with purple bloom.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August and September, and has been taken in some abundance in all the southern and south-eastern counties of England. (The scientific name is *Catocala nupta*.)



717. The Dark Crimson Underwing (*Catocala sponsa*).

717. THE DARK CRIMSON UNDERWING.—The palpi are porrected and slightly curved upwards, the second joint densely covered with scales, the terminal joint erect and nearly naked; the antennæ are slightly pubescent in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are nearly straight along the costal margin, but slightly arched towards the tip, and scalloped on the hind margin;

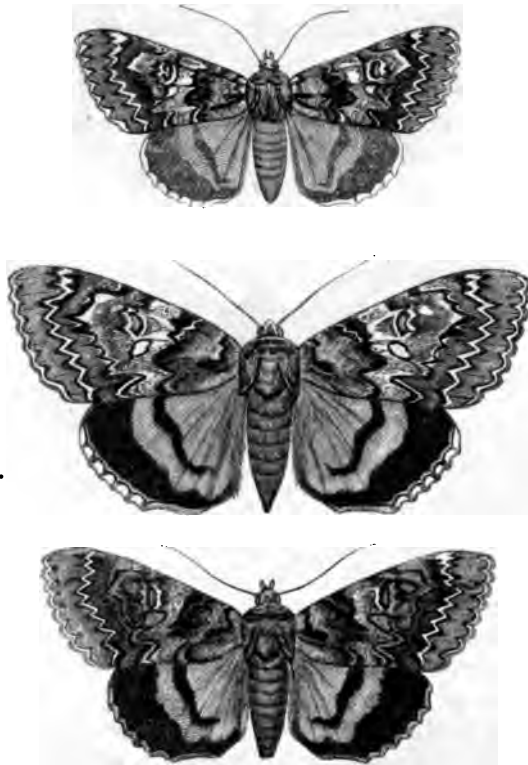
their colour is a rich ochreous-gray with a decidedly ochreous patch in the region of the reniform, and including that spot, which is clearly defined; the orbicular is absent, but there is a distinct and bright ochreous spot immediately below the reniform, having a black circumscription: the general area is beautifully and richly marbled, the hind wings are crimson with a narrow but sharply-angled

median black band, and a broad hind-marginal black band: the head and thorax are marbled with the colours of the fore wings, the body is uniformly gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR rests in a nearly straight position on the branches of the oaks, on the leaves of which it feeds, the ventral surface being appressed to the bark; the head is somewhat narrower than the second segment, but distinctly exserted; the face is flat and the crown gibbose and notched: the body is convex dorsally, and flattened ventrally, the ninth segment has a transverse dorsal ridge, the twelfth segment has also a ridge, but this terminates at each extremity in a lateral tubercle surmounted by a bristle; the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth, and eleventh segments have each two wart-like tubercles placed transversely, each bearing a bristle; the claspers are long, dilated and divided at the extremity: the colour of the head is wainscot-brown, reticulated with darker

brown, and having a conspicuous black band surrounding the face, except towards the mouth; within this, and very near the crown, are two eye-like black spots: the dorsal surface of the body is dull brown, reticulated with pale wainscot-brown; the tubercles, as well as certain minor warts, are rufous-brown and very glabrous; there is a pale transverse dorsal mark on the fifth segment; the ventral surface is whitish, inclining to glaucous, with a rufous patch between each pair of ventral claspers. It is full-fed about the eighth of June, when it spins a thin web among the oak-leaves, without descending to the ground.

The MOTN appears on the wing in July, and has been found in Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Sussex, Surrey, Kent and Essex. I have seen it, but not obtained it, sitting on the trunks of oaks in Darent Wood, but the New Forest in Hampshire is its most abundant locality. (The scientific name is *Catocala sponsa*.)



718. The Light Crimson Underwing (*Catocala promissa*).

718. THE LIGHT CRIMSON UNDERWING.—The palpi are porrected and slightly curved upwards, the terminal joint being slender, almost naked and pointed, the costal margin is nearly straight but slightly bent at the tip, and scalloped on the hind margin; their colour is gray, mottled and marbled with darker gray, and having not unfrequently a tinge of ochreous, the reniform is readily to be made out, but not situated in an ochreous patch as in *Sponsea*: the hind wings are crimson with a narrow median band, which is very slightly waved, and is turned towards the body at its lower extremity; there is also a broad hind-marginal black band and a gray fringe; the head and thorax have the colours of the fore wings, the body is uniformly gray-brown.

The full-grown CATERPILLAR is figured by Hubner: it rests stretched at full length on a tree, or trunk of its food-plant, the head is prone, and broader and larger than the second segment; it is scarcely notched on the crown: the body is very much attenuated at the anterior extremity, and the posterior portion is large and inflated, each segment being smaller in the middle, and the anal claspers extending backwards and being widely separated; the colour of the head and body is greenish-gray with sundry black marks on the dorsal surface of every segment; there are no two segments in which the black markings are similar, but all of them are distinct and most clearly defined; on the eighth segment these assume the appearance of two capital letter X X. The ventral area is flattened, and there is a fringe of bristles mixed with fleshy threads extending the entire length of the body, at the junction of the dorsal and ventral areas; the ventral surface and claspers are pale green. The CHRYSALIS is slender, obtuse at the head, and gradually tapering towards the anal extremity, which is acutely pointed: its whole surface is covered with a delicate purple bloom like that on a ripe Orleans plum.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and has been taken in the New Forest, Hampshire, in Sussex, and in Berkshire. (The scientific name is *Catocala promissa*.)



719. The Lunar Double Stripe (*Ophiodes lunaria*).

719. THE LUNAR DOUBLE STRIPE.—The palpi are porrected and rather distant, the second joint slightly ascending, very long, and densely clothed with short scales; the terminal joint is scarcely so long as the second: it is directed straight forwards, slender, and pointed; the antennæ are slightly serrated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are ample, the costal margin somewhat arched, the tip blunt, the hind margin waved, and the wing-rays prominent; their colour is pale dingy-brown; the orbicular is a small dark spot; the reniform has a distinct dark circumscription, and a median area corresponding with the general area of the wing; there are two narrow transverse lines rather paler than the ground-colour; the first of these is situated before the orbicular; it is oblique, the costal extremity being rather nearer the base of the wing than the inner-marginal extremity; the second is situated beyond the reniform, and is bent both above the middle and at the lower extremity, where the bend is almost close to the inner margin, when it suddenly turns towards the base of the wing and follows the hind margin until it meets the first transverse line; the broad hind-marginal area is darker than the median and basal areas, and is intersected by an indistinct waved line: the

hind wings, head, thorax, and body are concolorous with the fore wings.

The CATERPILLAR is beautifully figured by Sepp: it has the head porrected, flattened, not notched on the crown, and rather narrower than the second segment; the body is rather long and leech-like, and tapers slightly towards the anal extremity; it is arched in crawling like the Geometers, the first pair of claspers being raised and relaxing their hold on the food-plant; there is a small excrescence on each side of the fifth segment, and there are two dorsal papillæ on the twelfth, and two smaller ones on the thirteenth segment; the anal claspers are long, slender, protruded backwards, and spreading; the colour of the head is light-brown or greenish-brown, with two darker or reddish-brown streaks down the face, but united by a band above the mouth: the body is bistre-brown, with a very narrow chain-like stripe containing, as it were, two beads in each segment; on each side of this is a broader stripe very dark-coloured, but intersected throughout by a chain of pale spots; below this broader stripe are three line-like stripes extending the entire length of the insect.

Some specimens have a pale-yellow stripe in the region of the spiracles. It feeds on oak (*Quercus Robur*).

The MOTH appears on the wing in May. A specimen was taken in Hampshire by Captain Chawner, another at West Wickham, in Surrey, by Mr. Smith, and two at Killarney, in Ireland, by the late Peter Bouchard. (The scientific name is *Ophiodes lunaris*.)



720. The Mother Shipton (*Euclidia Mi*).

720. THE MOTHER SHIPTON.—The palpi are short and curved upwards, the second joint dotted with bristly scales, the terminal joint

naked; the antennæ are slightly pubescent in the male, simple in the female: the fore wings are slightly hollowed along the costa until near the tip, then slightly arched; their colour is sepia-brown with several dirty white lines; the orbicular is a round black spot, the reniform an oblique black spot, the space between them being pale; beyond the reniform is a short transverse whitish line, which may be supposed to mark its outer border; beyond this is a curiously contorted white line: it begins on the costa and descends nearly to the anal angle, then turns upwards towards the reniform, but before touching, it again descends to the inner margin, where it is again bent, and finally ascends to the costa near its base: the hind wings are sepia-brown, with numerous pale spots, a series of which form an irregular transverse band; the head, thorax, and body are sepia-brown, the last with delicate white rings.

The CATERPILLAR is figured by Hubner: it rests with the anterior extremity elevated and the back slightly arched: the head is about equal in width to the second segment; it is semi-prone, and not conspicuously notched on the crown: the body is slender and almost uniformly cylindrical, but tapers towards the posterior extremity; there are but two pairs of ventral claspers, and these are situated on the ninth and tenth segments; the anal claspers are rather long and spreading; the colour of the head and body is pale gray approaching to putty-coloured; the head has a longitudinal stripe down the middle of the face; the body has four whitish stripes extending from the head to the anal claspers, all of them having a delicate black margin; the legs and claspers are of the same colour as the body; it feeds on the common melilot trefoil, and changes to a smooth CHRYSALIS of a bright red-brown colour, and having six or eight sharp anal points.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and occurs almost everywhere in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Euclidia Mi*.)



721. The Burnet Noctua (*Euclidia glyphica*).

721. THE BURNET NOCTUA.—The palpi are short and curved upwards, the second joint being clothed with bristly scales; the terminal joints are short and naked; the antennæ are simple: the fore wings are nearly straight along the costa and slightly arched towards the tip; their colour is ochreous-brown, in recent specimens glossed with purple; the reniform is represented by an obscure and ill-defined cloud; the orbicular is indistinguishable, the broad hind-marginal area is paler and contains a large and distinct square costal blotch of very dark brown: the hind wings are smoky brown at the base, and dull orange towards the hind margin; the orange-coloured area is intersected by a waved brown bar, and an irregular hind-marginal band: the head, thorax and body are dark gray-brown.

The CATERPILLAR is figured by Hubner: it rests with the anterior extremity elevated, and the back slightly arched; the head is about equal in width to the second segment; it is semi-prone and not conspicuously notched on the crown; the body is slender and almost uniformly cylindrical, but tapers towards the anal extremity; there are but two pairs of ventral claspers, and these are on the ninth and tenth segments; the anal claspers are rather long and spreading. The colour of the head is brown with a V-shaped white mark on the face, the dorsal area of the body is pale wainscot-brown with four paler stripes extending from the head to the anal claspers, all these are bordered by a delicate black line, and those on each side are intersected by a similar line; the ventral is much darker than the dorsal area; the legs and claspers are concolorous with the former. It feeds on Dutch clover (*Trifolium repens*) and turns to a

CHRYSLIS, which is of a delicate violet colour, and has six or eight short anal points.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June, and occurs almost everywhere in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Euclidia glyphica*.)



722. The Small Purple Barred (*Phytometra aenea*).

722. THE SMALL PURPLE-BARRED.—The palpi are long, recurved, ascending and laterally compressed; the second joint is flat and densely scaly; the terminal slender and pointed; the antennæ are short and simple in both sexes; the fore wings have the costa very straight, their colour is olive-green, with the costal margin and two oblique bands of a delicate rosy-purple colour; the first of these is median, the second (the broader one) hind-marginal: the hind wings are olive-brown, the hind margin slightly tinged with purple; the head, thorax and body are of the same colour as the hind wings. All the wings in some specimens are dingy olive-brown.

The CATERPILLAR feeds on the common Milk-wort, (*Polygala vulgaris*), and has been described by the Rev. John Hellins: its colour is a velvety full green, scarcely paler on the belly; the head mottled with faint brown; a hasty inspection would scarcely detect any lines, but on looking closely, the dorsal vessel appears as a darker green thread, bordered with paler lines, between which and the spiracles, come three pale sub-dorsal lines; the spiracles yellowish, below them a broader pale line, which on segments ten to thirteen becomes whitish. The segmental folds yellow, the usual dots very small, black, surrounded with light rings, and emitting small bristles. When full fed their walk is semi-looping, and they rest extended straight and flat on the stems of their food-plant; if disturbed they drop off, and fling themselves about angrily.

About the 10th of September they begin to contract in length and to grow pale, and in a day or two, spin themselves up in very tight-fitting little cocoons of close-woven gray silk, wrapped about with some of the leaves and stems of their food.

The moth appears on the wing in June and July, and occurs occasionally almost everywhere in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (The scientific name is *Phytometra ænea*.)

SUPPLEMENT.

DURING the progress of this work through the press, seven additional species of **MOTH** have been discovered in Britain, and have been fully described in the *Entomologist or Insect-Hunter's Year-book*, periodicals instituted for the express purpose of preserving a record of every discovery and observation made in British Entomology. These are now re-described in this Supplement, and an unfortunate transposition of two of the figures is also pointed out and rectified.



23*. The Thrift Clearwing (*Seria Philanthiformis*).

23*. THE THRIFT CLEARWING.—The palpi are distant, porrected, and very sharp-pointed, the second joint is clothed with long scales, the terminal joint is naked; the fore wings are long and narrow, their colour is black, with two transparent spots, the first an elongate triangle reaching from the base to the middle of the wing, the second roundish and beyond the middle; this second spot is traversed by three longitudinal wing-rays, and beyond this second transparent spot is a yellowish blotch also traversed by three longitudinal wing-rays, which are black but rather

indistinct; hind wings transparent, with a black discoidal spot, rays and fringe; the palpi are of two colours—black and gray; in the female the gray predominates; the terminal joint is naked, its colour is gray at the base and black at the tip; the antennæ are black, with a slight indication of a gray ring near the tip; the face is silvery white, the crown of the head and eyes black, the collar is orange in front, black behind; the thorax is black, with three longitudinal, pale yellow lines; the body is black, with a medio-dorsal series of gray spots and several narrow whitish belts; these are usually three in the male and four in the female; the caudal tuft is black, largely interspersed with pale yellow scales, which in the males occupy the sides, in the females the middle; the legs are alternately dull black and gray.

The CATERPILLAR has a small shining brownish head and a whitish maggot-like body; it feeds in the interior of clumps of thrift (*Statice armeria*), selecting by preference those which are isolated and starved, and is very rarely found where the thrift is luxuriant and the plants approximate: its presence may readily be detected by the dried and dying appearance of the centre of the tuft: when full-fed, it changes to a CHRYSALIS in the heart of its food-plant; the chrysalis is pale brown and very shining, and each segment has two transverse rows of rather sharp pointed dorsal warts directed backwards; the warts in the first row are more than double the size of those in the second row.

The **MOTH** appears on the wing about Midsummer, and is common at Torquay in Devonshire, in the Isle of Man, and probably

wherever the thrift abounds. (The scientific name is *Sesia Philanthiformis*.)



40*. The Cistus Forester (*Procris Geryon*).

40*. THE CISTUS FORESTER.—The antennæ are slightly incrassated towards the tip in both sexes; those of the male are serrated, those of the female simple: the colour of the fore wings is shining green; the hind wings are smoky black and transparent; the head, thorax, and body are golden green.

The eggs, which are of a pale yellow colour, are laid at the beginning of July in confinement, and are scattered at intervals in the box or cage in which the imago has been kept; the young CATERPILLARS emerge in a few days; the full-fed caterpillars were found in April by the Rev. E. Horton, to whom I am indebted for a supply: they were feeding on the common sun cistus (*Helianthemum vulgare*), on the Malvern Hills; and the fact of their feeding in July, and again in April, leads to the conclusion that they hibernate. Unable to supply my caterpillars with their proper food-plant, I gave them sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), on which they fed freely and arrived at maturity; but Mr. Horton informs me that although he offered them the sorrel they would not touch it while the supply of cistus lasted. The full-fed caterpillar when disturbed, falls off its food-plant, and lies on its side in a crescentic form, the two extremities approaching but not touching. The head is very small, and entirely retractile within the second segment; the body is obese, almost onisciform, gradually decreasing in size towards both extremities; the incisions between the segments are well marked, the

segments being distinctly divided; on each segment are six warts, neither of them conspicuous, but each emitting a thin fascicle of short radiating bristles, among which are interspersed a few longer silky hairs: every part of the dorsal surface, the warts alone excepted, is covered with minute papilliform black dots. The head is black and shining: the second segment dingy yellow in front, black and rather shining on the disk, and purplish flesh-coloured beneath; the medio-dorsal stripe is dingy-white, narrowly bordered with very dark reddish-purple; exterior to these narrow borders is a broad dingy yellow stripe on each side, swelling on each segment into a rounded lobe; the sinuous exterior margin of the yellow stripes is bordered with black, which is gradually shaded off into reddish-purple in the spiracular region; the belly and claspers are dingy flesh-colour: the legs black. The caterpillars were full-fed early in May, and spun a thin white silken cocoon among the leaves of the food-plant, in which they turned to CHRYSALIDS, which were brown, smooth, and obese, the anterior extremity acute, the posterior remarkably obtuse; the dorsal surface incised at the segments as in the caterpillar, and the posterior margin of each projecting over the anterior margin of the next; the wing-cases are ample and clearly-defined; the leg-cases extending to the extremity of the body; the colour is brown, with longitudinal series of darker dots, those in the middle approximate, the others more distant.

The moth appears on the wing in May and June, and is common in certain localities in Sussex, Surrey, Herefordshire, Yorkshire, &c. (The scientific name is *Procris Geryon*.)

Obs.—I announced this as a new British species in 1863, Mr Doubleday having identified it with the *Procris Geryon* of Hubner. It differs from *Procris Statices*, in the males and females being of the same size, whereas in that species the males are much larger: the colour of the two is very similar; the caterpillars are different, and the food-plant totally so, that of the common Forester being the sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*).



45*. The Handmaid (*Naclia Ancilla*).

45*. THE HANDMAID.—The palpi are slender and distinctly porrected; the antennæ are strictly setaceous and of a dark brown colour; the eyes prominent and intensely black. The fore wings are ample; their colour is ochraceous semi-transparent brown, with four nearly circular white spots on each: two of these are closely approximate, placed transversely, and equidistant from the costa and anal angle, but slightly nearer the hind margin; the others are much smaller, and equidistant from the uppermost of the two spots already described and the costa: the hind wings are smaller, unspotted, and slightly darker than the fore wings; the crown of the head, collar, shoulders and body are rich ochreous-yellow; the last has a medio-dorsal series of six black spots. In general appearance and habit it closely resembles a *Lithosia*.

The CATERPILLAR rests on epidendric lichens, on which it feeds, in any position suited to its shape. The head is quite as wide as the second segment; the body is slightly depressed and warty, each wart emitting a fascicle of radiating black hairs. The colour of the head is black, of the body black, with five yellow stripes, the broadest medio-dorsal and bright yellow, very conspicuous, the others lateral, narrow and very pale: its appearance altogether is that of a *Lithosia* caterpillar. When full-fed it spins a white silken cocoon, and therein changes to a CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June. Mr. Wildman possesses the only British specimen yet obtained: he took it near the sea-coast of Sussex, and has kindly placed it in my hands for description and figuring in this work. (The scientific name is *Naclia Ancilla*.)



58*. The Hoary Footman (*Lithosia caniola*).

58*. THE HOARY FOOTMAN.—The fore wings are silky and whitish-gray, with a very slender yellow costal margin and a narrow whitish stripe below the costal margin, and adjoining it: the hind wings are very pale gray: the head is yellow, the eyes intensely black, the collar very bright yellow: the thorax and body dove-colour.

The female lays her eggs in August, on the Dutch clover (*Trifolium repens*), the Bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), and other *Leguminosæ*, on the leaves of which the CATERPILLAR feeds. The young caterpillars emerge in about ten days, and are then of a pale yellowish colour, semi-transparent, and bristling all over with hairs: they feed for about six weeks, changing their skins four or five times before they hibernate, eating very little, growing very slowly, and not attaining a length of more than a third of an inch; about the middle or end of September they retire towards the roots of the herbage, and, spinning a very slight web, remain concealed during the winter; in the spring they re-ascend the food-plant, feeding principally by night, and in damp weather retreating under stones by day, but when the weather is warm and the sun bright they mount on every exposed stone and bask in its rays. The process of changing the skin again goes on, and really seems the chief occupation of life: nor can I say that the number of moultings is by any means constant; four or five changes seem to be the allowance for the autumn, and from five to eight for the vernal moulting: at each moulting they seem to lose almost all they had previously gained; crawling to the top of their cage considerably increased in size, and coming down again most disappointingly small; they seem to grow alternately larger and smaller. These caterpillars are

full-fed on or about the 15th of June, and then roll in a ring and fall off their food-plant if touched or annoyed: it is stony ground where they principally occur, and a small shell—a species of *Planorbis*?—abounds in the same locality, and has almost exactly the appearance, in form, colour, and size, of a rolled-up *Caniola* caterpillar, a circumstance which greatly increases the difficulty of finding them when thus feigning death. In confinement, as at large, they feed exclusively on *Leguminosæ*, and seek no change of diet, pertinaciously refusing to touch, and indeed appearing to avoid, the lichens that my solicitude for their well-being had provided. The head is narrower than the body; when perfectly at rest, it is partially concealed by the second segment. The body is of nearly uniform thickness, but slightly decreasing towards the anal extremity; the segmental divisions are deeply incised; the second segment has the dorsal surface scabrous behind the head, the scabrous part emitting bristles which project over the head; this segment has also two scabrous warts on each side; the other segments have twelve scabrous warts, that is, six on each side, and each wart emits a fascicle of radiating bristles; four of these warts are strictly dorsal; two anterior, smaller and approximate; two posterior, larger and more distant; the third on each side is large and circular; the fourth smaller and linear; and the fifth much smaller, and immediately above the claspers when these occur. The colour of the head is black and shining; there is a white spot on each side at the base of the mandibles. The body has a very narrow black medio-dorsal stripe, bounded on each side by a still narrower and very sinuous gray stripe; this is followed by a somewhat broader smoky-black stripe, and this, again, by a sinuous and irregular orange stripe; this last contains, and is interrupted by, the second row of scabrous warts; next on each side follows a broad stripe of smoky-black, delicately tessellated with sinuous gray markings; this lateral stripe contains the third series of warts, and also the spiracles, which are pale orange; finally comes a narrow

sub-spiracular stripe of a dingy orange-colour, and this contains a fourth series of warts. The ventral surface is smoky flesh-colour; the legs and claspers rather less dingy. On or about the 8th of July it spins a slight cocoon at the roots of the clover, and changes to a smooth brown CHRYSALIS.

The MOTH appears on the wing in August, and has been taken at Torquay, and more abundantly in the county Dublin, in Ireland, by Mr. Birchall, to whose unremitting kindness I am indebted for a most abundant supply, both of the perfect insect and caterpillar, as also for the interesting details of its life-history given above. (The scientific name is *Lithosia caniola*.)

Obs.—1. The males assemble freely, after the manner of *Bombyces*, to seek the company of the females.

Obs.—2. Mr. Doubleday, with his usual acumen, discovered this species in a collection of insects brought by Mr. G. King from Torquay.



59*. The Leadon Footman (*Lithosia molybdæola*).

59*. THE LEADON FOOTMAN.—“Is intermediate between *L. complana* and *L. plumbeola*; it has the figure of the former. the colour of the latter, and is rather more shining than either. It may be distinguished from *L. complana* by its darker hue, and in having the yellow costal stripe straighter, and terminating in a point before arriving at the apex as in *L. plumbeola*; the hind wings are always strongly tinged with gray along the inner margin, this colour even extending, in some specimens, over the whole surface, and leaving none of the usual ochreous colour visible, except a tolerably broad border, which forms a notch between the median and internal nervures: the head and neck are of a very bright yellow; the thorax and abdomen lead-coloured, this last not exhibiting any yellow except at

the extremity, and the yellow even here is generally mixed with gray. The female especially has scarcely any yellow at the anus; it is of the size of the male, or smaller. This species may be still more readily distinguished from *L. plumbeola* by the form of the wings, which altogether resemble those of *L. comlana*; the gray is equally shining, the costal and straighter and more distinct, the cilia edged with gray, the neck unicolorous, the hind wings lead-coloured, but especially by the presence of the scaly fold of the costa of the fore wings."—*Guenée in Zool. for 1863.*

The moth appears on the wing in July, and as only been observed in Cheshire and Lancashire. It inhabits low and marshy places, and its CATERPILLAR in all probability feeds on the lichens which grow on the stems of the heath, or which carpet the stones that are scattered over the surface of the ground. (The scientific name is *Lithosia molybdeola*.)



438*. The White-point (*Leucania Albipuncta*).

438*. THE WHITE-POINT.—The palpi are slightly porrected and very inconspicuous, the minute terminal joint scarcely extending beyond the second joint; the antennæ are almost simple in both sexes; the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa and obtuse, but not rounded at the tip; their colour is brick-ust red, with a perfectly white spot at the lower extremity of the reniform, which would otherwise escape notice. This species loosely resembles *Leucania lithargyria*, but Guenée thus differentiates them:—*Lithargyria*, confounded by many authors with *Albipuncta*, is distinguished from that species by its larger size, by the fore wings being less ferruginous, by the white spot amalgamating with a pale lunule situated above it, and, thus

united, constituting the reniform, by the elbowed line being less conspicuous, and on the other hand by the transverse series of dots being much more so.

The moth appears on the wing in August. A single specimen, captured at Folkestone on the 15th of that month, at sugar, by Mr. Briggs, was exhibited at the meeting of the Entomological Society on the 2nd of November: a second specimen, much worn, was taken in the second week in October, within five yards of the same place. Mr. Allis has a third specimen, which he obtained from one of the Yaxley collectors. (The scientific name is *Leucania Albipuncta*.)



618*. The Viper's Bugloss (*Dianthæcia Echi*).

613*. THE VIPER'S BUGLOSS.—The palpi are slightly porrected, the terminal joint very small, and appearing as a little button amidst the scales of the second; the antennæ are nearly simple in both sexes; the fore wings are nearly straight on the costa, rounded at the tip, and perfectly simple on the hind margin; their colour is ochreous, beautifully marked and marbled with darker and lighter colours, some of the darker approaching umber-brown, some of the latter being almost white; the orbicular spot is well-defined, white, with a slight central ochreous shade; the reniform is less perfect, its median area of a darker tint; there is a short transverse dark mark near the base, a waved dark line before the orbicular, a bent and zigzag dark line beyond the reniform, and finally a compound and zigzag transverse line parallel with the hind margin; the inner portion of this last is dark, the other white; the hind margin itself is occupied by a delicate fawn-coloured band; the fringe is brown, interrupted with seven white streaks; there are moreover four pale undefined clouds, the first near the base of the

wing, but exterior to the first short transverse line; the second on the costal margin, nearly above the orbicular; the third near the inner margin and towards the anal angle, and the fourth towards the apical angle and within the compound transverse line.

The CATERPILLAR feeds on the Viper's Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), and also, according to Guenée, on the flowers of *Gypsophila paniculata*, which grows on stony hills near Vienna, but has not been found in England.

The MOTH appears on the wing in June. The only known British specimen was taken by the Rev. A. H. Wratishaw, at rest, on a plant of *Echium vulgare*, as recorded in the *Entomologist*, vol. iv., p. 214. (The scientific name is *Dianthæcia Echii*.)

This beautiful species stands at the head of the genus *Dianthæcia*, and next to *Ilarus*

ochroleuca, which in colour, as well as the distribution of markings, it closely resembles.

692. The Small Marbled.

The words at the end, which stand thus, must be erased:—"I incline to refer both insects to the *Phytometra minuta* of Haworth." I learn from Mr. Doubleday that the species in question is North American, and is the *Acontia candefacta* of authors.

698. The Burnished Brass.

700. The Gold Spot.

The figures above these two names are unfortunately transposed; the figure of the Burnished Brass is numbered 700, that of the Gold Spot 698. The descriptions in both instances are correct.



INDEX.

- viata, Eupithecia, 140
 ria, Boarmia, 64
 a, Mamestra, 298
 AS, 98
 ROLA, 449
 taria, Hemerophila, 62
 thiata, Eupithecia, 136
 thii, Cucullia, 434
 , Acronycta, 251
 ONTIA, 5
 LIA, 76
 IA, 443
 ETIA, 312
 YCTA, 248
 a, Hadenia, 412
 ata, Ligdia, 101
 a, Aplecta, 409
 aria, Epione, 51
 Phytometra, 469
 aria, Anisopteryx, 105
 i, Zenzera, 18
 , Cosmia, 383
 ata, Emmelesia, 113
 ina, Agrotis, 333
 PIS, 402
 HILA, 442
 IS, 316
 llatata, Melanthia, 156
 llis, Acontia, 443
 lon, Mamestra, 299
 acula, Dianthocia, 388
 incta, Leucania, 475
 inctata, Eupithecia, 129
 ata, Emmelesia, 114
 nillata, Emmelesia, 113
 nist, 462
 nista, Catephia, 462
 254
 Kitten, 210
 IS, 86
 Bryophila, 247
 Acronycta, 254
 ia, Ennomos, 56
 s, Caradrina, 313
 ata, Macaria, 87
 ria, Timandra, 84
- American Wainscot, 261
 AMPHIPYRA, 457
 AMPHYDASIS, 61
 Amulet, 68
 Anachoreta, Clostera, 222
 ANAITIS, 198
 ANARTA, 440
 ANCHONCELIS, 366
 Anceps, Mamestra, 299
 Ancilla, Naclia, 473
 Andreniformis, Sesia, 15
 ANGERONA, 52
 Angle Shades, 403
 Angle-striped Sallow, 380
 Angularia, Ennomos, 58
 ANISOPTERYX, 105
 Anomala, Stilbia, 462
 Anomalous, 462
 ANTICLEA, 164
 Antler, 292
 Antigua, Orgyia, 40
 APAMEA, 312
 Apiciaria, Epione, 51
 Apiformis, Sesia, 16
 APLASTA, 89
 APLECTA, 405
 APOROPHYLA, 289
 Aprilina, Agriopsis, 402
 Aquilina, Agrotis, 331
 Arbuti, Heliodes, 442
 Arceuthata, Eupithecia, 126
 Archer's Dart, 316
 ARCTIA, 35
 Arcuosa, Chortodes, 276
 Argent and Sable, 157
 Argentula, Bankia, 446
 Armiger, Heliothis, 439
 Arundineti, Ncnagria, 271
 Arundinis, Macrogaster, 17
 Asellus, Limacodes, 21
 Ash-tree Pug, 131
 Ashworthii, Agrotis, 337
 Ashworth's Rustic, 337
 ASPILATES, 97
 Assimilata, Eupithecia, 138
 Assimilis, Hadenia, 410
- Asteris, Cucullia, 433
 ASTHENA, 74
 Atomaria, Fidonia, 92
 Atriplicis, Hadenia, 417
 Atropos, Acherontia, 5
 Augur, Noctua, 344
 August Thorn, 58
 Aurago, Xanthia, 375
 Aurantaria, Hybernica, 103
 Aureola, Lithosia, 28
 Auricoma, Acronycta, 256
 Auriflua, Liparis, 36
 Auroararia, Hylia, 74
 Australis, Aporophyla, 289
 Autumn Green Carpet, 181
 Autumnal Moth, 109
 Autumnal Rustic, 343
 Aversata, Acidalia, 82
 AXYLIA, 282
- Badiata, Anticlea, 165
 Baja, Noctua, 352
 Bajularia, Phorodesma, 71
 BANKIA, 446
 Barberry Carpet, 167
 Barred Carpet, 114
 Barred Chestnut, 350
 Barred Hooktip, 208
 Barred Sallow, 375
 Barred Straw, 192
 Barred Red, 53
 Barred Tooth striped, 149
 Barred Umber, 90
 Barred Yellow, 192
 Barrettii, Dianthocia, 390
 Barrett's Marbled Coronet, 390
 Basilinea, Apamea, 302
 Batis, Thyatira, 238
 Beaded Chestnut, 366
 Beautiful Brocade, 409
 Beautiful Brocade, 421
 Beautiful Carpet, 156
 Beautiful Gothic, 292
 Beautiful Golden Y, 454
 Beautiful Yellow Underwing, 441

- Bedstraw Hawk-moth, 8
 Beech-green Carpet, 112
 Belgaria, Scodiona, 91
 Belle, 196
 Belted Beauty, 59
 Bembeciformis, Sesia, 16
 Berberata, Anticlea, 167
 Betularia, Amphydasis, 61
 Bicolor, Notodonta, 227
 Bicuspis, Dicranura, 210
 Bidentata, Odontopera, 56
 Bifida, Dicranura, 212
 Bilberry Pug, 145
 Bilineata, Camptogramma, 171
 Bipunctata, Eubolia, 197
 Birch Mocha, 74
 Bisetata, Acidalia, 77
 Bird's-wing, 287
 BISTON, 60
 Biundularia, Tephrosia, 66
 Black Arches, 38
 Black-banded, 395
 Black-collar, 345
 Black Mountain Moth, 68
 Black-neck, 161
 Black Rustic, 397
 Black-veined, 94
 Blanda, Caradrina, 314
 Blandiata, Emmelesia, 116
 Bleached Pug, 135
 Blomer's Rivulet, 75
 Blood Vein, 84
 Blossom Underwing, 362
 Blotched Emerald, 71
 Blue-bordered Carpet, 154
 BOARMIA, 63
 BOLETOBIA, 69
 Bombiliformis, Macroglossa, 12
 BOMBYX, 42
 Bondii, Chortodes, 276
 Bond's Wainscot, 276
 Bordered Beauty, 51
 Bordered Gothic, 290
 Bordered Gray, 91
 Bordered Limespeck, 121
 Bordered Sallow, 437
 Bordered Straw, 437
 Bordered White, 92
 Boreata, Chimatobia, 108
 Bractea, Plusia, 52
 Brassicæ, Mamestra, 300
 BREPPOS, 448
 Brevilinea, Nonagria, 271
 Brick, 376
 Bright-line Brown-eye, 419
 Bright Wave, 76
 Brighton Wainscot, 273
 Brimstone Moth, 52
 Brindled Beauty, 60
 Brindled Green, 413
 Brindled Ochre, 277
 Brindled Pug, 140
 Brindled White-spot, 67
 Broad-barred White, 393
 Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-Moth, 11
 Broad-bordered . Five-spotted
 Burnet, 23
 Broad-bordered White Under-
 wing, 440
 Broad-bordered Yellow Under-
 wing, 339
 Broom Moth, 419
 Broom Tip, 201
 Brown-line Bright-eye, 259
 Brown Rustic, 315
 Brown Scallop, 177
 Brown Silver Line, 90
 Brown-spot Pinion, 369
 Brown-tail Moth, 36
 Brown-veined Wainscot, 271
 Brumata, Chimatobia, 106
 Brunnea, Noctua, 348
 Brussels Lace, 63
 BRYOPHILA, 244
 Bucephala, Pygæra, 219
 Buff-arches, 237
 Buff Ermine, 35
 Buff Footman, 28
 Buff-tip, 219
 Bull-rush, 270
 Burnet Noctua, 469
 Burnished Brass, 451 (fig. 453)
 Butter-bur, 281
 Cabbage Moth, 300
 CABERA, 84
 Cænosa, Orgyia, 39
 Cæruleocephala, Diloba, 234
 Cæsia Dianthæcia, 391
 Cæsiata, Larentia, 110
 Caja, Chelonia, 33
 CALAMIA, 272
 Caliginosa, Acosmetia, 312
 CALLIGENIA, 27
 CALLIMORPHA, 31
 CALOCAMPA, 426
 Cambricaria, Venusia, 76
 Camelina, Notodonta, 225
 Campanula, Eupithecia, 133
 Campanula Pug, 133
 Campanulata, Eupithecia, 133
 Campion, 388
 CAMPTOGRAMMA, 171
 Canary-shouldered Thorn, 57
 Candidata, Asthena, 75
 Caniola, Lithosia, 473
 Cannæ, Nonagria, 269
 Capsincola, Dianthæcia, 387
 Capsophila, Dianthæcia, 386
 Captiuncula, Photodes, 309
 CARADRINA, 312
 Carbonaria, Fidonia, 92
 Carmelita, Notodonta, 227
 Carnica, Pachnobia, 355
 Carpini, Saturnia, 48
 Carpophaga, Dianthæcia, 385
 CARZIA, 198
 Cassinea, Petasia, 217
 Castigata, Eupithecia, 127
 Castrensis, Bombyx, 42
 CATEPHIA, 462
 CATOCALA, 463
 CELENA, 310
 Celerio, Chærocampa, 9
 Centaureata, Eupithecia, 120
 Centonalis, Nola, 25
 Centre-barred Sallow, 377
 Cerago, Xanthia, 374
 CERASTIS, 369
 CERIGO, 295
 Certata, Scotosia, 178
 Cervinaria, Eubolia, 194
 Cespitia, Luperina, 297
 Chærophyllata, Tanagra, 201
 Chalk Carpet, 158
 Chalk Carpet, 197
 Chamomile Shark, 435
 Chamomillæ, Cucullia, 435
 Chaonia, Notodonta, 233
 CHAREAS, 292
 CHELONIA, 32
 Chenopodii, Hadenæ, 416
 CHESIAS, 200
 Chesnut, 369
 Chesnut-coloured Carpet, 150
 Chevron, 191
 Chi, Polia, 394
 CHIMATOBIA, 106
 Chimney Sweeper, 201
 Chinese Character, 209
 Chocolate-tip, 221
 CHÆROCAMPA, 9
 CHORTODES, 276
 Chrysidiformis, Sesia, 14
 Chrysitis, Plusia, 451 (fig. 453)
 Chrysorrhæa, Liparis, 36
 CIDARIA, 180
 CILIX, 209
 Cinctaria, Boarmia, 64
 Cineraria, Mniophila, 69
 Cinerea, Agrotis, 328
 Cinnabar, 31
 Circellata, Acidalia, 79
 Circellate, 79
 CIRRHEDIA, 376
 Cistus Forester, 472
 Citrigo, Xanthia, 374
 Citraria, Aspilates, 97
 Clathrata, Strenia, 89
 Clay, 261
 Clay Triple-lines, 73
 CLEORA, 62
 Clifton, Nonpareil, 463
 Cloaked Minor, 309
 Cloaked Pug, 142
 CLOANTHA, 425
 CLOSTERA, 221
 Clouded Border, 101
 Clouded-bordered Brindle, 283
 Clouded Brindle, 285
 Clouded Buff, 32
 Clouded Drab, 358
 Clouded Magpie, 100
 Clouded Silver, 85
 C-nigrum, Noctua, 346

- Dart, 329
 A, 269
 146
 a, Pelurga, 194
 , Leucania, 264
 n Carpet, 160
 i Emerald, 72
 n Footman, 28
 n Heath, 92
 n Marbled Carpet, 184
 n Pug, 135
 n Quaker, 360
 n Rustic, 306
 n Swift, 19
 n Vapourer, 40
 n Wainscot, 267
 n Wave, 85
 n White Wave, 84
 na, Lithosia, 28
 nula, Lithosia, 28
 r Tapinostola, 274
 ous, 274
 , Noctua, 349
 nis, Xyina, 427
 nist, 427
 d, 300
 a, Leucania, 259
 ctaria, Phibalapteryx, 5
 a, Apamea, 303
 ata, Eupithecia, 118
 aria, Tephrosia, 66
 aria, Boarmia, 65
 rsa, Dianthœcia, 389
 illaris, Xylomiges, 288
 uata, Fidonia, 93
 ctata, Eupithecia, 133
 ia, Hadena, 421
 iaria, Acidalia, 77
 vuli, Sphinx, 6
 vulus Hawk-Moth, 6
 Underwing, 457
 ra, Anarta, 440
 A, 168
 ta, Eupithecia, 143
 t, 255
 a, Agrotis, 327
 A, 85
 a, Cidaria, 182
 Demas, 40
 381
 olitan, 262
 18
 German, 352
 b Prominent, 225
 , Toxocampa, 462
 ata, Rumia, 52
 i, Trichiura, 41
 spot Tiger, 34
 Wave, 80
 a, Gluphisia, 224
 ularia, Tephrosia, 66
 it, 306
 it Dart, 325
 it-striped, 298
 n, Eulepia, 30
 Crimson Speckled, 31
 Cristulalis, Nola, 25
 CROCALLIS, 56
 Croceago, Hoporina, 373
 Cruda, Tæniocampa, 363
 CRYMODES, 411
 Cubicularis, Caradrina, 314
 Cucubali, Dianthœcia, 388
 Cucullatella, Nola, 25
 CUCULLIA, 430
 Cucullina, Notodonta, 226
 Cudweed, 433
 Culiciformis, Sesia, 14
 Currant Clearwing, 15
 Currant Moth, 98
 Currant Pug, 138
 Cursoria, Agrotis, 329
 Curtula, Clostera, 221
 CUSPIDATES, 203
 CYMATOPHORA, 239
 yn piformis, Sesia, 15
 Cytherea, Cerigo, 295
 Cytisaria, Pseudoterpna, 69
 Dahlii, Noctua, 350
 Dark Arches, 285
 Dark-barred Twin Spot, 169
 Dark-bordered Beauty, 51
 Dark Brocade, 412
 Dark Chesnut, 370
 Dark Cream Wave, 78
 Dark Crimson Underwing, 465
 Dark Dagger, 248
 Dark Spectacle, 450
 Dark Spinach, 194
 Dark Sword-grass, 318
 Dark Tussock, 39
 Dark Umber, 178
 DASYCAMP, 372
 DASYDIA, 68
 DASYPOLIA, 277
 Dealbata, Scoria, 94
 Death's-head Hawk-moth, 5
 Debiliata, Eupithecia, 146
 December Moth, 41
 Decolorata, Emmelesia, 114
 Deep-brown Dart, 396
 Defoliaria, Hybernia, 104
 Degeneraria, Acidalia, 83
 DEILEPHILA, 7
 DEIOPEIA, 31
 Delicate, 259
 DEMAS, 40
 Dentated Pug, 146
 Dentina, Hadena, 415
 Depuncta, Noctua, 344
 Derasa, Gonophora, 237
 Derivata, Anticlea, 166
 Devonshire Wainscot, 265
 Dew Moth, 27
 DIANTHŒCIA, 385, 475
 DICRANURA, 210
 Dictæa, Notodonta, 228
 Dictæoides, Notodonta, 229
 DICYCLA, 381
 Didymata, Larentia, 109
 Diffinis, Cosmia, 383
 DILOBA, 234
 Diluta, Cymatophora, 240
 Dilutata, Oporabia, 108
 Dingy Footman, 29
 Dingy Mocha, 73
 Dingy Shell, 75
 DIPHTHERA, 247
 Dipsaceus, Heliopsis, 439
 DIPHTERYGIA, 287
 Dismal, 364
 Dispar, Liparis, 37
 Ditrapezium, Noctua, 347
 Dodonea, Notodonta, 233
 Dodoneata, Eupithecia, 140
 Dog's-tooth, 418
 Dolobraria, Eurymene, 53
 Dominula, Callimorpha, 31
 Dot, 301
 Dotata, Cidaria, 193
 Dotted Border, 104
 Dotted-bordered Cream Wave, 80
 Dotted Carpet, 63
 Dotted Chesnut, 372
 Dotted Clay, 352
 Dotted Footman, 27
 Dotted Rustic, 336
 Double Dart, 344
 Double Kidney, 379
 Double Line, 260
 Double-lobed, 303
 Double-spotted Square Spot, 347
 Double-striped Pug, 143
 Drab Geometer, 94
 Drinker, 45
 Dromedarius, Notodonta, 229
 Dubitata, Scotosia, 176
 Dumerilii, Luperina, 296
 Dumeril's Luperina, 296
 Dun-bar, 381
 Duplaris, Cymatophora, 239
 Dusky Brocade, 304
 Dusky Carpet, 69
 Dusky Clearwing, 16
 Dusky-lemon Sallow, 376
 Dusky-marbled Brown, 224
 Dusky Sallow, 384
 Dusky Thorn, 57
 Dwarf Pug, 130
 Dysodea, Hecatera, 392
 DYSTHYMIA, 443
 Early Gray, 424
 Early Moth, 102
 Early Thorn, 55
 Early Tooth-striped, 148
 Ear Moth, 280
 Echii, Dianthœcia, 475
 Edinburgh Pug, 124
 Elephant Hawk-moth, 10
 Elinguaria, Crocallis, 56

- ELLOPIA, 53
 Elpenor, Chærocampa, 10
 Elutata, Ypsipetes, 153
 Elymi, Tapinostola, 275
 Emarginata, Acidalia, 84
 EMMELESIA, 113
 Emperor Moth, 48
 Empyrea, Trigonophra, 404
 Emutaria, Acidalia, 82
 ENDROMIS, 46
 Engrailed, 66
 ENNOMOS, 56
 EPHYRA, 72
 EPIONE, 51
 EPUNDA, 396
 ERASTRIA, 445
 EREMOBIA, 384
 Ericetata, Emmelesia, 115
 ERIOGASTER, 42
 Erosaria, Ennomos, 57
 Erythrocephala, Cerastis, 370
 Essex Emerald, 70
 ECBOLIA, 194
 EUCELIA, 31
 EUCLIDIA, 468
 EUCOSMIA, 179
 EULEPIA, 30
 EUPERIA, 380
 Euphorbiæ, Deilephila, 7
 Euphorbiata, Minoa, 94
 EUPISTERIA, 75
 EUPITHECIA, 116
 EUPLEXIA, 405
 EURYMENE, 53
 EUTHEMONIA, 32
 Eversman's Rustic, 324
 Exanthemaria, Cabera, 85
 Exclamationis, Agrotis, 326
 Exigua, Laphygma, 289
 Exiguata, Eupithecia, 141
 Exile, 411
 Exoleta, Calocampa, 427
 Expallidata, Eupithecia, 135
 Extersaria, Tephrosia, 67
 Extranea, Leucania, 261
 Exulis, Crymodes, 411
 Eyed Hawk-Moth, 4
- Fagi, Stauropus, 216
 Falcula, Platypteryx, 207
 False Mocha, 72
 Fascelina, Orgyia, 39
 Fasciaria, Ellopiæ, 53
 Fasciuncula, Miana, 308
 Feathered Brindle, 289
 Feathered Ear, 294
 Feathered Footman, 30
 Feathered Gothic, 291
 Feathered Ranunculus, 399
 Feathered Thorn, 58
 Fennica, Agrotis, 324
 Fenn's Nonagria, 271
 Fen Wainscot, 272
 Fern, 173
- Ferrugata, Coremia, 168
 Ferruginea, Xanthia, 376
 Festiva, Noctua, 348
 Festoon Moth, 21
 Festucæ, Plusia, 453 (fig. 451)
 Fibrosa, Apamea, 306
 FIDONIA, 92
 Fiery Clearwing, 14
 Figure-of-Eight Moth, 234
 Figure of Eighty, 241
 Filigrammaria, Oporabia, 109
 Filipendulæ, Zygæna, 24
 Fimbria, Tryphæna, 339
 Firmata, Thera, 152
 Flame, 165
 Flame, 282
 Flame Brocade, 404
 Flame Carpet, 168
 Flame Shoulder, 345
 Flame Wainscot, 268
 Flammatra, Noctua, 345
 Flammea, Meliana, 268
 Flavago, Gortyna, 279
 Flavicornis, Cymatophora, 242
 Flavocincta, Polia, 396
 Flounced Chestnut, 366
 Flounced Rustic, 296
 Fluctuata, Melanippe, 164
 Fluctuosa, Cymatophora, 239
 Fluvata, Camptogramma, 172
 Forester, 22
 Formicæformis, Sesia, 14
 Fortified Carpet, 195
 Four-dotted Footman, 27
 Four-spotted, 443
 Four-spotted Footman, 29
 Foxglove Pug, 119
 Fox Moth, 43
 Fraxinata, Eupithecia, 132
 Fraxini, Catocala, 463
 Freyer's Pug, 125
 Frosted Green, 243
 Frosted Orange, 279
 Frosted Yellow, 93
 Fuciformis, Macroglossa, 11
 Fuliginaria, Boletobia, 69
 Fuliginosa, Arctia, 34
 Fulva, Tapinostola, 274
 Fulvago, Euperia, 380
 Fulvata, Cidaria, 192
 Fumata, Acidalia, 81
 Furcula, Dicranura, 211
 Furuncula, Miana, 309
 Furva, Mamestra, 300
 Fuscantaria, Ennomos, 57
 Fuscula, Erastria, 445
- Galiata, Melanippe, 163
 Galii, Deilephila, 8
 Galium Carpet, 163
 Gamma, Plusia, 455
 Garden Carpet, 164
 Garden Dart, 329
 Gem, 172
- Geminipuncta, Nonagria, 270
 Gemina, Apamea, 304
 Genistæ, Hadena, 422
 GEOMETRA, 70
 GEOMETRÆ, 49
 Geryon, Procris, 472
 Ghost Swift, 20
 Gilvago, Xanthia, 376
 Gilvaria, Aspilates, 98
 Gipsy, 37
 Glabraria, Cleora, 63
 Glandifera, Bryophila, 244
 Glareosa, Noctua, 343
 Glaucæ, Hadena, 414
 Glaucous Shears, 414
 Globulariæ, Procris, 22
 GLUPHISIA, 224
 Glyphica, Euclidia, 469
 Gnaphalii, Cucullia, 433
 GNOPHOS, 68
 Goat Moth, 18
 Golden-bordered Purple, 74
 Golden-rod Pug, 127
 Golden-rod Brindle, 425
 Gold Spangle, 452
 Gold Spot, 453 (fig. 451)
 Gold Swift, 19
 GONOPHORA, 237
 GONOPTERA, 456
 Gonostigma, Orgyia, 39
 GORTYNA, 279
 Gothic, 458
 Gothica Tæniocampa, 356
 Gracilis, Tæniocampa, 361
 GRAMMESIA, 310
 Grammica, Eulepia, 30
 Graminis, Charæas, 292
 Grass Eggjar, 44
 Grass Emerald, 69
 Grass Rivulet, 114
 Grass Wave, 97
 Gray, 391
 Gray Arches, 407
 Gray Birch, 67
 Gray Chi, 394
 Gray Dagger, 250
 Gray Mountain Carpet, 110
 Gray Pug, 127
 Gray Rustic, 353
 Gray Scalloped Bar, 91
 Gray Shoulder-Knot, 429
 Great Brocade, 406
 Great Oak Beauty, 65
 Great Prominent, 232
 Green Arches, 405
 Green-brindled Crescent, 402
 Green-brindled Dot, 401
 Green Carpet, 112
 Green Pug, 144
 Greening's Wave, 77
 Griseata, Lithostege, 199
 Griseola, Lithosia, 29
 Grisette, 253
 Grossulariata, Abraxas, 98
 Ground Lackey, 42
 Guenée's Pug, 123

- HADENA**, 409
HALIA, 88
Hamula, *Platypteryx*, 208
Handmaid, 473
Hastata, *Melanippe*, 157
Haworthii, *Celaena*, 310
Haworth's Carpet, 115
Haworth's Minor, 310
Haworth's Pug, 123
Hazel Carpet, 182
Heart and Club, 327
Heart and Dart, 326
Heart Moth, 381
Heath Rivulet, 115
Heath Rustic, 333
Hebrew Character, 356
HECATERA, 392
Hectus, *Hepialus*, 19
Hedge Rustic, 297
HELIODES, 442
HELIOPHOBUS, 291
HELIOTHUS, 437
Hellmanni, *Tapinostola*, 275
Helvola, *Lithosia*, 28
Helveticata, *Eupithecia*, 124
HEMEROPHILA, 62
HEMITHEA, 72
Heparata, *Eupisteria*, 75
Hepatica, *Xylophasia*, 285
HEPIALUS, 19
Herbida, *Aplecta*, 405
Herald, 456
Hexapterata, *Lobophora*, 147
HIMERA, 58
Hippocastanaria, *Pachycnemis*, 102
Hirtaria, *Biston*, 60
Hispidaria, *Nyssia*, 60
Hispidus, *Heliophobus*, 292
Hoary Footman, 473
Holosericata, *Acidalia*, 78
HOPORINA, 373
Hornet Clearwing of the Osier, 16
Hornet Clearwing of the Poplar, 16
Horse Chesnut, 102
Humming-Bird Hawk Moth, 11
Humuli, *Hepialus*, 20
HYBERNIA, 102
HYDRECIA, 280
HYDBELIA, 446
HYDRILLA, 311
HYRIA, 74

Ianthina, *Tryphæna*, 338
Ichneumoniformis, *Sesia*, 15
Ilicifolia, *Lasiocampa*, 46
Illunaria, *Selenia*, 55
Illustraria, *Selenia*, 55
Imbutata, *Carsia*, 198
Imitaria, *Acidalia*, 82
Immanata, *Cidaria*, 186
Immutata, *Acidalia*, 80
Impluviata, *Ypsipetes*, 153

Impura, *Leucania*, 266
Incanaria, *Acidalia*, 78
Indigata, *Eupithecia*, 132
Ingrailed Clay, 348
Inornata, *Acidalia*, 83
Instabilis, *Tæniocampa*, 358
Interjecta, *Tryphæna*, 340
Interjectaria, *Acidalia*, 78
Interrogationis, *Plusia*, 456
IODIS, 71
Iota, *Plusia*, 453
Iron Prominent, 229
Irriguata, *Eupithecia*, 131
Irrorella, *Setina*, 27
Isogrammata, *Eupithecia*, 123

Jacobææ, *Euchelia*, 31
July Highflyer, 153
Juniper Carpet, 150
Juniperata, *Thera*, 150
Juniper Pug, 142

Kentish Glory, 46
Knot-Grass, 255

Lace Border, 79
Lacertula, *Platypteryx*, 206
Lackey, 42
Lactearia, *Iodis*, 71
lanestris, *Eriogaster*, 42
LAPHYGMA, 289
Lapidata, *Phibalapteryx*, 174
Lappet, 45
Larch Pug, 129
LARENTIA, 109
Large Emerald, 70
Large Nutmeg, 299
Large Ranunculus, 396
Large Red-belted Clearwing, 14
Large Thorn, 56
Large Twin-spot Carpet, 171
Large Wainscot, 272
Large Yellow Underwing, 342
Lariciata, *Eupithecia*, 130
LASIOCAMPA, 45
Latticed Heath, 89
Lead-coloured Drab, 360
Lead-coloured Pug, 123
Leaden Footman, 474
Least Black Arches, 25
Least Carpet, 77
Least Minor, 309
Least Yellow Underwing, 340
Leopard Moth, 18
Leporina, *Acronycta*, 251
Lesser Broad Border, 338
Lesser Cream Wave, 80
Lesser Ingrailed, 349
Lesser Lutestring, 240
Lesser Satin Moth, 239

Lesser-spotted Pinion, 383
Lesser Swallow Prominent, 229
Lesser Yellow Underwing, 341
LEUCANIA, 259, 475
Leucographa, *Tæniocampa*, 357
Leucophaea, *Pachetra*, 294
Leucophaea, *Hybernia*, 103
Libatrix, *Gonoptera*, 456
Lichenaria, *Cleora*, 63
Lichenea, *Epunda*, 399
LIGDIA, 101
Light Arches, 284
Light Brocade, 422
Light Crimson Underwing, 466
Light Emerald, 53
Light Feathered Rustic, 328
Light Knot-grass, 257
Light Orange Underwing, 449
Light Spectacle, 449
Lignata, *Phibalapteryx*, 174
Ligniperda, *Cossus*, 18
Ligustri, *Acronycta*, 255
Ligustri, *Sphinx*, 7
Lilac Beauty, 54
LI MACODES, 21
Lime Hawk-moth, 4
Lime Speck, 120
Linariata, *Eupithecia*, 119
Lineolata, *Eubolia*, 197
Ling Pug, 137
LIPARIS, 36
Literosa, *Miana*, 308
Lithargyria, *Leucania*, 261
Lithorhiza, *Xylocampa*, 424
LITHOSIA, 27, 473
LITHOSTEGE, 199
Lithoxylea, *Xylophasia*, 284
Little Emerald, 71
Little Thorn, 51
Littoralis, *Leucania*, 263
Litura, *Anchocelis*, 369
Liturata, *Macaria*, 88
Livornica, *Deilephila*, 9
LOBOPHORA, 146
Lobster, 216
Lobulata, *Lobophora*, 148
LOMASPILIS, 101
Loniceræ, *Zygæna*, 24
Loreyi, *Leucania*, 262
Lota, *Orthosia*, 365
Lubricipeda, *Arctia*, 35
Lucerneæ, *Agrotis*, 336
Lucipara, *Euplexia*, 405
Luctuosa, *Dysthymia*, 443
Lunar Double Stripe, 467
Lunar Marbled Brown, 233
Lunar-Spotted Pinion, 383
Lunar Thorn, 55
Lunar Underwing, 368
Lunar Yellow Underwing, 341
Lunaria, *Selenia*, 55
Lunaria, *Ophiodes*, 467
Lunigera, *Agrotis*, 325
Lunosa, *Anchocelis*, 368
LUPERINA, 296
Lupulinus, *Hepialus*, 19

Luteata, *Asthena*, 74
 Lutosa, *Calamia*, 272
 Lutulenta, *Epunda*, 396
 Lychnis, 387
 Lychnitis, *Cucullia*, 432
 Lyme Grass, 275
 LYTHRIA, 95

 MACARIA, 87
 Macilenta, *Orthosia*, 365
 MACROGASTER, 17
 MACROGLOSSA, 11
 Maculata, *Venilia*, 52
 Maiden's Blush, 72
 Mallow, 194
 MAMESTRA, 298
 Manchester Treble-bar, 198
 MANIA, 460
 Many-lined, 175
 Maple Prominent, 226
 Maple Pug, 139
 Marbled Beauty, 246
 Marbled Brown, 233
 Marbled Carpet, 185
 Marbled Clover, 439
 Marbled Coronet, 389
 Marbled Green, 244
 Marbled Minor, 307
 Marbled Pug, 131
 Marbled White-spot, 445
 March Moth, 105
 Margaritaria, *Metrocampa*, 53
 Marginata, *Lomasipilis*, 101
 Marginatus, *Heliothis*, 437
 Maritime, *Senta*, 268
 Marsh Carpet, 183
 Marsh Moth, 311
 Marsh Pug, 124
 Marvel-du-Jour, 402
 Maura, *Mania*, 460
 May Highflyer, 153
 Megacephala, *Acronycta*, 252
 MELANIPPE, 157
 Melanopa, *Anarta*, 440
 MELANTHIA, 154
 MELIANA, 268
 Mendica, *Arctia*, 34
 Mensuraria, *Eubolia*, 196
 Menthastri, *Arctia*, 35
 Menyanthis, *Acronycta*, 257
 Mere Wainscot, 275
 Mesomella, *Lithosia*, 27
 Meticulosa, *Phlogophora*, 403
 METROCAMPA, 53
 Mi, *Euchidia*, 468
 MIANA, 307
 Miata, *Cidaria*, 181
 Micacea, *Hydrocia*, 282
 MICRA, 447
 Middle-barred Minor, 308
 Miller, 251
 Miniata, *Calligenia*, 27
 Miniosa, *Tæniocampa*, 362
 MINOA, 94
 Minor Shoulder-knot, 398

Minos, *Zygæna*, 23
 Minutata, *Eupithecia*, 137
 MISERIA, 402
 MINOPHILA, 69
 Mocha, 73
 Mœniata, *Eubolia*, 195
 Molybdeola, *Lithosia*, 474
 Monacha, *Liparis*, 38
 Montanata, *Melanippe*, 162
 Morpheus, *Caradrina*, 312
 Mother Shipton, 468
 Mottled Beauty, 63
 Mottled Gray, 110
 Mottled Pug, 141
 Mottled Rustic, 312
 Mottled Umber, 104
 Mountain Rustic, 355
 Mouse, 458
 Mullein, 430
 Mullein Wave, 79
 Multistrigata, *Larentia*, 110
 Munda, *Tæniocampa*, 363
 Mundana, *Nudaria*, 27
 Munitata, *Coremia*, 168
 Muscerda, *Lithosia*, 27
 Musculosa, *Synia*, 273
 Muslin, 27
 Muslin Moth, 34
 Myricæ, *Acronycta*, 257
 Myrtilli, *Anarta*, 441

 Naclia, 473
 Nænia, 458
 Nanata, *Eupithecia*, 134
 Narrow-Bordered Bee Hawk-moth, 12
 Narrow-bordered Five-spotted Burnet, 24
 Narrow-winged Pug, 133
 Nebulosa, *Aplecta*, 407
 Neglecta, *Noctua*, 353
 NEMORIA, 71
 Nerii, *Chærocampa*, 10
 Netted Carpet, 188
 Netted Pug, 118
 Netted Mountain Moth, 92
 NEURIA, 290
 Neustria, *Bombux*, 42
 New Black-neck, 461
 Nietitans, *Hydrocia*, 280
 Nigra, *Epunda*, 397
 Nigricans, *Agrotis*, 329
 Nigrocincta, *Polia*, 395
 Ni Moth, 455
 Ni, *Plusia*, 455
 NOCTUA, 343
 NOCTUAS, 235
 NOCTURNI, 3
 NOLA, 25
 Nonconformist, 428
 NONAGRIA, 269
 Northern Arches, 410
 Northern Drab, 359
 Northern Rustic, 336
 Northern Spinach Moth, 191

Northern Swift, 20
 Northern Winter Moth, 108
 Notata, *Macaria*, 37
 Notha, *Brephos*, 449
 NOTODONTA, 225
 November Moth, 108
 Nubeculosa, *Petasia*, 218
 NUDARIA, 27
 NUMERIA, 90
 Nupta, *Catocala*, 464
 Nutmeg, 416
 Nut-tree Tussock, 40
 NYSSIA, 59

 Oak Beauty, 61
 Oak Egg, 43
 Oak Hook-tip, 208
 Oak-tree Pug, 139
 Obelisca, *Agrotis*, 332
 Obeliscata, *Thera*, 151
 Obfuscata, *Dasydia*, 68
 Obliquaria, *Chesias*, 201
 Oblique Carpet, 174
 Oblique-striped, 197
 Obscurata, *Gnophos*, 68
 Obscure Wainscot, 261
 Obsoleta, *Leucania*, 261
 Occulta, *Aplecta*, 406
 Ocellata, *Melanthis*, 155
 Ocellatus, *Smerinthus*, 4
 Ochrata, *Acidalia*, 76
 Ochreous Pug, 132
 Ochroleuca, *Eremobia*, 384
 Ocularis, *Cymatophora*, 241
 Oculea, *Apamea*, 306
 ODNOSTES, 45
 ODONTOPERA, 56
 Old Lady, 460
 Oleagina, *Valeria*, 401
 Oleander Hawk-moth, 10
 Oleracea, *Hadena*, 419
 Olivata, *Larentia*, 112
 Olive, 379
 Omicronaria, *Ephyra*, 73
 Ononaria, *Aplasta*, 89
 Oo, *Dicycla*, 381
 OPHIODES, 467
 Ophiogramma, *Apamea*, 305
 Opima, *Tæniocampa*, 359
 OPORABIA, 108
 Or, *Cymatophora*, 241
 Orache Moth, 417
 Orange Footman, 28
 Orange Moth, 52
 Orange Sallow, 374
 Orange-tailed Clearwing, 15
 Orange Underwing, 448
 Orange Upper-Wing, 373
 Orbicularia, *Ephyra*, 73
 Orbona, *Tryphæna*, 341
 ORGYIA, 39
 Orichalcia, *Plusia*, 451
 Orion, *Diphthera*, 247
 Ornata, *Acidalia*, 79
 ORTHOSIA, 364

Ostrina, Micra, 447
Oxyacanthæ, Miselia, 402

PACHETRA, 294
PACHNOBIA, 355
PACHYCNEMIA, 120
Pale Brindled Beauty, 59
Pale Footman, 29
Pale Gray Carpet, 199
Pale Mottled Willow, 314
Pale Oak Eggar, 41
Pale Oak Beauty, 65
Pale Pinion, 430
Pale Prominent, 224
Pale-shining Brown, 409
Pale-Shoulder, 443
Pale-Shouldered Brocade, 420
Pale Tussock, 38
Pallens, Leucania, 267
Palpina, Ptilodontis, 224
Palumbaria, Eubolia, 196
Palustris, Hydrilla, 311
PANAGRA, 90
Papilionaria, Geometra, 70
Parthenias, Brephos, 448
Parva, Micra, 447
Pastinum, Toxocampa, 461
Peach-blossom, 238
Peacock, 87
Pearly Underwing, 319
Pebble Hook-tip, 207
Pebble Prominent, 231
Pectinitaria, Larentia, 112
Peltiger, Heliostia, 437
PELURGA, 194
Pendularia, Ephyra, 74
Pennaria, Himera, 58
Peppered Moth, 61
Peregrina, Hadena, 415
PERICALLIA, 54
Perla, Bryophila, 246
Pernotata, Eupithecia, 123
Persicaria, Manestra, 301
Perspicillaris, Cloanthia, 425
PETASIA, 217
Petasitis, Hydræcia, 281
Petraria, Panagra, 90
Petrificata, Xylina, 430
PHIBALAPTERYX, 173
PHIGALIA, 59
Philanthiformis, Sesia, 471
PHLOGOPHORA, 403
Phoenix, 190
PHORODESMA, 71
PHOTEDES, 309
Phragmitidis, Calamia, 272
PHYTOMETRA, 469
Picata, Cidaria, 182
Pictaria, Aleucis, 86
Pigmy Footman, 28
Pilosaria, Phigalia, 59
Pinastris, Dipterygia, 287
Pine Beauty, 355
Pine Carpet, 152
Pinetaria, Fidonia, 93

Piniaria, Fidonia, 92
Pinion-Spotted Pug, 118
Piniperda, Trachea, 355
Pink-barred Sallow, 375
Pisi, Hadena, 419
Pistacina, Anchocelis, 366
Plagiata, Anaitis, 198
Plain Clay, 344
Plain Golden Y, 453
Plain Pug, 134
Plain Wave, 83
Plantaginis, Chelonia, 32
PLATYPTERYX, 206
Plecta, Noctua, 345
Plumaria, Selidosema, 91
Plumbeolata, Eupithecia, 122
Plumed Prominent, 224
Plumigera, Ptilophora, 224
PLUSIA, 451
Pod-lover, 386
POECILOCAMPA, 41
POLIA, 394
Polyommata, Lobophora, 149
Polyodon, Xylophasia, 285
Poplar Gray, 252
Poplar Hawk-moth, 4
Poplar Kitten, 212
Poplar Lutestring, 241
Popularis, Heliophobus, 291
Populata, Cidaria, 191
Populeti, Tæniocampa, 360
Populi, Poecilocampa, 41
Populi, Smerinthus, 4
Porata, Ephyra, 72
Porcellus, Chærocampa, 10
Porphyrea, Agrotis, 334
Portland Moth, 334
Portland Riband Wave, 83
Potatoria, Odoneatis, 45
Powdered Quaker, 361
Powdered Wainscot, 258
Præcox, Agrotis, 334
Prataria, Acidalia, 81
Pretty Pinion, 116
Privet Hawk-moth, 7
Procellata, Melanippe, 158
PROCRIS, 22, 472
Prodromaria, Amphydasia, 61
Progemmaria, Hybernica, 104
Promissa, Catocala, 466
Promutata, Acidalia, 79
Pronuba, Tryphæna, 342
Propugnata, Coremia, 168
Proteus, Hadena, 413
Prunaria, Angerona, 52
PSEUDOTERPNA, 69
Psi, Acronycta, 250
Psittacata, Cidaria, 180
PSODOS, 68
PTILOPHORA, 224
PTILODONTIS, 224
Pudibunda, Orgyia, 38
Pudorina, Leucania, 264
Pulchella, Deiopeia, 31
Pulchellata, Eupithecia, 119
Pulchraria, Asthena, 75

Pulchrina, Plusia, 454
Pulveraria, Numeria, 90
Pumilata, Eupithecia, 143
Punctaria, Ephyra, 72
Punctulata, Tephrosia, 67
Purple Bar, 155
Purple-barred Yellow, 95
Purple Clay, 348
Purple Cloud, 425
Purple Marbled, 447
Purple Thorn, 55
Purpuraria, Lythria, 95
Pusaria, Cabera, 84
Pusillata, Enpithecia, 131
Puss Moth, 214
Puta, Agrotis, 317
Putrescens, Leucania, 265
Putris, Axylia, 282
PYGERA, 219
Pygmæata, Eupithecia, 124
Pygmæola, Lithosia, 28
Pyraliata, Cidaria, 192
Pyralina, Cosmia, 383
Pyramidea, Amphipyra, 457
Pyrophila, Agrotis, 336

Quadra, Lithosia, 29
Quadrifasciata, Coremia, 171
Quercifolia, Lasiocampa, 45
Quercus, Bombyx, 43

Rannoch Geometer, 93
Rannoch Sprawler, 218
Ravida, Agrotis, 333
Reclusa, Clostera, 223
Rectangulata, Eupithecia, 145
Rectilinea, Hadena, 423
Red Arches, 27
Red-Belted Clearwing, 14
Red Carpet, 168
Red Chesnut, 357
Reddish Buff, 312
Reddish Light Arches, 284
Red-green Carpet, 180
Redheaded, 370
Red-Line Quaker, 365
Red-necked Footman, 29
Red Sword-grass, 426
Red-Tipped Clearwing, 14
Red Twin-spot Carpet, 168
Red Underwing, 464
Reed Moth, 17
Reed Tussock, 39
Reed Wainscot, 269
Remutata, Acidalia, 80
Repandata, Boarmia, 63
Rest Harrow, 89
Reticulata, Cidaria, 188
Retusa, Tethea, 379
Rhamnata, Scotosia, 178
Rhizolita, Xylina, 429
Rhomboidaria, Boarmia, 64
Rhomboides, Noctua, 347
Riband Wave, 82

- Ribesaria, Cidaria, 190
 Ridens, Cymatophora, 243
 Ringed Carpet, 64
 Ripæ, Agrotis, 328
 Rivata, Melanippe, 159
 Rivulet, 113
 Roboraria, Boarmia, 65
 Rosy Footman, 27
 Rosy Marbled, 445
 Rosy Marsh, 851
 Rosy Minor, 308
 Rosy Rustic, 282
 Rosy Wave, 82
 Rotundaria, Cabera, 85
 Round-winged Muslin, 27
 Round-winged White Wave, 85
 Royal Mantle, 164
 Ruberata, Ypsipetes, 152
 Rubi, Bombyx, 43
 Rubi, Noctua, 351
 Rubidata, Anticlea, 165
 Rubiginata, Melanthia, 154
 Rubiginea, Dasycampa, 372
 Rubricata, Acidalia, 76
 Rubricollis, Lithosia, 29
 Rubricosa, Tæniocampa, 357
 Ruby Tiger, 34
 Ruddy Highflyer, 152
 Rufa, Cænobia, 269
 Ruficinctata, Larentia, 111
 Rufina, Anchocelia, 366
 RUMIA, 52
 Rumicis, Acronycta, 255
 Rupicaparia, Hybernica, 102
 Rurea, Xylophasia, 283
 RUSINA, 315
 Russata, Cidaria, 185
 Russula, Euthemonia, 32
 Rustic, 314
 Rusticata, Acidalia, 77
 Rustic Shoulder-Knot, 302

 Sacraria, Sterra, 96
 Sagittata, Cidaria, 183
 Salicata, Larentia, 111
 Salicis, Liparis, 36
 Sallow, 374
 Sallow Kitten, 211
 Sambucata, Uropteryx, 50
 Sand Dart, 328
 Sandy Carpet, 114
 Saponaria, Neuria, 290
 Satellite, 371
 Satellitia, Scopelosoma, 371
 Satin Carpet, 64
 Satin Carpet, 239
 Satin Moth, 36
 Satin Wave, 80
 Satura, Hadena, 409
 SATURNIA, 48
 Satyr Pug, 126
 Satyrata, Eupithecia, 126
 Saucia, Agrotis, 931
 Saxon, 423

 Scalloped Hazel, 56
 Scalloped Hook-tip, 206
 Scalloped Oak, 56
 Scallop Shell, 179
 Scarce Black Arches, 25
 Scarce Bordered Straw, 439
 Scarce Burnished Brass, 451
 Scarce Chocolate Tip, 222
 Scarce Dagger, 256
 Scarce Footman, 28
 Scarce Forester, 22
 Scarce Hook-tip, 207
 Scarce Marvel-du-Jour, 247
 Scarce Prominent, 227
 Scarce Silver Y, 456
 Scarce Tissue, 178
 Scarce Umber, 103
 Scarce Vapourer, 39
 Scarlet Tiger, 31
 SCODIONA, 91
 Scoliaformis, Sesia, 15
 Scolopacina, Xylophasia, 286
 SCOPELOSOMA, 371
 Scorched Carpet, 101
 Scorched Wing, 53
 SCORIA, 94
 Scotch Anulet, 68
 SCOTOSIA, 176
 Scrophulariæ, Cucullia, 431
 Scutulata, Acidalia, 76
 Segetum, Agrotis, 320
 SELENIA, 55
 SELIDOSEMA, 91
 Semibrunnea, Xylina, 429
 Senex, Nudaria, 27
 SENTA, 268
 September Thorn, 57
 Seraphim, 147
 Serena, Hecatera, 393
 SESIA, 14, 471
 Setaceous Hebrew Character, 346
 SETINA, 27
 Sexalisata, Lobophora, 146
 Shaded Broad Bar, 151
 Shaded Pug, 122
 Shark, 436
 Sharp-Angled Carpet, 159
 Sharp-Angled Peacock, 87
 Shears, 415
 Shore Wainscot, 263
 Short-cloak Carpet, 182
 Short-cloaked Moth, 25
 Shoulder Stripe, 165
 Shoulder-striped Wainscot, 264
 Shuttle-shaped Dart, 317
 Sicula, Platypertyx, 207
 Silaccata, Cidaria, 189
 Silago, Xanthia, 375
 Silky Wainscot, 268
 Silky Wave, 78
 Silver-barred, 446
 Silver Cloud, 288
 Silver-ground Carpet, 162
 Silver Hook, 446
 Silver-striped Hawk-moth, 9
 Silvery Y, 455

 Silver Arches, 408
 Simulata, Thera, 150
 SIMYRA, 258
 Sinuata, Anticlea, 164
 Single-dotted Wave, 76
 Six-belted Clearwing, 15
 Six-spotted Burnet, 24
 Six-striped Rustic, 352
 Slender-clouded Brindle, 286
 Slender Pug, 139
 Slender-striped Rufous, 174
 Sloe Carpet, 86
 Small Angle-Shades, 405
 Small Argent and Sable, 157
 Small Black Arches, 25
 Small Blood-vein, 82
 Small Brindled Beauty, 60
 Small Chocolate-tip, 223
 Small Clouded Brindle, 305
 Small Dark Yellow Underwing, 440
 Small Dotted Buff, 276
 Small Dusty Wave, 78
 Small Eggar, 42
 Small Elephant Hawk-moth, 10
 Small Emerald, 71
 Small Engrailed, 66
 Small Fan-footed Wave, 77
 Small Grass Emerald, 71
 Small Lappet, 46
 Small Mallow, 196
 Small Marbled, 447
 Small Mottled Willow, 289
 Small Phoenix Moth, 189
 Small Purple-barred, 469
 Small Quaker, 363
 Small Ranunculus, 392
 Small Rivulet, 113
 Small Rufous, 269
 Small Scallop, 84
 Small Seraphim, 146
 Small Square Spot, 351
 Small Wainscot, 274
 Small Waved Umber, 175
 Small White Wave, 75
 Small Yellow Underwing, 442
 Small Yellow Wave, 74
 Smaragdaria, Geometra, 70
 SMERINTHUS, 4
 Smoky Wainscot, 266
 Smoky Wave, 81
 Sobrina, Noctua, 352
 Sobriata, Eupithecia, 142
 Solidaginis, Cloantha, 425
 Southern Wainscot, 266
 Spadicea, Cerastis, 370
 Sparsata, Collix, 146
 Spartata, Chesias, 200
 Speckled Beauty, 62
 Speckled Footman, 30
 Speckled Yellow, 52
 Sphegiformis, Sesia, 16
 SPHINX, 6
 Spinach, 193
 Spinula, Cilix, 209
 Sponsa, Catocala, 465

Spotted Sulphur, 442
 Sprawler, 217
 Spring Usher, 103
 Spurge Hawk-moth, 7
 Square Spot, 66
 Square Spot Dart, 332
 Square-Spotted Clay, 347
 Square-spot Rustic, 354
 Stabilis, Tæniocampa, 360
 Star-wort, 433
 Statice, Procris, 22
 STAUROPUS, 216
 Stellatarum, MacroGLOSSA, 11
 STERRHA, 96
 STILBIA, 462
 Stout Dart, 335
 Straminata, Acidalia, 80
 Straminea, Leucania, 266
 Stramineola, Lithosia, 29
 Stranger, 415
 Straw Belle, 98
 Straw Underwing, 295
 Streak, 200
 Streaked Dart, 331
 Streamer, 166
 STRENIA, 89
 Strigillaria, Aspilates, 97
 Strigilis, Miana, 307
 Strigosa, Acronycta, 253
 Strigula, Nola, 25
 Striped Hawk-moth, 9
 Striped Lychnis, 432
 Striped Twin-spot Carpet, 111
 Striped Wainscot, 264
 Suasa, Hadenæ, 418
 Subangled Wave, 81
 Subfulvata, Eupithecia, 122
 Subsericata, Acidalia, 80
 Subciliata, Eupithecia, 139
 Sublustris, Xylophasia, 284
 Subnotata, Eupithecia, 134
 Subrosea, Noctua, 351
 Subæqua, Tryphæna, 341
 Subtristata, Melanippe, 160
 Subtusa, Tethea, 379
 Subumbrata, Eupithecia, 122
 Succenturiata, Eupithecia, 121
 Suffumata, Cidaria, 188
 Suffusa, Agrotis, 318
 Sulphuralis, Agrophila, 442
 Suspecta, Orthosia, 364
 Suspected, 364
 Swallow Prominent, 228
 Swallow-tailed Moth, 50
 Sweet gale Moth, 257
 Sword-grass, 427
 Sycamore, 251
 Sylvata, Asthena, 75
 Sylvinus, Hepialus, 19
 Synia, 273
 Syringaria, Pericallia, 54

 Tæniata, Emmelesia, 114
 TæNIOCAMPA, 356

Taminata, Corycia, 86
 TANAGRA, 201
 TAPINOSTOLA, 274
 Tawny-barred Angle, 88
 Tawny Pinion, 429
 Tawny Sheers, 385
 Tawny Speck, 122
 Tawny Wave, 76
 Temerata, Corycia, 85
 Templi, Dasypolia, 277
 Tenebrosa, Rusina, 315
 Tenuiata, Eupithecia, 139
 TEPHROSIA, 66
 Tersata, Phibalapteryx, 173
 Testacea, Luperina, 296
 Testata, Cidaria, 191
 Testudo, Limacodes, 21
 TETHEA, 379
 Thalassina, Hadenæ, 420
 THERA, 150
 Three-humped, 230
 Thrift Clearwing, 471
 THYATIRA, 238
 Thymiaria, Hemitheca, 72
 Tiger, 33
 Tiliaria, Eunomos, 57
 Tilia, Smerinthus, 4
 TIMANDRA, 84
 Tincta, Alecta, 408
 Tipuliformis, Sesia, 15
 Tissue, 176
 Toadflax Pug, 119
 Togata, Eupithecia, 142
 TOXOCAMPA, 460
 TRACHEA, 355
 Tragopogonia, Amphipyra, 458
 Transparent Burnet, 23
 Trapezina, Cosmia, 381
 Treble-bar, 198
 Treble Brown Spot, 77
 Treble Lines, 310
 Tree-lichen Beauty, 247
 Trepida, Notodonta, 232
 Trepidaria, Psodos, 68
 Triangle Moth, 21
 Triangulum, Noctua, 347
 TRICHIURA, 41
 Tridens, Acronycta, 248
 Trifolii, Bombyx, 44
 Trifolii, Zygaena, 23
 Trigeminata, Acidalia, 77
 TRIGONOPHORA, 404
 Trilinea, Grammesia, 310
 Trilinearia, Ephyra, 73
 Trilophus, Notodonta, 230
 Triplasia, Abrostola, 450
 Triple Spot Pug, 130
 Triple-spotted Clay, 346
 Trisignata, Eupithecia, 130
 Tristata, Melanippe, 157
 Tritici, Agrotis, 330
 True Lover's Knot, 334
 TRYPHÆNA, 338
 Turca, Leucania, 260
 Turnip Moth, 320
 Twi-spot Carpet, 109

Twin-spotted Quaker, 363
 Twin-spotted Wainscot, 270
 Typhæ, Nonagria, 270
 Typica, Nania, 458

 Ulnata, Abraxas, 100
 Umbratica, Cucullia, 436
 Umbrosa, Noctua, 352
 Unangulata, Melanippe, 159
 Unaninis, Apamea, 305
 Unca, Hydrelia, 446
 Uncertain, 313
 Undulata, Eucosmia, 179
 Unguicula, Platypteryx, 208
 Unidentata, Coremia, 169
 Unifasciata, Emmelesia, 115
 Union Rustic, 303
 Upsilon, Orthosia, 364
 UROPTERYX, 50
 Urticæ, Abrostola, 149
 Urticæ, Arctia, 35

 Vaccinii, Cerastis, 369
 VALERIA, 401
 Valerianata, Eupithecia, 129
 Valerian Pug, 129
 Valligera, Agrotis, 316
 Velleda, Hepialus, 20
 VENILIA, 52
 Venosa, Simyra, 258
 Venosata, Eupithecia, 118
 VENUSIA, 76
 Venustula, Erastria, 445
 Verbasci, Cucullia, 430
 Vernaria, Iodia, 71
 Versicolor, Endromis, 46
 Vespertaria, Epione, 51
 Vespiformis, Sesia, 16
 Vestal, 96
 Vetulata, Scotosia, 177
 Vetusta, Calocampa, 426
 Viduaria, Cleora, 62
 Villica, Chelonia, 34
 Viminalis, Epunda, 398
 Vinula, Dicranura, 214
 Viper's Bugloss, 475
 Viretata, Lobophora, 147
 Virgaureata, Eupithecia, 127
 Viridata, Nemoria, 71
 Vitalbata, Phibalapteryx, 175
 Vitellina, Leucania, 259
 V-Moth, 88
 V-Pug, 143
 Vulgata, Eupithecia, 135

 Water Betony, 431
 Water Carpet, 187
 Water Ermine, 35
 Wavaria, Halia, 88
 Waved Black, 69

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Waved Carpet, 75 | Willow Beauty, 64 | Yellow-barred Brindle, 147 |
| Waved Umber, 62 | Winter Moth, 106 | Yellow Belle, 97 |
| Welsh Clearwing, 15 | Wood Carpet, 159 | Yellow-Horned, 242 |
| Welsh Wave, 76 | Wood Swift, 19 | Yellow-Legged Clearwing, 15 |
| White-barred Clearwing, 16 | Wood Tiger, 32 | Yellow-line Quaker, 365 |
| White Colon, 299 | Wormwood, 434 | Yellow-ringed Carpet, 111 |
| White Ermine, 35 | Wormwood Pug, 136 | Yellow Shell, 171 |
| White-line Dart, 330 | | Yellow-tail Moth, 36 |
| White-marked, 357 | | YPSIPETES, 152 |
| White-pinion Spotted, 86 | XANTHIA, 374 | |
| White Point, 475 | Xanthographa, Noctua, 354 | ZEUZERA, 18 |
| White Prominent, 227 | Xerampelina, Cirrhoedia, 377 | Ziczac, Notodonta, 231 |
| White Spot, 388 | XYLINA, 427 | Zinckenii, Xylina, 428 |
| White-spotted Pinion, 383 | XYLOCAMPA, 424 | Zonaria, Nyssia, 59 |
| White-spotted Pug, 128 | XYLOMIGES, 288 | ZYGENA, 23 |
| Wild-Thyme Pug, 132 | XYLOPHASIA, 283 | |

